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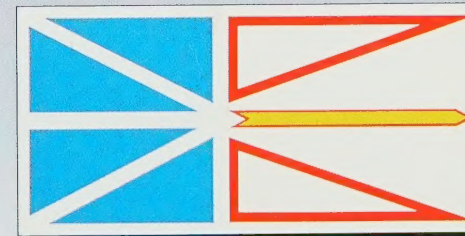
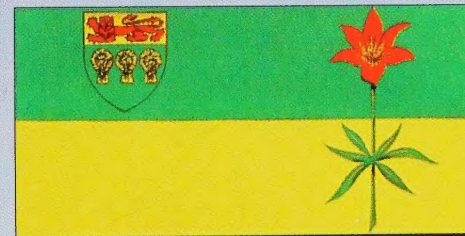
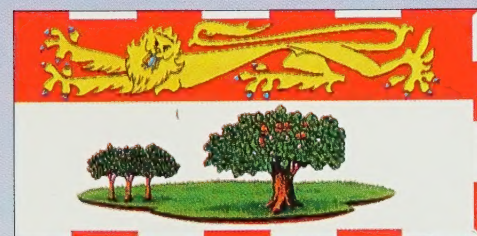
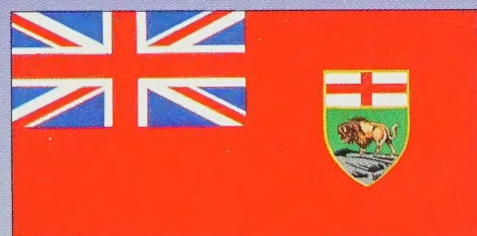
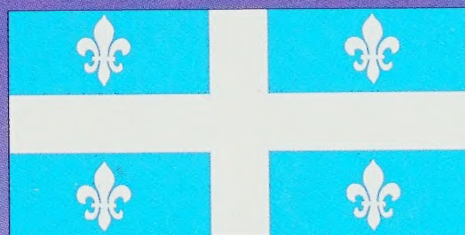
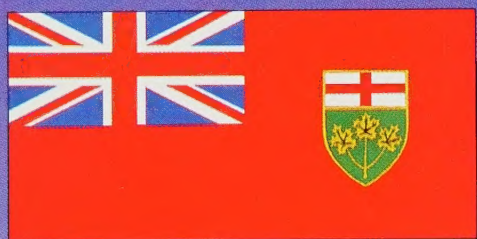
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Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

1991-1992





Government of Canada

Federal-Provincial
Relations Office

Gouvernement du Canada

Bureau des relations
fédérales-provinciales



Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
A Descriptive Inventory

1991-92

Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
Ottawa, December 1992

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*On peut obtenir une copie de ce répertoire en français
au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales
au 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.*

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Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office (FPRO) was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council." The unit previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. The FPRO is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, who reports directly to the Prime Minister and to the Minister Responsible for Constitutional Affairs.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister and the Minister Responsible for Constitutional Affairs in their responsibilities for federal-provincial relations; to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern; and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and consultation. It also provides assistance to federal ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments, and is the principal federal agency responsible for broad policy on constitutional development.

The FPRO comprises four secretariats. Policy, Planning and Constitutional Development provides policy, research and analysis on constitutional affairs and issues related to the longer-term development of the Canadian federation. Social and Economic Policy provides a single focus for liaising with other government departments and providing advice on federal-provincial issues to the Prime Minister and the Minister. Aboriginal Affairs supports the Prime Minister on aboriginal constitutional matters and co-ordinates the policy framework for federal-provincial-aboriginal relations. It also supports the Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians. Intergovernmental Affairs liaises with the provinces and the territories. It also provides advice to the Prime Minister, the Minister and the government on the conduct of federal-provincial relations and bilateral and multilateral meetings. In addition, the FPRO has a Communications group and regional offices in Montréal and Toronto.

For further information and enquiries, please contact:

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Ottawa, Ontario
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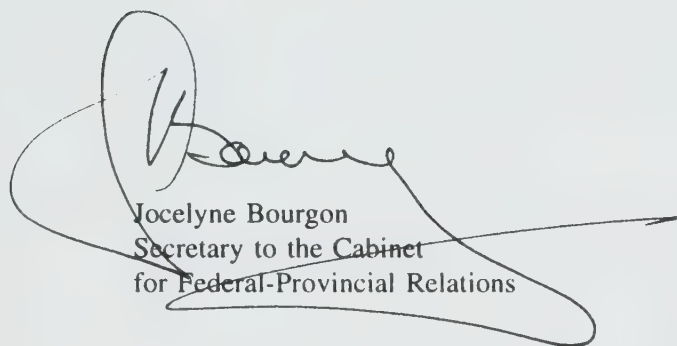
Foreword

The inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities, now in its 16th edition, provides the most current information on shared-cost programs and on projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

An estimated \$36.4 billion in the form of cash and tax points was transferred to the provinces, territories and municipalities during fiscal year 1991-92 (pages viii and ix). This compares with \$35.4 billion for 1990-91.

The continued support and assistance of deputy ministers, heads of Crown corporations and agencies, and their staff in the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

I trust this publication will be of assistance to legislators, employees at all levels and in all sectors of government, as well as researchers, journalists and the public at large.



Jocelyne Bourgon
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa
December 1992

Introduction

This publication is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities in effect during the fiscal year 1991-92. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned. This edition includes two new chapters: the Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec) and Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada. Emergency Preparedness Canada, which was a separate chapter in the previous edition, appears as part of National Defence.

Appearing in the Index on page 35-1 is a list of entries according to type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory, the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs along with other significant undertakings that involve joint federal-provincial administration and/or that are carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement.

Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government. Some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, or transfer of property. In other cases, each government pays its share directly to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited since industrial development incentives given by governments to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other federal publications.

The information contained in this inventory is mainly for ready reference. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into, should be obtained from the federal organizations concerned.

Suggestions and comments that would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office in improving future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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**ESTIMATED FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO THE PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1991-92**

(\$ MILLIONS)

A. SUMMARY

CASH^a
TAX

TOTAL TRANSFERS

B. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS

CASH
Fiscal Equalization
Territorial Financing
Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes
Reciprocal Taxation
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer
Statutory Subsidies
Youth Allowances Recovery^b

Cash Subtotal
TAX
Tax Points for Youth Allowances^b

TOTAL
General Purpose Transfers

**C. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION
(ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING)**

CASH
Health
Post-Secondary Education

Cash Subtotal
TAX
Health
Post-Secondary Education

Tax Subtotal
ASSOCIATED EQUALIZATION
Health
Post-Secondary Education

Associated Equalization Subtotal
TOTAL
Health
Post-Secondary Education

TOTAL^c
Established Programs Financing

D. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS

CASH
Canada Assistance Plan^d
Crop Insurance
Official Languages in Education
Misc. Health and Welfare
Young Offenders
Justice
Transportation
Other

Cash Subtotal
TAX
Tax Points for CAP^d

TOTAL
Specific Purpose Transfers

^a The cash total includes \$22.8 million in cash transfers (\$19.9 million of which is under the Official Languages in Education program) that are not allocated by province.

^b The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown as a tax transfer reflects the continued transfer of three personal income tax points to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements. Since the program is now defunct, the value of these tax points is recovered from the province as shown in the cash part of the table.

^c The EPF tax transfer includes 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points (and an additional abatement to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements). The total for EPF shown above includes the equalization associated with the tax transfer. Because this amount is actually paid under the Fiscal Equalization Program, it is also included in that program. The totals in Part A are adjusted to avoid double counting.

^d In addition to a cash transfer under the Canada Assistance Plan, Quebec receives a tax transfer as part of the contracting-out arrangements.

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
1,336.0	302.9	1,532.5	1,440.7	6,267.2	5,281.5	1,670.1	1,194.4	1,800.3	2,027.5	891.7	268.2	24,035.8
118.2	29.9	252.2	183.0	4,403.9	4,659.2	310.0	258.6	950.4	1,239.5	21.8	9.7	12,436.4
1,454.2	332.8	1,784.7	1,623.7	10,671.1	9,940.7	1,980.1	1,453.0	2,750.7	3,267.0	913.5	277.9	36,472.2
950.0	210.0	963.0	941.4	3,886.0	—	963.3	519.3	—	—	—	—	8,433.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810.6	230.1	1,040.7
5.1	1.5	17.7	12.9	61.3	165.1	17.2	8.7	18.0	32.1	2.7	1.4	343.7
10.0	3.0	—	—	26.0	76.0	5.0	0.2	148.9	10.0	0.2	0.7	280.0
9.7	0.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.5	—	—	36.0
—	—	—	—	-403.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-403.0
974.8	215.2	983.0	956.1	3,575.0	247.2	987.7	530.4	170.7	44.6	813.5	232.2	9,730.4
—	—	—	—	403.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403.0
974.8	215.2	983.0	956.1	3,978.0	247.2	987.7	530.4	170.7	44.6	813.5	232.2	10,133.4
153.6	34.7	238.4	193.6	1,002.3	2,067.9	293.1	267.5	706.0	821.8	14.6	7.5	5,801.0
50.9	11.5	79.2	64.2	217.8	604.9	97.3	88.8	239.7	269.2	4.9	2.6	1,731.0
204.5	46.2	317.6	257.8	1,220.1	2,672.8	390.4	356.3	945.7	1,091.0	19.5	10.1	7,532.0
80.2	20.3	171.2	124.2	2,254.1	3,162.5	210.4	175.5	645.1	841.3	14.8	6.6	7,706.2
38.0	9.6	81.0	58.8	1,066.8	1,496.7	99.6	83.1	305.3	398.2	7.0	3.1	3,647.2
118.2	29.9	252.2	183.0	3,320.9	4,659.2	310.0	258.6	950.4	1,239.5	21.8	9.7	11,353.4
72.8	14.6	67.7	69.2	349.2	—	82.3	91.7	—	—	—	—	747.5
34.4	6.9	32.1	32.8	165.3	—	39.0	43.4	—	—	—	—	353.9
107.2	21.5	99.8	102.0	514.5	—	121.3	135.1	—	—	—	—	1,101.4
306.6	69.6	477.3	387.0	3,605.6	5,230.4	585.8	534.7	1,351.1	1,663.1	29.4	14.1	14,254.7
123.3	28.0	192.3	155.8	1,449.9	2,101.6	235.9	215.3	545.0	667.4	11.9	5.7	5,732.1
429.9	97.6	669.6	542.8	5,055.5	7,332.0	821.7	750.0	1,896.1	2,330.5	41.3	19.8	19,986.8
126.0	28.0	194.0	180.0	1,251.0	2,102.0	228.0	170.0	576.0	804.0	22.0	6.0	5,687.0
0.1	1.0	0.4	1.2	20.3	23.6	28.0	81.0	47.5	3.9	—	—	207.0
4.1	3.7	7.5	26.5	84.4	69.7	10.0	14.2	10.3	11.3	0.9	0.8	243.4
6.4	0.7	6.5	6.3	13.8	57.4	7.6	8.0	18.9	18.8	20.9	4.5	169.8
4.6	4.1	7.5	5.4	27.1	58.5	5.6	7.5	14.4	16.6	1.1	5.9	158.3
1.9	0.2	3.2	1.3	14.2	29.8	3.5	2.9	8.7	8.7	2.1	0.8	77.3
2.8	—	—	1.2	12.1	15.2	4.9	0.8	4.5	20.7	4.1	2.9	69.2
10.8	3.8	12.8	4.9	49.2	5.3	4.4	23.3	3.6	7.9	7.6	5.0	138.6
156.7	41.5	231.9	226.8	1,472.1	2,361.5	292.0	307.7	683.9	891.9	58.7	25.9	6,750.6
—	—	—	—	680.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680.0
156.7	41.5	231.9	226.8	2,152.1	2,361.5	292.0	307.7	683.9	891.9	58.7	25.9	7,430.6

***Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
Listed by Federal Organization***

Agriculture Canada

Agriculture Canada was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass most aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock. The following paragraphs describe many of the department's activities.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by Agriculture Canada's Research Branch at establishments and experimental farms across Canada. The research units co-operate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch implements measures to protect the marketability of agricultural, food and forestry products. Federal-provincial agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia provide for federal inspection of provincial meat plants on a cost-recovery basis.

The Policy Branch is the main departmental organization for the development and co-ordination of policies and strategic directions that support national agri-food policies and directives, to enhance the sector's overall contribution to the Canadian economy.

The newly-created Farm Financial Programs Branch provides for the implementation of shared-risk measures to bridge short-term difficulties confronting producers and the long-term adjustments required of the sector. It also helps to moderate the impact of the cost of borrowing, production losses, and significant price variations in the marketplace.

The Agri-Food Development Branch develops and manages domestic and international programs that help Canada's agri-food industry improve its competitiveness and adjust to change; plans and co-ordinates Canada's involvement in multilateral food and agricultural organizations, in bilateral relations with other countries on agri-food matters, as well as in analyzing, planning and co-ordinating the department's involvement in overseas development assistance; co-ordinates national/regional commodity and regional development strategies for the department, in order to ensure a consistent and strategic approach to research and to adjustment needs, and to improve export opportunities. Federal-provincial cooperation is also maintained by branch involvement in the Federal-Provincial Market Development Council.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration delivers soil and water conservation and development programs.

The Grains and Oilseeds Branch consolidates the federal government's role in the sector. It develops, analyses and manages grain policy programs and issues. The Net Income Stabilization Account, located in Winnipeg, is overseen by the branch. The Livestock Feed Bureau, previously a Crown corporation, is now part of the branch as well as the Co-operatives Secretariat, whose mandate is to foster exchanges between the co-operatives sector, provinces and the federal government.

Most of the department's programs have provincial implications and are carried out with provincial involvement. Programs such as tripartite stabilization, crop insurance and gross revenue insurance, entail provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading many agricultural products, but, in most cases, because of inter-provincial and export trade implications, there is an agreement to follow federal regulations and procedures.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. These agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission (its activities are reported in a separate chapter), the National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

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Agri-Food Development Branch

ADJUSTMENT MEASURES FOR HORTICULTURE — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The objective is to improve marketability of major commodities through quality enhancement, e.g., improved grading, packaging, quality control, reduction in physical defects, improved varieties and improved management practices. Considerable effort will be spent in providing quality enhancement counselling to individual growers, packers and handlers. This program will be provincially administered.

Authority or Background

Farm Support and Adjustment Measures.

Time Frame

1991 - 1993.

Financing and Operations

\$900,000 federal. No provincial financial contribution is required.

1991-1992 - \$150,000.

1992-1993 - \$750,000.

For Further Information

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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
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AGRI-FOOD TESTING AND EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture in the resource regions of Quebec by favoring the adoption of new technologies or production systems by agri-food enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from November 17, 1988, to March 31, 1993. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Farm Credit Corporation, and four farm representatives.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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Québec, Quebec
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Tel.: (418) 648-4775

AGRICULTURAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

Administered by

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to assist junior farmers and aspiring agricultural producers in the eastern Quebec region.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec (eastern Quebec).

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from October 1990 to March 31, 1993. Payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), and the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

See Table 1-1.

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TABLE 1-1**Federal-Provincial Agricultural Agreements**

	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)				
<u>Agri-Food Development Subsidiary Agreements</u>				
Newfoundland	21-06-88	31-03-93	8,000	5,000
Nova Scotia	27-06-88	31-03-93	60,000	30,000
Quebec				
Agri-food Testing and Experimentation Program	17-11-88	31-03-93	15,000	15,000
Testing Network Program	02-11-89	31-03-93	3,740	3,740
Agricultural Apprenticeship Program	02-11-89	31-03-93	650	650
Sheep Artificial Insemination Program	10-07-91	31-03-94	360	360
Agriculture Labour Replacement Program	10-07-91	31-03-93	540	540
Saskatchewan Subsidiary				
Agreement on Irrigation-based Economic Development	17-10-86	31-03-93	100,000	50,000
<u>Cooperation Agreements (under framework ERDAs)</u>				
Prince Edward Island	06-10-89	31-03-94	25,000	14,000
New Brunswick	06-09-89	31-03-94	32,000	20,000
<u>Livestock Feed Development Subsidiary Agreements</u>				
Newfoundland	27-03-87	30-09-92	5,623	4,685.8
Prince Edward Island	01-05-87	30-09-92	13,964	13,471.4
Nova Scotia	30-03-87	30-09-92	13,179	10,542.8
New Brunswick	16-04-87	30-09-92	15,375	12,300.0
National Soil and Water Conservation Agreements				
Newfoundland	16-03-89	31-03-93	200	100
Prince Edward Island	02-08-89	31-03-92	1,800	900
Nova Scotia	01-04-90	31-03-93	1,000	500
New Brunswick	01-08-89	31-03-93	2,400	1,200
Quebec	03-11-88	31-03-92	10,600	5,300
Ontario	16-10-89	31-03-93	22,200	11,100
Manitoba	24-07-89	31-03-93	18,000	9,000
Saskatchewan	24-07-89	31-03-93	54,000	27,000
Alberta	24-07-89	31-03-93	34,800	17,400
British Columbia	16-08-90	31-03-92	5,000	2,500

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR REPLACEMENT PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To provide improved management training for young people planning to enter the farming industry.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from July 1991 to March 31, 1993. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada and implemented by the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, an agriculture college and the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON SOIL, WATER AND CROPPING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER***Administered By***

Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

This is a six-year cost-shared agreement focusing on the development and transfer of technology on soil and water conservation and on crop management systems.

Authority or Background

Canada — Alberta Agreement on Soil, Water and Cropping Research and Technology Transfer (CARTT).

Time Frame

The agreement extends from August 19, 1987, until March 31, 1993, with claims payable on approved projects until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

CARTT is a \$4 million cost-shared agreement. The federal contribution is \$2 million but an additional \$2 million federal funding has been allocated to the Federal Basic Research Initiative (FBRI), which functions in concert with CARTT and is complementary to it.

There are joint federal-provincial committees responsible for the management, operation, monitoring and evaluation of CARTT. In addition, federal and provincial staff administer the program. The Federal Basic Research Initiative is administered through the Vegreville Experimental Farm. Projects under the FBRI are located in northeast Alberta and address soil and water conservation in that part of the province.

All projects under CARTT are approved jointly (federal-provincial) with participation in their implementation from agriculture service boards, farm organizations and individuals. CARTT field staff assist in providing direction, monitoring, etc.

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA ACCORD ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The objectives are:

1. to help implement and co-ordinate a comprehensive agricultural soil and water conservation and development program in British Columbia, as envisioned in the National Agriculture Strategy; and
2. to define federal and provincial responsibilities and relationships with respect to soil and water conservation and development in British Columbia.

Authority or Background

National Agriculture Strategy, November 20-21, 1986; Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/2211, September 22, 1988; and provincial Order-in-Council 1181, August 2, 1990.

Time Frame

The accord was signed on August 16, 1990, and will be reviewed every five years.

Financing and Operation

The accord is implemented by a joint federal-provincial management committee. The committee develops agreements, memoranda of understanding or other instruments needed to co-ordinate ongoing programs and activities; or needed to develop waterworks and other initiatives.

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GRAPE AND WINE SECTOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The primary objective of this agreement is to facilitate the economic adjustment of the grape- and wine-producing industries to new economic conditions:

1. by providing compensation to B.C. grape growers for loss of grapevines removed from farms;
2. by assisting the B.C. wineries to purchase the 1988 grape crop produced by B.C. growers, and to purchase grapes from certain defined acreage for the ensuing six years at 1987 Grape Marketing Board prices; and
3. by assisting in the marketing and promotion of premium wines.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2/354, March 2, 1989; provincial Order-in-Council 280, March 3, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement was reached in the fall of 1988 and will terminate on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains five program components, four of which are cost-shared by the federal-provincial parties, and one which is provincially funded. The province delivers the program. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA ORCHARD REVITALIZATION AGREEMENT — ADJUSTMENT MEASURES FOR HORTICULTURE INITIATIVE**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The overall purpose is to facilitate and assist in the revitalization of the British Columbia tree fruit industry.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-6/995, May 30, 1991; and provincial Order-in-Council 1341, October 24, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on November 13, 1991, and will terminate on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains seven program components and is 100% funded by Agriculture Canada. The total contribution payable by Canada shall not exceed \$2.2 million. The British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food delivers the programs under contract to the Okanagan Valley Tree Fruit Authority. All projects are approved in a work plan by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The overall purpose is to encourage the most appropriate management and use of soil resources to enhance and sustain productivity and to protect sources of surface and ground water.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/2211, September 22, 1988; and provincial Order-in-Council 1181, August 2, 1990.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on August 16, 1990, and will end on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared subprograms. The provincial ministry is in charge of most of the projects, except for the Peace River Region, where the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration is in charge.

All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The objectives of the agreement are to promote the growth of a viable agri-food industry; to increase income and employment opportunities; to contribute to diversification of the economic base; to increase the continuity of supply of selected fresh agri-foods; and, to sustain the natural resources base.

Authority or Background

Canada — Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 21, 1988, and runs until March 31, 1993. Payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1993, may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Total financing is \$8 million; the federal contribution is \$5 million. Implementation is provincial; management, monitoring and evaluation is on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON A LIVESTOCK FEED INITIATIVE***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to promote development and production of new and/or improved feeds; improve feed production, processing and utilization systems; and improve producers' technical and managerial skills related to feed products.

Authority or Background

Canada-Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992, but payments on commitments approved before September 30, 1992, may continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Total financing is \$820,000. The federal contribution is \$684,000. Implementation is provincial. Management, monitoring and evaluation are on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ACCORD**Administered By**

Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

Activities will focus on promoting the best use of the soil resource, within practical limits, and supporting growth and stability in the agri-food industry.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Effective March 16, 1989, to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The \$100,000 federal contribution to the NSCP is in the form of a letter of understanding. Resources will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Technical advisory service in soil conservation: province, \$100,000;
2. Demonstration projects: Canada, \$10,000;
3. Applied research: Canada, \$75,000;
4. Equipment and material to assist the demonstrations: Canada, \$10,000;
5. Awareness of farming community and the general public: Canada, \$5,000.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada; co-ordinated with Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA).

Purpose

There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to improve the competitiveness, self-reliance and long-term sustainability of farms in New Brunswick through productivity improvement, increased market orientation, and the development of entrepreneurship and physical resources;
2. to identify and develop the domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick agri-food products which can be produced, processed and marketed competitively;

3. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for selected products for which market opportunities have been identified;
4. to enhance the competitiveness of the industry through increased emphasis on product quality, new product development, entrepreneurship, improved management practices and the development and adoption of innovative production and marketing technology; and
5. to increase income and employment and expand value-added and service industry activities.

Authority or Background

Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement and the Cooperation Program of ACOA.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1989, until March 31, 1994. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some parts of the market development and trade, innovative technology, and business entrepreneurship and organization development programs. The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture funds and directly delivers other parts of these three programs.

Each of the three programs also has portions that are cost-shared between the two departments of agriculture. The land management and conservation, and the communications programs are totally cost-shared.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated authority for approval of projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background

Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement and the Cooperation Program of ACOA.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick cost-share four programs, but the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture directly delivers the programs. Agriculture Canada contributes 80% of eligible costs; New Brunswick, 20%.

Project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee, which also plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement. Private sector contributions are required for most projects.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

There are six objectives to this agreement:

1. to encourage on-farm application and adoption of the developed soil resource management technology within the context of land stewardship and individual societal responsibilities;
2. to increase the awareness and understanding of soil degradation and conservation in society at large, to obtain public understanding and support in protecting the soil resource;
3. to develop the technical analytical capabilities to monitor soil degradation and progress towards soil conservation, in relation to individual farm units and to changes in regional land use;
4. to extend and upgrade knowledge regarding soil conservation issues, technology and practices, and soil quality trends;
5. to develop and promote soil and water conservation practices that will reduce environmental and cross-sectoral impacts; and
6. to provide decision-making support services for producers and governments, to facilitate implementation of soil conservation activities.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from August 1, 1989, until March 31, 1992. No project will extend beyond March 31, 1993, and no claims will be paid after March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture cost-share as follows:

1. Awareness: Canada, \$95,000;
2. Research: Canada, \$420,000;
3. Technology development and adaptation: Canada, \$20,000;
4. Technology demonstration and transfer: Canada, \$11,000; province, \$20,000;
5. Decision making, support and analytical services: Canada, \$293,000;
6. Technical services: province, \$100,000;
7. Financial assistance: Canada, \$211,000; province, \$1.05 million;
8. Human resource development: Canada, \$80,000; province, \$20,000;
9. Co-ordination: Canada, \$50,000; province, \$10,000.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A senior management committee of federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated its authority to approve projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON SOIL CONSERVATION

Administered By
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The purpose of the Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Soil Conservation is to encourage the implementation of environmentally compatible soil resource management and use, in order to sustain the long-term soil productivity of the agricultural land resource.

Authority or Background

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Soil Conservation.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 9, 1990, until March 31, 1993. Projects uncompleted by March 31, 1993, can be continued and completed before March 31, 1994; all outstanding payments must be processed before March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds three programs under the agreement. Project approvals are granted by the delivery agent, but advice is obtained from other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee with federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to identify, develop and realize domestic and export market opportunities for Nova Scotia agri-food products;
2. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food industry through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for agricultural products with identified markets;
3. to enhance the competitive position of the agri-food industry through improvement in productivity, product quality, human resource development, physical resource development, sustainability, and marketing;
4. to increase employment in the agri-food industry and related services; and
5. to increase the level and the stability of net returns to the participants in the agri-food industry.

Authority or Background

Canada — Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from June 27, 1988, until March 31, 1993, but payouts on commitments approved before March 31, 1993, may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada cost-shares two of the programs delivered by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management

committee with federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT EXTENSION***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to encourage the province to be self-sustaining in livestock feeds.

Authority or Background

Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992, but payouts on commitments approved before that date may continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is funded 80% federally, 20% provincially. There are five programs. A federal-provincial implementation committee for each program reviews applications and makes recommendations to the federal-provincial management committee. Implementation committees also review the progress of projects and make recommendations on payments to clients.

The province enters into contracts with clients and makes payments. The province submits claims to Agriculture Canada on a regular basis.

The management committee, with federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-1.

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**CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOIL AND
WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT*****Administered By***

Agriculture Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of
Agriculture and Food and Ontario Ministry of Environment.

Purpose

This agreement has two objectives:

1. to reduce phosphorous loading to the Lake Erie basin from agricultural cropland sources; and
2. to maintain or improve the productivity of the primary agricultural sector in southwestern Ontario by reducing or arresting soil erosion and degradation.

Authority or Background

Department of Agriculture Act.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1985, until March 31, 1993. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, may be completed and their costs paid for after that date, but no costs will be paid for any project after March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Ontario and Canada will each contribute \$15 million to programs in this agreement.

Canada and Ontario, through their departments of agriculture, will administer programs related to soil and water quality enhancement, and will assume full responsibility for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the impact of various agricultural practices on water quality.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — ONTARIO TOBACCO ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food,
Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board
(OFCTGMB).

Purpose

The purpose of the agreement is to assist in the orderly reduction of the production base and the rationalization of the tobacco-producing industry in Ontario.

Authority or Background

The original Tobacco Assistance Program for Ontario was approved April 23, 1987. The program was revised at the request of the OFCTGMB.

Time Frame

The agreement was in place from March 15, 1988, until March 31, 1992, or when available funds have been expended, whichever came first.

Financing and Operation

The program extension, from March 15, 1988, is to be equally cost-shared between the governments of Canada and Ontario. Each will contribute up to \$30 million to the program in Ontario.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

The accord is intended to enhance the co-ordination of federal and provincial soil and water conservation activities and to serve as an umbrella for future federal-provincial agreements on soil and water conservation. Activities will focus on research, protection of marginal or sensitive lands, and promotion and awareness of soil conservation issues. Initiatives under the accord will concentrate on education, demonstration, monitoring, and financial assistance to producers to adopt soil conservation practices and technology.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Three-year agreement effective April 1, 1989, to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

A total of \$22.2 million will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Permanent Cover Program: Canada, \$8.25 million;
2. Conservation awareness: Canada, \$450,000;
3. Monitoring, research, soil survey and demonstrations: Canada, \$2.4 million; province, \$750,000;
4. Erosion control structures: province, \$9.85 million; and
5. Extension staff: province, \$500,000.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada (\$11.1 million) and the province, (\$11.1 million).

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The activities are intended to develop, promote and implement the most appropriate soil resource management and use, within practical economic limits and the soil's capability, to sustain the long-term productivity of the soil.

Authority or Background

Canada — Prince Edward Island Accord on Soil and Water Conservation and Development, according to the national agriculture strategy.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from August 2, 1989, to March 31, 1992. All projects must have been approved by March 31, 1992, but related costs can be incurred up to March 31, 1993, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The \$1.8 million agreement is cost-shared (Canada 50%, Prince Edward Island 50%), with each party providing \$900,000. Agriculture Canada funds two programs, and the remaining four are cost-shared. Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly deliver all six programs under the agreement.

An agriculture management committee composed of provincial and federal representatives co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of an implementation subcommittee, and all proposals are approved only by the agriculture management committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD MARKET DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Canada (AFDB).

Purpose

The agreement addresses specific needs of the agri-food sector in Prince Edward Island related to the key priorities of export market development, value-added and market quality enhancement. The objectives are:

1. to improve the competitive position of the agri-food sector;
2. to improve net farm income; and
3. to develop human resources in the agri-food sector.

Time Frame

The program commenced in the 1990-91 fiscal year. No projects may be approved after the expiration of December 31, 1993. No payments will be made for approved projects after closing of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

\$1.7 million (federal) over three years.

1990/91 - \$514,000.
1991/92 - \$550,000.
1992/93 - \$636,000.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The programs are intended to increase net farm income, improve crop and livestock quality, improve the sustainability

of the province's landbase, develop improved marketing practices, introduce innovative technology and improve the level of farm business management skills.

Authority or Background

Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from October 6, 1989, to March 31, 1994. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1994, but related costs can be incurred up to December 31, 1995, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers four programs worth \$13 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers two programs worth \$10 million. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly fund on a 50:50 basis a \$2 million program.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to improve the quantity, quality and utilization of livestock feed.

Authority or Background

Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed May 1, 1987. All projects must have been approved by March 31, 1991, and completed by December 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Federal funding of \$11.5 million supports four programs. The agreement is jointly managed by Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture through an agriculture management committee. The programs are delivered by the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture. Project approvals under the programs are based upon the recommendations of a technical advisory committee.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL SOIL CONSERVATION**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of this agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; and to foster better management of soil resources, taking into consideration their potential within the global economic context so as to maintain long-term productive capacity in the area.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Agricultural Soil and Water Conservation Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was in effect from November 1988 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Three of the five programs within the agreement are joint activities by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ). The last two programs are complementary activities, administered by MAPAQ and financed by both governments.

Project applications within each of the five programs are assessed by a joint federal-provincial management committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ. Four of these five programs are administered solely by MAPAQ. The research program is administered by both parties.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of this agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; to foster measures to stimulate agricultural development and agri-food processing; and to increase productive employment.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was in effect from January 1987 to March 31, 1991. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

All eight programs within the agreement are jointly financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Project applications within each of the eight programs are assessed by joint federal-provincial expert committees. Final assessment and approval (or refusal) is effected by a joint management committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, MAPAQ, and the Quebec Ministry for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs. Five programs are administered jointly by Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ, while three are administered by MAPAQ alone.

See Table 1-1.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE**Administered By**

National Program Directorate, Agri-Food Development Branch
(Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia).

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta).

Purpose

The overall purpose is to facilitate the adoption of effective resource management and environmentally sustainable practices as a key to the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the agri-food sector.

Authority or Background

The Environmental Sustainability Initiative (ESI) was a \$13.056 million component of the federal \$500 million Special Income Assistance Program (SIAP) announced in mid-1990.

Time Frame

ESI was a one-year program with the majority of the agreements signed for the 1991-92 fiscal year. In Quebec, a two-year agreement was developed with federal money covering

the 1990-91 fiscal year and provincial money covering the 1991-92 fiscal year.

Financing and Operation

Agreements exist with all provinces and were cost-shared on a 50:50 basis.

Individual ESI agreements allow each region to address its specific sustainability issues while maintaining a reasonably common set of activities across the country.

See Table 1-2

For Further Information

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TABLE 1-2

Federal Contribution to the Environmental Sustainability Initiative

	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	—	500,000
Prince Edward Island	—	300,000
Nova Scotia	—	250,000
New Brunswick	—	400,000
Quebec	3,500,000 ^a	—
Ontario	—	1,800,000
Manitoba	—	600,000
Saskatchewan	—	2,290,000
Alberta	—	1,800,000
British Columbia	—	250,000
ECSWCC ^b	1,360,000	—
Other	—	6,000
Total	4,860,000	8,196,000

^a Quebec matched the 1990-91 federal contribution in 1991-92.

^b Eastern Canada Soil and Water Conservation Centre, Grand Falls, New Brunswick.

FARM MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE**Administered By**

National Programs Directorate, Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

To upgrade the management skills of Canada's farm families, leading to an enhanced ability to better compete in domestic and international markets and improve the financial viability of farm families.

Authority or Background

Section 5 of the Department of Agriculture Act. Contribution agreements exist in all provinces.

Time Frame

The Farm Management Initiative (FMI) terminated on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Financial support could be up to 100% of eligible costs. Most federal allocations were matched by provinces on a 50:50 basis.

Federal assistance was provided for:

1. training farm family members to upgrade their farm management skills;
2. designing, developing and testing programs or packages to be used by trainers in farm management training; and,
3. developing and testing farm management related elements such as standards and databases.

Payments

Federal allocations to provincial activities under the 1991-92 FMI were: Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$50,000 each; Prince Edward Island, \$100,000; Quebec, \$650,000; Ontario, \$1.1 million; Manitoba, \$450,000; Saskatchewan, \$1.05 million; Alberta, \$950,000; and British Columbia, \$300,000.

National-level projects such as developing standard terms for farm accounting, studying the possible establishment of a national farm management information centre, and developing the National Farm Business Management Program totalled \$250,000.

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FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES (I AND II) — NEWFOUNDLAND**Administered By**

Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

To offset poor financial returns to horticulture producers in recent years and to help strengthen and develop the horticulture industry over the long term.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council No. P.C. 1991-6/995 of May 30, 1991.

Time Frame

1991-92 to 1993-94.

Financing and Operation

The program's total of \$783,000 includes \$549,250 for income support and \$233,750 for adjustment assistance. Farm Support and Adjustment Measures I supplied \$75,000 of the \$233,750.

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FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES FOR HORTICULTURE — ONTARIO**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada, Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association.

Purpose

To upgrade the horticulture sector on a commodity-by-commodity basis to effectively enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of the Ontario horticulture industry.

Authority or Background

Department of Agriculture Act.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

Federal funding for the program is \$6 million.

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**FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES II FOR
 HORTICULTURE — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**
Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

Direct income support for tablestock potato producers who suffered financial "hardship" from poor market returns for their 1990 crop.

Developmental programming to improve productivity and efficiency of producers of edible horticultural crops (other than potatoes).

Authority or Background

Farm Support and Adjustment Measures (FSAM II).

Time Frame

December 1991 to March 1996.

Financing and Operation

The total budget over five years ending 1995-96 is \$8,669.1 million.

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**FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES II
 GRAINS AND OILSEEDS — NOVA SCOTIA**
Administered by

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to Nova Scotia crop producers where successive years of poor returns have resulted in financial hardship.

To encourage farmers to participate in and adjust to the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan and the Net Income Stabilization Account.

Time Frame

Applications received up to February 12, 1992, with payments made to producers in fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Financing and Operation

The program was delivered by the Nova Scotia Grain Marketing Board and Agriculture Canada. The program was funded by Agriculture Canada. The allocation for Nova Scotia under the program was \$380,000.

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**FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES II
 GRAINS AND OILSEEDS — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**
Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

Per acre payment for grain and oilseeds produced in P.E.I. in 1990.

Authority or Background

Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II.

Time Frame

December 1991 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

\$1,108,000 (federal) split over two fiscal years.

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FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES (I AND II) HORTICULTURE — NOVA SCOTIA***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To provide transitional support until the protection of long-term safety net programs becomes fully effective.

Authority or Background

Canada — Nova Scotia Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II — Horticulture.

Time Frame

May 1991 to March 31, 1993, FSAM I.
October 1991 to March 31, 1993, FSAM II.

Financing and Operation

FSAM I: Agriculture Canada is the funding agency for FSAM I.

The Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing will administer the Vegetable and Pollination Advancement portion of FSAM I.

The Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association will administer the research and organization component of the Beekeepers portion of FSAM I.

The Nova Scotia Tree Fruit Foundation will administer the Specialized Equipment, Market Development and Production Enhancement component of FSAM I.

FSAM II: Agriculture Canada is the funding agency for FSAM II. Approvals will be granted by associations representing the eligible sectors within the Nova Scotia horticulture industry and the delivery agent.

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FARM SUPPORT AND ADJUSTMENT MEASURES FOR HORTICULTURE — NEW BRUNSWICK***Administered By***

Jointly delivered by Agriculture Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with some commodity groups. The Potato Agency administers the Potato Disease Detection Centre project.

Purpose

To assist the New Brunswick apple, potato and apiculture industries adjust to long-term market opportunities, thereby improving the financial viability of the sectors.

Authority and Background

Agriculture Canada.

Time Frame

November 1991 to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada partially funds all programs under this initiative. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the various projects.

For Further Information

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4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By

National Programs Directorate, Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

This program provides, to all provinces, for the reimbursement of 50% of expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H clubs.

Authority or Background

Funding for this program is provided annually from the Canadian Agri-Food Development Initiative (CAFDI). Agreements exist with all provinces.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which will be reviewed with all CAFDI programs by April 1, 1995.

Financing and Operation

4-H clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living in rural areas. Activities of 4-H clubs include raising livestock, cultivating field crops, operating farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays 50% of certified expenditures to the provinces up to a pre-set yearly allotment. Federal assistance is provided for:

1. prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days;
2. the cost of providing club and project record books;
3. travel by club members to, and prizes for, provincial competitions; and
4. voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal contribution is made towards the specific costs of the Canadian 4-H Council.

Payments

See Table 1-3.

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TABLE 1-3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	6,570	9,704	10,340
Prince Edward Island	6,346	9,271	9,297
Nova Scotia	13,820	16,549	16,401
New Brunswick	7,005	10,089	10,063
Quebec	12,450	14,887	13,744
Ontario	78,320	62,743	62,196
Manitoba	23,790	25,255	24,744
Saskatchewan	26,464	28,189	27,604
Alberta	33,163	32,681	32,858
British Columbia	16,540	17,363	16,996
Total	224,468	226,731	224,243

LAND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

National Programs Directorate, Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

The overall purpose is to facilitate the adoption of effective resource management and environmentally sustainable farming practices as a key to increasing long-term financial returns to producers of grains, oilseeds and edible horticultural crops, sustainability of the natural resource base for agriculture, and competitiveness of the agri-food sector.

Authority or Background

The Farm Support and Adjustment Measures Program (FSAM I) announced on April 18, 1991, identified land management initiatives totalling \$72 million. Of that amount, \$50 million was targeted for the extension of the Permanent Cover Program (PCP) in the Prairies and British Columbia Peace River District. The remaining \$22 million was the LMAP component and this was directed to the other seven provinces.

The Farm Income Protection Act grants the authority for FSAM I.

Time Frame

The program runs until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The program is federally funded with the majority of funds available in fiscal years 1992-93 (\$10.767 million) and 1993-94 (\$11.175 million). Federal participation with any province is not contingent on matching financial participation from the province.

For the most part, the Land Management Assistance Program operates under federal-provincial agreements. In Nova Scotia and Quebec, the provinces are delivering LMAP. In New Brunswick the program is jointly delivered, and in Ontario there is a federal-provincial agreement with delivery to be contracted out. In Prince Edward Island there is an agreement with the Prince Edward Island Soil and Crop Improvement Association; and in Newfoundland there is an agreement with the Newfoundland Crop Insurance Agency to assist in delivery. British Columbia has yet to sign an agreement.

Individual LMAP agreements allow each region to address its specific sustainability issues while still maintaining a reasonably common set of activities with across the country.

Payments

See Table 1-4.

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TABLE 1-4**Land Management Assistance Program Funding**

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Total
Newfoundland	—	60,000	50,000	110,000
Prince Edward Island	34,000	248,300	338,000	621,100
Nova Scotia	24,700	97,500	118,000	240,000
New Brunswick	—	167,000	199,000	366,100
Quebec	—	2,500,000	2,563,000	5,063,000
Ontario	—	7,530,000	7,712,200	15,242,000
British Columbia	—	163,800	193,500	357,300
Total	58,700	10,766,600	11,173,700	21,999,500

ONTARIO GRAPE AND WINE ADJUSTMENT AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board.

Purpose

The agreement was developed to assist the industry in removing grape vines that are surplus to market needs. The agreement was designed to assure, concurrently, the maintenance of a viable wine industry in Ontario by assisting wineries and grape growers in adjusting to lower international prices; to promote domestic wines, and to research grape productivity- and quality-enhancing technologies.

Authority or Background

This requirement resulted from Canada's acceptance of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ruling and the Canada — U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Both of these require removal of discriminating provincial liquor-marketing practices.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in place from March 23, 1989, until March 31, 2000. Agriculture Canada's commitment will terminate March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario will each contribute \$50 million to programs in the agreement.

For Further Information

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SHEEP ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and Quebec Department of Agriculture,
 Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is the implementation of a sheep artificial insemination program.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from July 1991 to March 31, 1994. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada and Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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SPECIAL ATLANTIC LIVESTOCK INITIATIVE — NEW BRUNSWICK***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and a third party, i.e., New Brunswick Cattle Marketing Agency and New Brunswick Hog Marketing Board.

Purpose

1. To increase the efficiency and sustainability of the red meat industry in New Brunswick.
2. To assist and maintain the Atlantic livestock industry.

Authority and Background

Agriculture Canada.

Time Frame

The initiative was in effect from August 1, 1989, to March 31, 1992. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds all programs under this initiative. The New Brunswick Cattle Marketing Agency and the New Brunswick Hog Marketing Board deliver the programs. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. The regional director of Agri-Food Development Branch of Agriculture Canada makes up the management committee which plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated its authority to approve projects to a federal implementation committee.

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TESTING NETWORK PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to accelerate the use of new techniques and systems of production on farms and to increase the profitability of agricultural enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from January 1990 to March 31, 1993. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ.

See Table 1-1.

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TOBACCO DIVERSIFICATION PLAN**Administered By**

Joint federal-provincial committees or direct federal or provincial delivery.

Purpose

The program provided financial assistance to tobacco producers who left the industry and assisted in diversifying the production base with alternative crops.

Authority or Background

The \$30 million, five-year Tobacco Diversification Plan was announced in the budget speech of February 26, 1986. The value was subsequently increased by \$3.5 million as a result of increases in the Prince Edward Island and Ontario agreements. In September 1988, Cabinet authorized a further \$35 million for Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI) extension to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The plan was composed of two initiatives:

1. Alternative Enterprise Initiative (AEI). This consisted of three sub-initiatives in Ontario and Quebec focusing on new crop research, new production technologies, and

marketing and processing opportunities. The AEI budget was \$15 million (close to \$1.2 million for Quebec, \$13.8 million for Ontario.) The program expired March 31, 1992.

2. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI). The Minister of Agriculture had authority to contribute to producers and to enter into federal-provincial-industry agreements. The TTAI provided adjustment payments to producers who voluntarily left the tobacco-producing industry and surrendered basic production quota. The TTAI was originally allocated \$15 million; however, a 1988 extension to the initiative, approved by the federal Cabinet, made available an additional \$35 million to assist in the rationalization of the tobacco industry in Canada. The federal portion was conditional upon the development of agreements (with producer groups or with tobacco-producing provinces) that complemented or enhanced the federal contribution. The following agreements were in effect in 1991-92:

- a) P.E.I. TTAI: a joint Canada — P.E.I. program that paid producers up to \$2,800 for each acre retired from tobacco production (\$2.9 million federal share over the full program period). The program began April 9, 1987, and ended March 31, 1992.
- b) Quebec TTAI: a two-part federal program that paid up to \$75,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers leaving the industry, and up to \$6,000 to cigar and pipe tobacco producers leaving the industry. The total budget was \$3.1 million over the program life, August 7, 1987 to March 31, 1992.
- c) Nova Scotia TTAI: a joint Canada — Nova Scotia program that paid producers up to \$3,000 for each acre retired from tobacco production (\$615,000 federal share over the life of TTAI, which ended March 31, 1992).

For Further Information

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Farm Financial Programs Branch

CROP INSURANCE AND GROSS REVENUE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Insurance Division, Farm Financial Programs Branch.

Purpose

To assist provinces in providing crop and revenue insurance to producers by minimizing the impact of income losses due to production or market risks beyond their control.

Authority or Background

Farm Income Protection Act and Regulations; federal-provincial agreements.

Time Frame

The Farm Income Protection Act, passed in 1991, provides continual protection for producers. Federal-provincial agreements are generally signed for a five-year period, although they may be terminated with two years' notice or by the mutual consent of the parties involved.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared among the federal government, participating provinces, and enrolled producers. Administration is handled by the provinces and the federal contributions are paid to the provincial governments.

Contributions may be made quarterly or monthly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses.

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PRICE STABILIZATION

Administered By

Stabilization Division, Farm Financial Programs Branch.

Purpose

To assure that eligible producers receive fair returns for their labour and investment by providing them with income protec-

tion when market prices fall below calculated support prices for a prescribed period.

Authority or Background

Farm Income Protection Act and Regulations; federal-provincial tripartite agreements.

Time Frame

The Farm Income Protection Act, passed in 1991, provides continual protection for producers. Support prices are calculated monthly, quarterly or annually, as established by the commodity tripartite agreements approved by the Governor in Council. Tripartite agreements are generally signed for a 10-year period, with provision for termination or renewal.

Financing and Operation

Under tripartite agreements, payments to producers are financed from premiums paid by the federal government, participating provinces, and enrolled producers into the commodity stabilization fund. Premiums are set by the commodity stabilization committees in accordance with the tripartite agreements.

Pursuant to the Special Measures provision of the act, the Minister may request the Governor in Council to provide added assistance for specified agricultural commodities. Such intervention is designed to support producers during a period when normal market patterns and existing government assistance are insufficient to ensure adequate market returns.

For Further Information

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Food Production and Inspection Branch

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants that engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By

Meat and Poultry Products Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants that are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority or Background

Agriculture Canada has been given authority by order-in-council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on 12 months' notice.

Financing and Operation

Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants that engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces that did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat and Poultry Products Division and the Operations Directorate of the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay Agriculture Canada for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments

See Table 1-5.

TABLE 1-5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

	1986-87 (\$000)	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)
Manitoba	368.8	416.9	502.2	527.0	479.5
Saskatchewan	282.6	247.2	275.8	266.0	281.8
British Columbia	191.9	222.9	191.3	230.8	227.4
Total	843.3	887.0	969.3	1023.8	988.7

For Further Information

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**PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID
ERADICATION PROGRAM****Administered By**

Animal and Plant Health Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum- and typhoid-free status should lead to increased sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority or Background

Departmental general mandate; Health of Animals Act and Regulations; federal-provincial agreements currently in force with all provinces in the form of memoranda of understanding effective November 15, 1982.

Time Frame

This was a continuing program until December 1, 1987, but was renewed by mutual consent to January 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial memoranda of understanding vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 and Schedule VI of the Health of Animals Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to the Health of Animals Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum/typhoid, the management of infected flocks, and compensation. Compensation is to be the market value in accordance with Section 57 of the Health of Animals Act and is fully paid by the federal government.

Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a memorandum of understanding defining the responsibilities of the following directorates: Agriculture Inspection, Food Inspection, Veterinary Inspection, and Health of Animals. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the memoranda of understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for the pullorum/typhoid program.

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RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Animal and Plant Health Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

The purpose of these payments is to co-operate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority or Background

Departmental general mandate; Rabies Indemnification Regulations; federal-provincial agreements with New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Under sections 48 and 51 of the Health of Animals Act, Statutes of Canada, 1990, Bill C-66, the Minister may order living animals to be destroyed and their owners compensated. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the act with regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two fifths of the amount, up to a maximum per head of \$1,000 for cattle; \$500 for horses; and \$200 for sheep, swine and goats.

TABLE 1-6

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding for Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication

	79.12	79.13	79.14 (1)	79.14 (2)	79.15	79.16	79.17	79.18	79.19	79.2	Eradication Procedures
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.

AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

To receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by evidence that the owner has been paid; a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died of rabies; and the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments

See Table 1-7

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Grains and Oilseeds Branch

NET INCOME STABILIZATION ACCOUNT

Administered By

The federal government assumes responsibility for the delivery of the program through the Grains and Oilseeds Branch.

Purpose

The Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) is a federal/provincial/producers voluntary program designed to help producers stabilize their farm income.

Authority or Background

The Farm Income Protection Act, April 1991; the federal-provincial agreement establishing the Net Income Stabilization Account Program.

Time Frame

The program was launched in mid-1991 for the 1990 tax year. Several changes were made during the first year with additional commodities and the Third Line of Defence Program being added. The program for the 1991 tax year is under way, even though the final list of eligible commodities is not yet complete. It is anticipated that, in future, NISA forms will be mailed at the same time as the Revenue Canada Taxation Forms.

Financing and Operation

All provinces are participating, except New Brunswick.

Participating producers can contribute two per cent of their eligible net sales to their account and have these contributions matched by governments. The federal government and signatory provinces share equally in the cost of matching contributions. The producers may also contribute up to 20 per cent of their eligible sales as a non-matchable amount to the account. All producer deposits earn a bonus interest of three percentage points.

Under special provisions applicable for the 1990 and 1991 taxation years, the federal government is contributing an additional amount equal to the provinces' share for 1990 and one-half of the provinces share for 1991. For the taxation years 1990 and 1991, both producers and the signatory provinces are receiving special incentive benefits and assistance from the federal government to make their NISA contribution, through the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures (FSAM I) announced in April 1991. Producers did not have to make a

TABLE 1-7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

	1986-87 Expenditures (\$)	1987-88 Expenditures (\$)	1988-89 Expenditures (\$)	1989-1990 Expenditures (\$)	1990-91 Expenditures (\$)
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,366.80	1,000.00	—	3,490.00	4,780.00
Ontario	173,363.60	118,053.60	113,401.20	116,839.50	128,074.00
Manitoba	1,048.00	3,585.00	4,640.00	1,980.00	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total	175,778.40	122,638.60	118,041.20	122,309.50	132,854.00

contribution to qualify for a NISA withdrawal for the 1990 taxation year. In future years, the statutory withdrawal provisions based on a comparison of the farm's gross margin or a bench mark minimum income will apply.

Payments

After the first year of operation, the program is expected to have provided payments of over \$325 million, including NISA and the Third Line of Defence initiatives to grains and oilseeds, special crops and horticultural producers.

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Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration

CANADA — ALBERTA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Federal-provincial co-ordinating committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To ensure a co-operative and co-ordinated approach in the planning and implementation of federal and provincial activities in the area of rural water development aimed at providing safe, drought resistant water supplies; and thereby enhancing rural development and sustainable resource management as a means for attaining agriculture.

Authority or Background

Soil and Water Conservation and Development Accord.

Time Frame

In effect from July 2, 1991 until terminated through written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation

Annual activity plans are developed, and activities are to be funded separately by each party.

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CANADA — ALBERTA SOIL CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Alberta for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in the province. Canada will provide funding in the areas of on-farm conservation; specialized equipment assistance; permanent cover program; soil conservation on Indian reservations; awareness, information transfer and support services; and monitoring, survey and research.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

Three-year agreement signed July 24, 1989. Expires June 30, 1992, with project completion by March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The \$34.8 million for the agreement will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Conservation demonstrations, planning and awareness: province, \$6.5 million;
2. Specialized equipment assistance: Canada, \$4.4 million;
3. Agricultural lime freight assistance: province, \$125,000;
4. Conservation on Indian reservations: Canada, \$1.5 million;
5. Permanent cover and land use adjustment: Canada, \$8.2 million; province, \$945,000;
6. Field shelterbelts: province, \$1.25 million;

7. Provincial technology transfer, planning and awareness support: province, \$7.54 million;
8. Federal awareness, information transfer and support services: Canada, \$800,000;
9. Advisory committee: province, \$180,000;
10. Program and policy review: Canada, \$100,000; province, \$100,000;
11. Research, monitoring and survey: Canada, \$2.4 million; province, \$750,000.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada (\$17.4 million) and the province (\$17.4 million).

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — MANITOBA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MUNICIPAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To strengthen and diversify sustainable economic activities, while preserving environmental quality in rural Manitoba, by making improvements to the water supply and waste treatment and disposal infrastructuring of rural industrial communities.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Partnership Agreements.

Time Frame

Effective October 9, 1990. Project authorization to March 31, 1995,* and project completion to March 31, 1997. Expenditures completed by March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

\$90 million, cost-shared on a 1/3:1/3:1/3 basis by Canada, Manitoba, and the participating communities. Federal expenditures are \$30 million.

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CANADA — MANITOBA SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Manitoba for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in Manitoba. Canada will fund on-farm soil conservation; the Permanent Cover Program; conservation education and technology transfer; and monitoring and research.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

Three-year agreement effective July 24, 1989. Project authorization to March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is worth \$18 million over three years, allocated as follows:

1. On-farm soil conservation: Canada, \$4.06 million; province, \$3.45 million;
2. Alternative land use: Canada, \$1.95 million; province, \$1.2 million;
3. Conservation education and technology transfer: Canada, \$75,000; province, \$1.2 million;
4. Monitoring and research: Canada, \$500,000; province, \$180,000;

5. Public information and evaluation: Canada, \$25,000; province, \$60,000;
6. Headwater storage and erosion control: Canada \$620,000; province, \$380,000.

The total cost of the agreement is shared equally between Canada (\$9 million) and the province (\$9 million).

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To enable Canada and Saskatchewan to implement a strategic economic development program based in rural Saskatchewan, with concentration on the following goals:

- increasing the establishment of viable rural business;
- diversifying the rural economy;
- increasing rural community viability and sustainability;
- removing systematic development constraints; and
- maximizing rural job opportunities.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Partnership Agreements.

Time Frame

Signed September 20, 1991. Project authorization to March 1995 and project completion to March 31, 1996. Expenditures completed by March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

\$15 million, cost-shared on a 50:50 basis by Canada and Saskatchewan. Federal expenditures may be up to \$7.5 million.

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON WATER-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To enable Canada and Saskatchewan to implement a comprehensive economic development program based upon water supply infrastructure and related activities. The agreement is intended to assist in the release of water-related constraints in order to facilitate diversification of Saskatchewan's agricultural and rural sector on a regional basis and optimize associated economic development opportunities.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Partnership Agreements.

Time Frame

Signed September 20, 1991. Project authorizations to August 31, 1996 and project completion to December 31, 1997. Expenditures completed by December 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

\$40 million, cost-shared on a 50:50 basis by Canada and Saskatchewan. Federal expenditures may be up to \$20 million.

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Saskatchewan to cover a range of programs and activities designed to protect the agricultural productivity of Saskatchewan soil. Programs and activities include building awareness about the need for soil conservation; implementing soil conservation practices on Saskatchewan farms; converting or rehabilitating marginal land to alternative uses; surveying and monitoring soil degradation; and continued research into soil conservation and moisture management.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

Three-year agreement effective July 24, 1989. Project authorization to March 31, 1993 with project completion by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The \$27 million federal contribution to the \$54 million agreement will be allocated over three years as follows:

1. Awareness and extension: Canada \$600,000; province, \$3 million;
2. On-farm and local organization assistance and technical support: Canada, \$13.5 million; province, \$9.5 million;
3. Land use adjustment: Canada, \$10.5 million; province, \$7 million;
4. Survey and monitoring: Canada, \$1.8 million; province, \$2.5 million;
5. Research: Canada, \$600,000; province, \$5 million.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

The objective of this agreement is to optimize the economic development opportunities in the area through irrigation.

Authority or Background

Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

Effective October 17, 1986. A one-year extension allows project approval until March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Saskatchewan contribute 50% of eligible costs up to \$50 million each. The financial participation of the private sector is also sought.

See Table 1-1.

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PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Administered By

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan, administers the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Purpose

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration was established in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the act widened the scope of the administration's activities.

The basic objectives of PFRA are to support economic growth and stability through soil and water conservation programs, and to reduce the effects of drought. Activities are designed to facilitate and encourage the management of these basic resources in ways that are sustainable over the long term, particularly through conservation and resource development.

Authority or Background

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, or with municipalities or individuals to carry out the general purpose of the act.

The main PFRA programs and activities include:

1. Shelterbelt Program. Provides eligible recipients with seedlings for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting.
2. Community Pasture Program. Reclaims and protects fragile lands unsuitable for cultivation, while providing summer grazing for cattle (for the benefit of smaller producers).
3. Soil Conservation Program. Encourages and helps implement conservation farming practices.
4. Rural Water Development Program. Provides technical and financial assistance for the development of water projects, including wells, dugouts, stock-watering dams and water pipelines.
5. Water Development. Provides for the investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects.
6. Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program. Facilitates drought proofing and regional economic security by providing water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects as well as for domestic, recreational and industrial uses. Allows controlled releases to meet international water commitments.
7. The Canada — Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre (SIDC). Involves research on irrigation technology and production practices, and soil conservation needs. The centre and related research and demonstration areas are available for viewing. Research results and information are readily available.

8. South Saskatchewan River Project. Provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on a cost-recovery basis with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

1. Canada — Manitoba Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year cost-shared agreement with federal expenditures of \$9 million, administered by PFRA. Project authorization to March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994.
2. Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year cost-shared agreement with federal expenditures of \$27 million, administered by PFRA. Project authorization to March 31, 1992, with project completion by March 31, 1994.
3. Canada — Alberta Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year cost-shared agreement with federal expenditures of \$17.4 million administered by PFRA. Expires June 30, 1992, with project completion by March 31, 1993.
4. Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development. Total program expenditures are \$100 million, half of which are federal. PFRA to expend \$10 million for investigation, design, project management and construction related to systems improvement in southwest Saskatchewan. Project authorization extended one year to March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994.
5. Canada — Manitoba Agreement on Municipal Water Infrastructure for Rural Economic Diversification. The eight-year, \$90 million program is designed to sustain and diversify economic development in rural Manitoba by improving water supply and wastewater disposal facilities in selected rural communities. The federal and provincial governments will each contribute \$30 million. The remaining \$30 million will be the responsibility of the participating municipal governments. All funding decisions are to be made by March 31, 1995, and all work to be completed by March 31, 1998.
6. Canada — Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement on Water-Based Economic Development (PAWBED). A five-year, cost-shared agreement for \$40 million, designed to remove water-related constraints to rural economic development. Federal expenditures are \$20 million. Managed jointly by Canada and Saskatchewan; co-chaired federally by PFRA. Project authorization to August 31, 1996 with project completion by December 31, 1997.

7. Canada — Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement on Rural Development. A four-year, cost-shared agreement for \$15 million, designed to encourage economic development in rural Saskatchewan. Federal expenditures of \$7.5 million. Managed jointly by Canada and Saskatchewan; co-chaired federally by PFRA. Project authorization to March 31, 1995 with project completion by March 31, 1996.
8. Canada — Alberta Memorandum of Understanding on Rural Water Development. Designed to enhance rural development and sustainable resource management by ensuring a co-operative and co-ordinated approach in the planning and implementation of federal and provincial activities in the area of rural water development.

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Research Branch

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS

Administered By

Management Strategies and Services Division, Research Branch.

Purpose

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote co-operation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown; there is a joint federal-provincial building at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New

Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also rent surplus federal space at St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption, St. Hyacinthe and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, and Kapuskasing, Ont.; Indian Head, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, B.C.

Authority or Background

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided. Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

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Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) was created in June 1987 to foster the long-term economic development of the region through a renewal of the Atlantic entrepreneurial spirit. ACOA has a particular responsibility to encourage the development of new small and medium-sized businesses within Atlantic Canada. Its activities are intended to complement, or in certain instances supplement, programs of the provinces and local governments. ACOA is also responsible for bringing a regional perspective to the design of national economic programs affecting Atlantic Canada and for promoting the interests of the region.

The agency's structure has two activities: development and corporate administration.

DEVELOPMENT

The development activity supports and promotes opportunity for economic development in Atlantic Canada, with particular emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises, through policy, program and project development and implementation, and through advocating the interests of Atlantic Canada in national economic policy, program and project development and implementation. This activity is divided into five sub-activities.

Action

The action sub-activity helps establish new businesses and modernize or expand existing ones, particularly small and medium-sized firms that create jobs. The primary program within this sub-activity is the Action Program. Included also are the residual resources assigned to the Industrial and Regional Development Program, the Atlantic Enterprise Program and the Cape Breton Topping-up Assistance Program; the Small Business Loans Act, the Cape Breton Loans Program, and business development activities focused on small and medium-sized businesses.

Co-operation

The co-operation sub-activity helps improve the environment for economic growth in Atlantic Canada through co-operation with all levels of government, the private sector and institutions. The program development, co-ordination, evaluation and policy functions related to the Cooperation Program are part of this sub-activity. Also included are the General Development Agreements (GDAs) and the Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs).

Advocacy and Co-ordination

ACOA has a mandate to advocate the interests of Atlantic Canada in national economic policy, program and project development and implementation, as well as to ensure the effective implementation of federal policies and activities affecting opportunities for economic development in Atlantic Canada. This sub-activity includes those functions of ACOA involved in the promotion of Atlantic Canada's interests in the development of national policies and programs, as well as the co-ordination of federal policies and programs affecting Atlantic Canada. The Ottawa office, having principal and lead responsibilities for these functions, is included under this sub-activity. The program development, co-ordination, evaluation and policy functions related to advocacy and co-ordination are part of this sub-activity. In addition, the advocacy and co-ordination support provided by the regions at the local level and by the head office in policy analysis is also included in this function.

Special Programs

The objective of this sub-activity is to provide economic development opportunities or assistance in specific sectors of the economy or to designated areas to alleviate hardship as a result of an economic downturn in the sector or area or to take advantage of special economic circumstances. This sub-activity includes the Fisheries Alternatives Program and the related delivery costs such as compliance, payments, evaluation, communications, policy and program development. Other programs or projects designed to meet special economic circumstances also fall under this sub-activity.

Program Administration

This sub-activity is to provide general management and administrative support activities internal to the development activity, at both the Head Office (Moncton, N.B.) and regional office levels. It covers all those organization areas of the agency which directly support the other sub-activities within the development activity but are not an inherent part of any specific sub-activity.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

This activity is to ensure that the agency's resources are efficiently and effectively managed; that administrative systems and services are in place to support management decision making and enhance managerial accountability and operational

control. This activity includes the executive offices of the minister and the president; support services to the private sector ACOA Advisory Board and committees; personnel, financial, systems and other administrative support services provided at Head Office and in regional offices; internal audit activities; legal services; and the Head Office communications activities not related to specific programs.

The agency, with its particular emphasis on business development aspects of regional development, seeks to stimulate the entrepreneurial environment of the region; to improve the competitiveness regionally, nationally and internationally of small and medium-sized Atlantic businesses; and to enhance business opportunities generally in the face of changing local and broader economic and market circumstances.

The agency, guided by the advice of its private-sector advisory board, seeks innovative ways to make the best use of new and existing resources. The board's views are sought on the design and execution of flexible new programs and on the adequacy and possible modification of existing programs.

In particular, the board advises the agency on

1. ways in which the agency can work co-operatively with its clientele in programs to enhance economic and industrial growth;
2. strategies for ensuring Atlantic interests are addressed in the treatment of national issues;
3. methods for planning and co-ordinating economic development activities in Atlantic Canada;
4. possibilities for stimulating productivity improvements and technological innovation in the region;
5. needs for improved information, program delivery systems, and analysis of barriers to Atlantic entrepreneurial activity.

The agency's approach is regional, provincial or community-based, as appropriate. It intends to use existing networks of business, labour and institutional groups in designing and carrying out its activities; and it will encourage the development of new ones where needed. Its decision-making and delivery systems will be the least complex and most economical and cost-effective possible.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year comprehensive development plan signed in 1969.) The GDA was a mechanism designed to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

For the federal government, responsibility for co-ordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (sub-agreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism designed to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ACOA manages the framework ERDAs in the Atlantic provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (sub-agreements) developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Cooperation Program

In 1989 in Atlantic Canada, the Cooperation Program replaced the ERDA subsidiary agreement process as the primary means of co-ordinating federal-provincial expenditures on areas of agreed economic and regional development priority.

The Cooperation Program was developed after consultations with Atlantic Canadians, thereby ensuring an Atlantic focus. Through the Cooperation Program, the federal government makes contributions to federal-provincial Cooperation agreements and undertakes specific projects on its own or in conjunction with the private sector. Cooperation Program

activities conform to the policy and strategy set out in the framework Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) for each province.

Cooperation Program activities are targeted to initiatives that are focussed on the following key strategy themes: entrepreneurship development; market and trade opportunities; innovation and technology transfer; human resource development; a sustainable environment; and the supporting themes of resource competitiveness, rural diversification, and strategic infrastructure.

The minister responsible for ACOA, in consultation with the Atlantic ministers, has overall responsibility for recommending the annual allocation of program resources for new initiatives and for managing the pattern of expenditures under the program.

Subsidiary agreements signed under the ERDAs between 1984 and 1989 have been placed under the Cooperation Program umbrella.

ACOA is responsible for overall co-ordination of the ERDAs and the Cooperation Program. An ACOA representative is a voting member on all Cooperation agreement management committees. As of March 31, 1992, 52 agreements were in place, comprising two Highways agreements, 11 ERDA sub-agreements, and 39 Cooperation agreements.

ACOA is the federal body responsible for implementing 16 of the 52 agreements. The 16 comprise three ERDA sub-agreements, and 13 Cooperation agreements signed since July 1989 and still in place. (See tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4 and 2-5.)

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

ERDA 1984

Signed

May 4, 1984.

Effective date

May 4, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities;
2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to, and benefit from, the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

Four ERDA sub-agreements and 10 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1992, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-1.)

Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$15,493,000.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-1), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-1

Canada — Newfoundland Cooperation Program Agreements in Effect March 31, 1992
(Includes ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Highway Transportation ^a	Transport	24/06/85	31/03/92	191,000	121,220
Livestock Feed Development ^b	Agriculture	27/03/87	31/03/91	4,800	4,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	21/06/88	31/03/93	8,000	5,000
Inshore Fisheries	Fisheries and Oceans	22/02/88	31/03/93	60,000	42,000
Rural Development	ACOA	21/07/89	31/03/94	29,575	21,000
Comprehensive Labrador	ACOA	21/07/89	31/03/94	53,850	37,700
Youth Forestry	Forestry	09/02/90	31/03/93	11,250	9,000
Ocean Industry (amendment)	ACOA	04/09/90	31/03/93	13,500	9,000
Mineral Development	EMR	01/10/90	31/03/94	17,500	12,300
Forestry Development	Forestry	04/03/91	31/03/95	64,300	45,000
Enterprise Network	ACOA	20/03/91	31/03/94	7,140	5,000
Tourism and Historic Resources	ISTC	17/05/91	31/03/95	20,000	14,000
Environmental Improvement	ACOA	18/12/91	31/03/94	17,820	5,940
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	19/12/91	30/09/92	820	690
Total				499,555	331,850

^a Does not include the Newfoundland railway initiative, which added \$100 million to the Highways agreement (\$62.5 million federal, \$37.5 million provincial).

^b Extended for 18 months. See amendment below.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ERDA 1984

Signed

June 13, 1984.

Effective date

April 1, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions;
2. to stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities, and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy;

3. to better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

Three ERDA sub-agreements and 11 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1992, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-2.)

Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$11.3 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-2), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Program Agreements in Effect March 31, 1992
(Includes ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Industrial Development ^a	ACOA	03/04/87	31/03/92	53,500	37,450
Livestock Feed Development ^b	Agriculture	01/05/87	31/03/91	11,500	11,500
Forest Resource Development	Forestry	23/06/88	31/03/93	24,083	14,200
Agriculture	Agriculture	06/10/89	31/03/94	25,000	14,000
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	20/10/89	31/03/94	10,600	7,500
Transportation Development	Transport	20/10/89	31/03/94	30,000	15,000
Alternative Energy Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	12/02/90	31/03/94	7,805	5,465
Cultural Development	Communications	02/08/90	31/03/94	6,550	4,500
Rural Economic Development	ACOA	12/06/91	31/03/95	3,135	2,038
Planning	ACOA	12/06/91	31/03/95	1,000	500
Market Development	ACOA	05/12/91	31/03/95	9,375	5,163
Strategic Technology Dev.	ACOA	05/12/91	31/03/95	4,000	2,800
Tourism Development	ISTC	31/10/91	31/03/95	9,000	5,220
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	21/11/91	30/09/92	2,464	1,971
Total				198,012	127,307

^a Includes an amendment signed October 30, 1990.

^b Extended for 18 months. See amendment below.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

ERDA 1984

Signed

June 11, 1984.

Effective date

June 11, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The major objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province;
2. to maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians;
3. to maximize — on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians — the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province;

4. to promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people;
5. to improve joint consultation and co-ordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy; and
6. to assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

Four ERDA sub-agreements, one non-ERDA Highways agreement, and seven Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1992, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-3.)

Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$19,450,417.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-3), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK**ERDA 1984****Signed**

April 13, 1984.

Effective date

April 13, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The major objectives of this agreement are:

1. to ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker;
2. to lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns; and
3. to ensure that each region of the province, and in particular those regions where economic disparities are especially pronounced, makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

One non-ERDA Highways agreement, and 10 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1992, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-4.)

Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$10,200,000.

TABLE 2-3

Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Program Agreement in Effect March 31, 1992
(Includes ERDA and Highways items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Technology Transfer	ACOA	09/07/85	31/03/92	34,000	23,800
Livestock Feed Development ^a	Agriculture	30/03/87	31/03/91	11,250	9,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	27/06/88	31/03/93	60,000	30,000
Halifax — Dartmouth Metropolitan Development	ACOA	27/09/88	31/03/95	219,200	84,600
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	06/07/90	31/03/94	13,200	7,200
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	20/07/90	31/03/92	9,000	4,950
Highways	Transport	20/07/87	31/03/94	137,000	68,500
Industrial Development Opportunities	ACOA	17/12/90	31/03/95	63,000	31,500
Tourism Development	ISTC	04/12/91	31/03/95	19,300	10,900
Sustainable Development	Environment	18/03/91	31/03/95	15,000	9,000
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	29/11/91	30/09/92	1,930	1,540
Forestry Development	Forestry	10/01/92	31/03/95	98,000	49,000
Total				680,880	329,990

^a Extended for 18 months. See amendment below.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-4), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

Effective Date

Newfoundland: May 4, 1984.
 Prince Edward Island: April 1, 1984.
 Nova Scotia: June 11, 1984.
 New Brunswick: April 13, 1984.

Terminates

All four Atlantic provinces: March 31, 1994.

Purpose

See individual section for each province.

Payments

In 1991-92, there were no federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body.

For Further Information

1. for the development agreement item where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-5), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — PAN-ATLANTIC**ERDA 1984****Signed**

Newfoundland: May 4, 1984.
 Prince Edward Island: June 13, 1984.
 Nova Scotia: June 11, 1984.
 New Brunswick: April 13, 1984.

TABLE 2-4

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Program Agreements in Effect March 31, 1992
 (Includes Highways item)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$'000)	Federal Share (\$'000)
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	06/12/91	30/09/92	2,250	1,800
Agri-food Development	Agriculture	06/10/89	31/03/94	32,000	20,000
Forestry Development	Forestry	15/12/89	31/03/94	91,000	50,000
Planning	ACOA	06/02/90	31/03/94	2,000	1,000
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	03/11/89	31/03/94	19,600	11,700
Urban Economic Development	ACOA	12/09/90	31/03/95	46,000	23,000
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	12/09/90	31/03/95	10,000	6,000
Cultural Industries	Communications	11/10/90	31/03/95	5,000	2,500
Economic Diversification	ACOA	16/08/90	31/03/95	36,100	23,500
Highways	Transport	29/06/87	31/03/92	145,000	100,000
Bi-Capitol Theatre	Communications	10/08/90	31/03/95	8,300	8,300
Total				397,250	247,800

TABLE 2-5

Canada — Pan-Atlantic Cooperation Program Agreements in effect March 31, 1992

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
International Tourism Marketing	ISTC	17/07/91	31/03/94	10,000	6,000

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Newfoundland

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Prince Edward Island

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 Tel.: (902) 566-7492 or 1-800-565-0228 (toll free)

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C. 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

AECL consists of a corporate office which determines basic policies and strategies for the corporation as a whole and which provides review, guidance and direction to two operating divisions: AECL CANDU and AECL Research.

1. AECL CANDU designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This division is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors.
2. AECL Research carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
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NUCLEAR CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By

Prototype and commercial power stations and heavy water plants — AECL CANDU.

Purpose

In co-operation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act.

Atomic Energy Control Regulations.

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame

Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation

The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of four commercial-size nuclear power stations: Pickering 1 and 2, Gentilly-II, and Point Lepreau.

Arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial-Size Nuclear Power Stations

The Pickering Generating Station (units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. To share the risk of establishing such a station, Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized, fossil fuel-fired station.

The original agreement provided for the return on the capital invested by the three parties to be made over a period not exceeding 30 years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This payback was shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units.

Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be \$395 million of which the federal portion, including interest, is \$141 million or about 36%. The payback, which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of each of the three parties. Monthly payments have been made to the parties by Ontario Hydro relative to their investment in the Pickering station (units 1 and 2). These payments were suspended in 1983 for the duration of the outage of units 1 and 2 after total payment of \$265 million had been made to AECL. The two units were brought back into service in 1988, when amendments to the original agreement between the parties, to take account of the situation created by the shutdown, came into effect. As a result of these amendments, the agreement was extended by two years. Moreover, in the calculation of the amount of future paybacks, Ontario Hydro is to include the cost of managing the irradiated fuel and will amortize, over the remainder of the agreement, the negative values accumulated over the shutdown period.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station began operating April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term, interest-bearing loans to assist the construction. The federal loan, which totals \$151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a 25-year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station began operating April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (NBEPCC). Under an agreement between the NBEPCC and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term, interest-bearing loans to assist the construction. The interest on these federal loans for a period of three years from October 9, 1979 was forgiven. When the station began operating, these loans, with accrued interest where applicable, were replaced by one loan of \$350 million repayable in 25 equal annual instalments. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to NBEPCC for the

first 10 years of the unit's operation, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is \$48.75 million with a maximum total of \$130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any performance loan balances at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant, now decommissioned, was rehabilitated by AECL under an agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and Nova Scotia, at a cost of \$211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of \$825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a 20-year period for a total of \$66 million.

For Further Information

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) was established as a Crown corporation on January 1, 1946 by Parliament and currently reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works. Its activities are governed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act, the National Housing Act (NHA) and, in certain respects, the Financial Administration Act.

CMHC's mandate as defined in the National Housing Act is "to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions". The nature of the act is permissive and facilitative, rather than mandatory and comprehensive, thus giving the corporation the flexibility to deal with changing housing needs of Canadians. CMHC advises the federal government on matters related to housing.

CMHC is active in three main areas: market housing, social housing and housing support.

Market Housing

Market housing initiatives promote equal access to mortgage financing for all Canadians regardless of where they live and the stability of the mortgage market through the use of instruments such as NHA Mortgage Insurance and Mortgage-Backed Securities. CMHC is also a major source of housing market information for industry and consumers.

Social Housing

Social housing programs assist households that cannot afford suitable and adequate housing on the private market. As an important component of Canada's social safety net, social housing includes programs especially geared to a variety of client groups, such as seniors, disabled persons, aboriginal people, victims of family violence, single parents and the working poor.

Since 1986, most of these programs have been delivered under federal-provincial cost-share agreements which have served to increase the total amount of funding available for social housing and to ensure coordination and planning of social housing across the country. Housing assistance is currently provided through the following programs: Non-Profit Housing, Urban Native Non-Profit Housing, Rent Supplement, Rural and Native Housing, Emergency Repair, Residential Rehabilitation Assistance (Homeowner and Disabled), and Home Adaptations for Seniors' Independence.

These programs may be cost-shared with provinces and territories. Where this is the case, the province/territory is responsible for the delivery of the program. CMHC delivers social housing on-reserve unilaterally and administers Project Haven and Next Step, federal programs that fund the development of emergency housing and second-stage housing for victims of family violence.

Housing Support

Activities within the housing support area include research, demonstration, technology transfer and information dissemination. These activities support the residential construction sector and assist consumers to make wise housing-related decisions.

CMHC's and the federal government's land marketing initiatives, including the Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program, also contribute to providing affordable housing for Canadians.

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NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing by providing assistance to eligible sponsors for the construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and operation of subsidized rental housing projects.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

Project sponsors receive subsidies equal to the difference between eligible operating costs and revenues. Eligible sponsors of non-profit housing are provincial/territorial housing agencies, municipal housing agencies, continuing housing cooperatives and private non-profit housing corporations. Rents paid are calculated according to a rent-to-income scale and adjusted household incomes.

CMHC provides mortgage insurance for 100% of eligible capital costs. No premium is payable for this insurance. Loans to finance projects shall be amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the project or 35 years to a maximum of 100% of total lending value.

Proposal development funding loans of up to \$500,000 (\$75,000 on the first \$500,000 of NHA Lending Value plus 3% of the lending value in excess of \$500,000) may be made available to eligible private non-profit sponsors and continuing cooperative associations to facilitate their participation in the process. Loans are fully repaid on the first installment of a take-out mortgage if the housing project is developed, and fully forgiven if not.

The subsidy is for costs related to the residential component of projects. The capital cost of each unit of housing cannot exceed a maximum unit price established by CMHC and the provincial and territorial housing agency.

At least 5% of the units produced under this program each year must be accessible and designed as mobility units which must be occupied by at least one person who is physically disabled.

Eligible households must meet the definition of "core-need".

Payments

See Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1**Non-Profit Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)**

	1989	1990	1991
	New Commitments	New Commitments	New Commitments
Newfoundland	199	153	149
Prince Edward Island	78	65	63
Nova Scotia	234	226	221
New Brunswick	216	166	192
Quebec	2,301	2,741	2,387
Ontario	3,919	3,092	2,990
Manitoba	447	306	288
Saskatchewan	346	360	140
Alberta	360	371	582
British Columbia	1,649	1,620	1,625
Yukon	54	87	29
Northwest Territories	78	41	13
Total	9,881	9,228	8,679

Note: Units under administration: 151,209

URBAN NATIVE NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist native households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable rental housing.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

Project sponsors receive subsidies equal to the difference between eligible operating costs and revenues. Eligible sponsors are native non-profit housing corporations and native non-profit continuing cooperative housing associations. Rents paid are calculated according to a rent-to-income scale and adjusted household incomes.

CMHC provides mortgage insurance for 100% of eligible capital costs. No premium is payable for this insurance. Loans to finance projects shall be amortized over the lesser of

the useful life of the project or 35 years to a maximum of 100% of total lending value.

Proposal development funding loans of up to \$500,000 (\$75,000 on the first \$500,000 of NHA Lending Value plus 3% of the lending value in excess of \$500,000) may be made available to eligible sponsors to facilitate their participation in the process. Loans are fully repaid on the first installment of a take-out mortgage if the housing project is developed, and fully forgiven if not.

The subsidy is for costs related to the residential component of projects. The capital cost of each unit of housing cannot exceed a maximum unit price established by CMHC and the provincial and territorial housing agency.

Eligible native households must meet the definition of "core-need".

Payments

See Table 4-2.

TABLE 4-2

Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1989 New Commitments	1990 New Commitments	1991 New Commitments
Newfoundland	8	8	12
Prince Edward Island	5	5	5
Nova Scotia	10	7	9
New Brunswick	8	4	6
Quebec	175	126	174
Ontario	175	207	147
Manitoba	116	129	108
Saskatchewan	99	69	82
Alberta	123	134	117
British Columbia	159	125	185
Yukon	5	—	18
Northwest Territories	23	—	20
Total	906	814	883

Note: Units under administration: 8,559

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate, and suitable rental housing by subsidizing rents in eligible rental dwellings.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, section 95.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

CMHC or its provincial/territorial counterpart enters into agreements with private landlords, public or private non-profit housing corporations and non-profit continuing cooperative housing corporations which designate the number of units to be subsidized over a period of a maximum of 35 years; agreements with continuing cooperative housing corporations (index-linked mortgage) must be for a period of 35 years. The agreement spells out the rent that the owner will be paid for each unit based on market rents for comparable accommodation in that community. Rents paid are calculated according to a rent-to-income scale and adjusted household income.

Eligible clients are households which meet the definition of "core need".

Payments

See Table 4-3.

TABLE 4-3

Rent Supplement Program (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1989 New Commitments	1990 New Commitments	1991 New Commitments
Newfoundland	36	42	74
Prince Edward Island	21	22	35
Nova Scotia	81	83	115
New Brunswick	83	68	91
Quebec	1,354	321	424
Ontario	507	550	421
Manitoba	133	338	183
Saskatchewan	89	104	220
Alberta	631	428	367
British Columbia	261	173	235
Yukon	6	—	11
Northwest Territories	25	11	12
Total	3,227	2,140	2,188

Note: Units under administration: 43,874

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist households in need in rural areas to obtain affordable, adequate, and suitable housing for ownership, lease-to-purchase or rental and to motivate and help the program's clients solve their housing problems through their own organization and efforts by providing the opportunity for optimum client involvement in the planning and building of units.

Authority and Background

The National Housing Act (NHA), sections 9, 10, 57, 58, 59, 75, 76, 92 and 95.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

Rural areas or communities having a population of 2,500 or less are eligible for the program. Rural municipal jurisdictions having a population of greater than 2,500 persons but where the population is dispersed are also considered to be eligible. Population cores or centres of more than 2,500 persons within large, rural municipal jurisdictions are not eligible areas.

Self-build homeowner assistance: available in non-market rural areas. Ongoing financial assistance so that mortgage, tax payments and heating costs for a home do not consume more than 25% (in New Brunswick 30%) of adjusted household income. Client is required to provide labour input into the construction of the house, and afterward is responsible for making the mortgage payments, obtaining insurance and maintenance. Mortgage payments may be reduced below the 25% of adjusted income level in recognition of the client labour input during construction. The party with the lead role in the delivery and administration provides client counselling, and a construction supervisor who supervises and trains the client in the construction of the house.

Lease-to-purchase: available in non-market rural areas. Client leases home based on 25% (30% in New Brunswick) of adjusted household income with an option to buy after a

minimum of two years. The purchase option may be exercised if the clients are able to assume all the responsibilities of ownership. After conversion to ownership tenure, ongoing financial assistance is provided so that mortgage, tax payments and heating costs on a home do not consume more than 25% (30% in New Brunswick) of adjusted household income.

Rental assistance: ongoing financial assistance so that rental costs, including heat, water and sewer, do not consume more than 25% (30% in New Brunswick) of adjusted household income.

The total eligible project cost/lending value may not exceed the maximum unit price established by CMHC and, where applicable, the provincial/territorial housing agency.

If a non-profit approach is utilized for delivery of RNH Rental housing, proposal development funding loans of up to \$500,000 (\$75,000 on the first \$500,000 of NHA Lending Value plus 3% of the lending value in excess of \$500,000) may be made available to eligible private non-profit or to rural municipal non-profit sponsors, or to individuals representing organizations (local housing groups) to be incorporated as such in the future. Loans are fully repaid on the first installment of a take-out mortgage if the housing project is developed, and fully forgiven if not.

Special training and orientation in housing programs is available to assist native people gain the necessary knowledge and skills to assist their native communities and organizations to develop and conduct their own housing programs and to achieve their housing goals.

Involvement of the client in all phases of program delivery is encouraged. Client counselling, both pre- and post-occupancy, to facilitate client understanding of the responsibilities and benefits under the various tenure options, is a critical feature of the program.

Fifty per cent of all activities under the program are directed at natives.

Native agents are involved in delivering the native component of the program in each province/territory, and participate with CMHC and the province/territory on the Tripartite Management Committee in managing the program in each province/territory.

Payments

See Table 4-4

TABLE 4-4**Rural and Native Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)**

	1989	1990	1991
	New	New	New
	Commitments	Commitments	Commitments
Newfoundland	93	69	109
Prince Edward Island	27	23	24
Nova Scotia	112	107	124
New Brunswick	139	105	97
Quebec	461	282	314
Ontario	242	183	176
Manitoba	165	113	118
Saskatchewan	181	103	94
Alberta	174	171	130
British Columbia	110	91	97
Yukon	9	7	10
Northwest Territories	414	460	473
Total	2,127	1,714	1,766

Note: Units under administration: 22,401

EMERGENCY REPAIR PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist disadvantaged persons and households in core housing need in rural areas by providing assistance for the urgent repair of existing housing that is a threat to occupants' health and/or safety.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, section 54.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operations

Assistance is provided to eligible homeowners and occupants in rural areas (defined as communities of 2,500 or less and rural municipal jurisdictions having a population of greater than 2,500 but where the population is dispersed — population cores or centres of more than 2,500 within large rural municipal jurisdictions are not eligible areas) to carry out repairs urgently required to make their homes safe. The amount of assistance depends on the location of the home. The contribution does not have to be repaid. There is no requirement that

repairs bring the home up to minimum property standards, but the repairs are intended to resolve the emergency repair problems. The program addresses emergency repairs of homes that do not qualify for rehabilitation assistance through the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program because they cannot be rehabilitated cost effectively to proper standards within RRAP program criteria.

Eighty per cent of all activities through the Emergency Repair Program are directed at natives.

Native agents are involved in delivering the native component of the program in each province/territory, and participate with CMHC and the province/territory on the Tripartite Management Committee in managing the program in each province/territory.

Assistance — maximum levels for 1992 are:

\$4,500/unit — south

\$6,333/unit — north

\$8,000/unit — far north

After 1992, these amounts will be indexed annually by the Consumer Price Index.

Payments

See Tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard homeownership dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety, and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) is divided into Homeowner RRAP and RRAP for the Disabled. In Quebec, the program is called the Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program.

Authority and Background

The National Housing Act, sections 51, 52 and 92.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program, subject to annual appropriation by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

Homeowner RRAP

To be eligible for Homeowner RRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds" which vary according to household size and by market areas within the provinces/territories. Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are \$10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and \$25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable portion" depends on household income and the area where the property is located. In Quebec, under the Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program, repayable loans are generally available from the participation of private lenders.

Full forgiveness is available where adjusted household income is \$13,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of \$23,000. In the southern areas of the provinces, the maximum forgiveness is \$5,000. In the northern areas of most provinces, the maximum forgiveness is \$6,250. In the farthest northern areas — the territories and Labrador — the maximum forgiveness is \$8,250. Homeowners can earn the forgivable portion of their loan over five years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

Homeowner RRAP provides assistance for repairs which bring a dwelling to minimum health and safety levels and which extend its useful life, with normal care and maintenance, for about 15 years. CMHC Standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work a property owner may do with RRAP assistance.

Twenty-six percent of Homeowner RRAP activity in rural areas is directed at native households.

Native agents are involved in delivering the native component of the program in each province/territory and participate with CMHC and the province/territory on the Tripartite Management Committee in managing Homeowner RRAP in rural areas in each province/territory.

RRAP for the Disabled

RRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied, by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is \$10,000. The maximum forgivable amount is \$5,000. Full forgiveness begins with an adjusted income of \$23,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of \$33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy of the dwelling for five years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of \$5,000 per self-contained unit and \$2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of five years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

RRAP Eligibility

Homeowner RRAP may be available to people who own and occupy their dwelling and are in core housing need. Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine core housing need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and market area. Income thresholds do not apply for applicants for RRAP for the Disabled.

For a dwelling to be eligible for Homeowner RRAP, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety; or be a crowded homeowner dwelling in a rural area.

In most cases, projects in receipt of ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies (with the exception of Homeowner RNH) are not eligible for RRAP assistance. For clarification on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, reference should be made to existing program guidelines.

The legislation also requires that the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC — or must agree to deliver the program in accordance with RRAP standards.

Payments

See Tables 4-5, 4-6 and 4-7.

TABLE 4-5**Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program**

Commitments, 1989 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness (\$000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Disabled RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,956	4,644	535	304
Prince Edward Island	69	282	183	79
Nova Scotia	2,557	5,581	844	201
New Brunswick	1,311	7,419	472	70
Quebec	11,476	15,215	2,506	150
Ontario	4,526	3,815	2,559	285
Manitoba	2,028	2,301	382	152
Saskatchewan	1,434	2,046	299	526
Alberta	1,950	2,146	716	372
British Columbia	4,981	3,770	1,695	78
Yukon	127	133	20	67
Northwest Territories	8	170	—	236
Total	32,423	47,522	10,211	2,520

TABLE 4-6**Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program**

Commitments, 1990 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness (\$000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Disabled RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	2,021	5,268	635	242
Prince Edward Island	44	272	114	140
Nova Scotia	2,342	5,097	914	294
New Brunswick	1,283	8,153	512	121
Quebec	12,317	16,927	2,779	114
Ontario	8,136	4,751	3,429	322
Manitoba	1,636	2,105	342	453
Saskatchewan	1,127	1,400	299	557
Alberta	2,584	2,388	785	415
British Columbia	4,788	3,604	2,235	37
Yukon	40	101	37	4
Northwest Territories	18	269	4	133
Total	36,336	50,335	12,085	2,832

TABLE 4-7**Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program**

Commitments, 1991 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Disabled RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,880	5,766	839	142
Prince Edward Island	129	313	177	201
Nova Scotia	2,217	5,333	988	282
New Brunswick	1,881	5,972	588	130
Quebec	13,294	14,631	2,939	480
Ontario	9,883	7,321	5,190	234
Manitoba	1,821	1,044	353	309
Saskatchewan	1,263	1,399	408	497
Alberta	2,796	2,799	925	400
British Columbia	4,727	3,314	2,100	51
Yukon	88	107	76	174
Northwest Territories	—	307	5	175
Total	39,979	48,306	14,588	3,075

HOME ADAPTATIONS FOR SENIORS' INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM*Administered By*

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility. CMHC is responsible for delivery on Indian reserves throughout the country.

Purpose

To assist low income seniors in paying for home adaptations so that they can extend the time they are able to live independently in their own homes.

Authority or Background

This program is part of the federal government's strategy for the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities. It is being carried out as a demonstration program under Part IX of the National Housing Act.

Time Frame

This is a two-year demonstration program. Delivery will be starting in most parts of the country by July 1992. Expenditures under the program may be made up until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Grants of up to \$2,500 are available to eligible applicants. The exact amount is based on cost of materials and labour necessary for required adaptations. Adaptations must be of a minor nature and be permanent and/or fixed to the dwelling. Examples of adaptations include handrails, lever handles, and grab bars for washrooms. Eligible applicants must be 65 years of age or over and must have household incomes below the Core Need Income Threshold for their area and type of household.

Payments

Not available at time of printing.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM***Administered By***

Provincial/territorial housing agency under a federal/provincial/territorial partnership arrangement.

Purpose

To provide appropriate, well-managed, and affordable housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation.

Authority or Background

Units are provided under sections 79, 81 and 82 of the National Housing Act. Associate assistance is provided under sections 79 and 82.

Time Frame

This program is inactive in that no new commitments are being made. Ongoing subsidy payments are being made for previous commitments.

Financing and Operation

Section 79 of the act authorized the federal government to provide 75% of the capital cost and share 75% of the operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost was borne by the province, but the municipality could be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share.

Under Section 81 of the act, the federal government was authorized to lend up to 90% of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumed the remaining capital costs. A project could have been obtained either through new construction or acquisition and/or conversion of existing buildings to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments

consisted of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of section 79 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, were shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of section 81 projects rested with the province.

Financing of capital costs for public housing projects under the authority of both section 79 and 81 ceased at the end of 1985. However, operating losses are cost-shared for the duration of the operating agreement for each approved project.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial section 79 rental projects is provided by the provincial housing agency or a local housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the local authority are selected by the partnership.

Under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement, annual operating budgets must be submitted to the partnership for approval. Also, audited financial statements of project operations must be submitted for partnership acceptance and to support actual subsidy contributions.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The provincial housing agency or local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Whether or not a public housing project was undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may have been eligible under section 82 of the act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Fifty percent of operating losses may be covered by grants under section 82, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project.

Section 82(1)(a) Regular and (1)(b) rent supplement units were restricted to a maximum term of 50 years, while section 82(1)(a) Rent Supplement was restricted to 35 years. Dwellings may have been leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses.

Payments

See Table 4-8.

For Further Information

Further details on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

TABLE 4-8**Public Housing Programs**

Federal Share of Public Housing Subsidies: NHA Sections 79 F-P, 82 Regular, 82(1)(a) and 82(1)(b) Rent Supplements (Budgeted)

	1989 (\$)	1990 (\$)	1991 (\$)
Newfoundland	23,771,300	25,144,000	25,185,000
Prince Edward Island	3,110,500	3,298,000	3,394,000
Nova Scotia	27,038,199	28,782,000	35,054,000
New Brunswick	10,595,530	11,095,000	10,383,000
Quebec	59,808,034	61,449,000	64,877,000
Ontario	216,490,678	232,573,000	259,430,000
Manitoba	18,681,935	19,886,000	22,675,000
Saskatchewan	51,452,945	50,037,000	49,113,000
Alberta	41,959,776	42,377,000	44,099,000
British Columbia	19,670,181	17,746,000	17,559,000
Yukon	1,602,837	1,505,000	1,920,000
Northwest Territories	48,342,301	52,680,000	52,453,000
Total	522,524,216	546,572,000	586,142,000

Note: Excludes savings from capitalization of modernization and improvement.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose

In partnership with the provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 3:1 basis by the federal and provincial partners, respectively.

The objectives of this program are:

1. to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA section 79 lands;
2. to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;
3. to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority or Background

National Housing Act, section 79.

Time Frame

Funding for section 79 after 1978 is restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation

Either the province, CMHC, or in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through section 79 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75% of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

Payments

See Table 4-9.

For Further Information

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Division, Land Management Sector, National Office.

TABLE 4-9

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program: Section 79 Commitments (\$ million)

	1989 Commitments	1990 Commitments	1991 Commitments
Newfoundland	5.36	1.60	1.404
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	.06	—	—
New Brunswick	.02	0.01	.001
Quebec	—	—	—
Ontario	.01	3.50	.471
Manitoba	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	.002
Alberta	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	.001
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—
National Office (Interest)	1.40	0.70	1.882
Total	6.85	5.81	3.761

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Offices**National Office**

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Atlantic Regional Office

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Provincial Offices

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Royal Trust Building
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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N3
Tel.: (902) 566-7336

Tower 1
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Tel.: (902) 426-3530

Kings Place
440 King Street, Suite 370
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Quebec Regional Office

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Ontario Regional Office

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British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office

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Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5G1
Tel.: (403) 667-4236

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) was established by an act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a commissioner. To assist the commission with advice on marketing matters and pricing, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and to provide consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The commission exports dairy products not needed for domestic consumption.

The commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee that is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the commission, which represents the Government of Canada. The committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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Dairy Support Program 5-1

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Dairy Commission.

Purpose

The objective of the Dairy Support Program is to maintain a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market, while ensuring consumers an ample supply of high-quality dairy products.

Authority or Background

Canadian Dairy Commission Act; Agricultural Stabilization Act; and the National Milk Marketing Plan, a federal-provincial agreement on supply management of industrial milk and cream with all provinces except Newfoundland.

Time Frame

This program was first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Dairy support is provided by the Canadian Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct payments to producers of industrial milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for milk producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the commission's Offer-to-Purchase Program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Canadian Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board toward the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold;
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to industrial milk and cream shipments since 1970, and to surplus skim-off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct payments are made on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of industrial milk and cream. These direct payments are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, direct payments are made only on shipments that fall within market requirements. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when dairy products are exported. There is a higher over-quota levy that covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for direct payments and marketing costs through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were \$265.8 million in dairy year 1989-90 and \$254.3 million in dairy year 1990-91.

The following table shows the direct payments made to producers in the different provinces in the dairy years ending July 31, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991.

For Further Information

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TABLE 5-1

Direct Payments to Canadian Milk Producers

	1986-87 (\$000)	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	5,286	5,333	5,258	4,990	4,938
Nova Scotia	3,531	3,531	3,664	3,488	3,350
New Brunswick	3,683	3,737	3,677	3,495	3,318
Quebec	133,747	132,970	131,893	125,287	120,329
Ontario	86,450	89,915	87,797	83,429	78,973
Manitoba	10,903	10,856	10,726	10,194	9,826
Saskatchewan	7,231	7,259	7,175	6,795	6,543
Alberta	18,718	19,037	18,686	17,752	16,872
British Columbia	10,363	10,454	10,717	10,365	10,137
Total	279,912	283,092	279,593	265,795	254,286

Canadian International Development Agency

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister for External Relations and International Development are both responsible to Parliament for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The agency manages about 75 per cent of Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA).

CIDA is the successor to the External Aid Office, which was created in 1960 and became a government department under the Civil Service Act in 1962. In 1968, the name was changed to the Canadian International Development Agency. CIDA now operates through the Government Organization Act, 1983.

In its *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, CIDA emphasized co-operation with other federal departments, provincial governments and non-governmental agencies. A decade later, in 1988, the importance of the provinces was again stressed in *Sharing Our Future*, the policy paper which describes the action plan that will guide Canada's ODA efforts into the next century. In this document, the term partnership is used to define the nature of the relationship with the provinces and other agents interested in assisting Third World countries.

In concrete terms this translates into funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international co-operation in support of ventures by non-governmental organizations (NGOs); contacts with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian businesses and industries with Third World counterparts; and agreements with individual provinces for the services of qualified individuals for CIDA projects abroad or to place students and trainees with programs and projects.

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PROVINCIAL PROJECTS PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Partnership Branch.

Purpose

To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments in support of the developing world.

Authority or Background

In 1975 the federal government initiated a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme to help alleviate famine and promote agricultural development in the Third World, through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian NGOs. The program was modified in 1986 to allow CIDA to respond more quickly to requests from the provinces. It was renamed the Provincial Projects Program and continues to be an ongoing program that matches federal and provincial funds in support of Third World development projects.

Time Frame

The program began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation

CIDA co-finances a development project or program, on a partnership basis, with a provincial government. For 1991-92, CIDA's contribution amounted to \$807,093.

For Further Information

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SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To enable Canada to take part in a multilateral technical co-operation program of La Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency.

Authority or Background

Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame

An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation

Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments

The total grant from the Canadian government was \$1.7 million in 1991-92. During the 1990-91 fiscal year, Quebec's grant was \$30,000 and New Brunswick's was \$12,000.

For Further Information

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**FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION
UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)**
Administered By

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

FICU is a fund through which Canada participates in the worldwide technical co-operation program of an association of francophone universities — the Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF).

Authority or Background

The initial federal grant, announced in 1967, reflected the government's policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame

Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation

FICU is linked to AUPELF and pays for activities carried out by the AUPELF secretariat. Representatives of the donor governments sit on the FICU management committee, which decides on projects and distributes funds at its annual meetings.

Payments

Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1991-92, CIDA contributed \$600,000 for technical co-operation and about \$40,000 for a Canadian co-operant in Dakar.

Quebec's contribution in 1991-92 was \$155,000: \$35,000 from the Ministry of International Relations and \$120,000 from the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. Ontario contributed \$30,000.

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COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING
Administered By

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To promote Commonwealth co-operation in distance education.

Authority or Background

Commonwealth Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1, 1988 in London; headquarters agreement signed November 14, 1988 in Vancouver.

Time Frame

Donors have made five-year pledges for the period 1988-92.

Financing and Operation

Canadian federal participation involves CIDA and Communications Canada. British Columbia is also a major contributor.

Payments

The total grant from CIDA and British Columbia was \$1 million for 1991-92. Communications Canada contributed \$2 million over the 1989-92 period.

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MINISTERS OF YOUTH AND SPORTS CONFERENCE (CONFESJES)**Administered By**

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

CONFESJES, an acronym for Conférence des ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports, is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of youth and sports.

Authority or Background

CONFESJES, a multilateral government body, was established in 1969 and comprises 26 member countries of La Francophonie. Canada is one of its founders.

Time Frame

Canada contributes annually to many CONFESJES activities.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, Quebec, and New Brunswick, subsidize and send experts to CONFESJES. Ontario provides a subsidy only.

Payments

Canada's subsidy for 1991-92 was \$870,000. Quebec provided \$130,000, Ontario, \$5,000; and New Brunswick, \$2,000.

For Further Information

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MINISTERS OF EDUCATION CONFERENCE (CONFEMEN)**Administered By**

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

CONFEMEN, an acronym for Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation, is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of education.

Authority or Background

CONFEMEN was established in 1960 and comprises 25 member countries of La Francophonie. In 1968 Dakar was identified as the site for the new secretariat.

Time Frame

Canada contributes annually to many of CONFEMEN's activities.

Financing and Operation

Within the Canadian delegation, four provinces contribute to CONFEMEN-related activities: Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. The provinces' contributions often take the form of technical assistance.

Payments

Canada's subsidy for 1991-92 was \$175,000. Quebec provided about \$135,000.

For Further Information

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LA FRANCOPHONIE GRANT PROGRAM**Administered By**

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To increase the possibilities of higher education for students from developing countries which are members of La Francophonie, and to strengthen the relationship between these countries and Canada.

Authority or Background

Program of 350 university grants announced by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 1986 francophone summit held in Paris.

Time Frame

This initial five-year program was established in 1987. The program was renewed for five years in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The program, costing approximately \$54 million for five years, is entirely financed by CIDA. The Quebec Services for Welcoming Foreign Students (SQAEE), a Quebec government organization of the Department of Higher Studies and Sciences, manages grants for Quebec and the secretariat. Grants outside of Quebec are managed by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

For Further Information

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**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT (IISD)**

Administered By

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Environment Canada, province of Manitoba.

Purpose

To serve as a meeting point for a multidisciplinary network of Canadian and foreign institutions with expertise related to sustainable development; to increase understanding in Canada and internationally of the concept of sustainable development and how it affects the entire planet.

Authority or Background

The IISD established its offices in Winnipeg and hired staff in mid-1990. At the end of September the board of directors held their initial meeting.

Time Frame

A five-year agreement is in place to finance the institute from 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Manitoba will finance the IISD on a 3:1 federal-provincial cost-sharing ratio (i.e. Canada will contribute \$18.75 million and Manitoba, \$6.25 million). Of the federal contribution, \$5 million will come from CIDA and the balance from Environment Canada.

Payments

For 1991-92, the contributions by CIDA and Manitoba are respectively, \$1 million and \$1,066,100. Environment Canada's contribution was \$1.75 million, for 1990-91.

For Further Information

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Communications Canada

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. national cultural policy and programs;
2. telecommunications; and
3. the development and use of, generally, communications undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his/her powers and carrying out his/her duties and functions shall:

1. formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;
2. co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communications services for Canada;
3. promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communications systems and facilities for Canada;
4. assist Canadian communications systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
5. plan and co-ordinate telecommunications services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
6. compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communications systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communications matters; and
7. take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communications matters.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Executive Director, Atlantic Region; Communications and Culture Sector.

Purpose

This Cooperation agreement was signed on August 2, 1990, under the framework Canada — Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA). It establishes a mechanism for Canada and the province to co-operate and jointly set priorities and objectives for developing the cultural sector according to the objectives and strategy in the ERDA.

The components of the agreement aim to stimulate economic growth in the cultural sector; encourage financial and human resource investments, the development of human resource skills, entrepreneurship, and partnership; increase regional opportunities; and support innovation and the application of new technologies in the cultural sector.

Time Frame

Four years: August 2, 1990, to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The total value of the original agreement was \$3.55 million. Generally speaking, Canada and Prince Edward Island will divide the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement on a 70:30 basis.

In August 1991, an amendment for \$3 million equally shared between Communications Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province was approved to retire the cumulative debt of the Confederation Centre of the Arts in Charlottetown. The total value of the agreement is now \$6.55 million.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister. An advisory committee composed of eight members from the cultural and business communities has been formed to assist the management committee.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT*****Administered By***

Executive Director, Atlantic Region; Communications and Culture Sector.

Purpose

This Cooperation agreement was signed on October 11, 1990, under the framework Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement. Its purpose is to implement specific measures that will optimize the economic benefits of the cultural sector in New Brunswick.

The components of the agreement aim to promote the diversification and enhancement of cultural products and activities, increase sales, encourage marketing opportunities, strengthen business management and marketing skills, and support the application of new technologies.

Time Frame

Five years: October 11, 1990, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The agreement represents a \$5 million obligation. Generally speaking, Canada and New Brunswick will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH-
LANGUAGE RADIO AND TELEVISION*****Administered By***

Corporate Policy Sector; Communications Policy Sector;
Quebec Sector.

Purpose

This agreement, amended in 1989 to include radio, allows the Canada and Quebec departments of communications to direct and co-ordinate the development of French-language broadcasting while respecting each other's jurisdiction.

The two departments are able to co-operatively develop policies and to assure follow-up by the governments in these areas.

Time Frame

On May 2, 1990, the two ministers responsible announced that the agreement was extended for four years ending December 14, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A joint committee is co-chaired by deputy ministers and comprises an equal number of senior officials from both departments, who manage the agreement. The agreement does not provide grants. Projects recommended under the agreement are generally funded under the Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Communications Enterprises Development.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ALBERTA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

This Partnership agreement was signed on March 17, 1992, under the framework Canada — Alberta Partnership Agreement on Communications (Technology). It establishes a mechanism for Canada and the province to cooperate and jointly set priorities and objectives for developing the communications sector according to the objectives and strategy in the Partnership agreement.

The objectives of the agreement are to optimize the development of new communications technologies; develop applications and services in support of the province's economic and social development and enhance regional research and technology capabilities.

Time Frame

March 17, 1992, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The agreement represents a \$10 million obligation. Canada and Alberta will divide the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement on a 50:50 basis.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It comprises two federal and two provincial members. For Canada, members of the management committee are appointed by the federal minister, and one acts as the federal co-chair. For Alberta, members of the management committee are appointed by the provincial minister, and one acts as the provincial co-chair.

For Further Information

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

This Partnership agreement was signed on September 12, 1991, under the framework Canada — Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement on Communications (Technology). It establishes a mechanism for Canada and the province to co-operate and jointly set priorities and objectives for developing the communications sector according to the objectives and strategy in the Partnership agreement.

The objectives of the agreement are to maximize the development and growth of communications industries, technologies and infrastructure; increase the availability of communications services in the province's rural and remote areas and to foster economic diversification and growth through the application of new communications technologies.

Time Frame

September 12, 1991, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The agreement represents a \$10 million obligation. Canada and Saskatchewan will divide the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement on a 50:50 basis.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is comprised of two federal and two provincial members. For Canada, members of the management committee are appointed by the federal minister, and one acts as the federal co-chair. For Alberta, members of the management committee are appointed by the provincial minister, one of whom acts as the provincial co-chair.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

This agreement, signed on April 22, 1992, is a co-operative effort by the governments of Canada and Alberta, and the cultural industries themselves, to invest in the cultural and

economic viability and growth of Alberta's film, video, sound recording, book and periodical publishing industries.

The purpose of the agreement is to build a stronger economic base for Alberta's cultural industries by improving the capitalization of companies and their access to technology; extending local, national and international marketing and distribution networks; and providing professional development opportunities for the creative people working in the cultural industries in Alberta.

Time Frame

April 22, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Under the \$7 million agreement, each government will contribute \$3.5 million over a period of four years.

The agreement is jointly administered by a management committee made up of two representatives each from both levels of government. The Cultural Industries Agreement Office, staffed by both federal and provincial employees, has been established to deliver the agreement's programs.

For Further Information

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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON CULTURE

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

This agreement, signed on October 18, 1991, is to enable Canada and Saskatchewan to undertake the implementation of specific programs or projects to strengthen the long-term economic viability of the cultural sector, with specific emphasis on the cultural industries.

The Cultural Industries Assistance Program will focus on developing and expanding provincial, national and international marketing and distribution networks for the province's cultural industries, and building a stronger human resource base for them, thereby increasing domestic and international consumer

access to films, sound recordings and books produced by Saskatchewan residents.

Under the agreement, two discrete projects were also approved: completion of the construction of the Norman MacKenzie Gallery in Regina, and assistance to the Diefenbaker Society Incorporated for management and preservation of memorabilia of former prime minister John Diefenbaker, and operation of the Diefenbaker Centre in Saskatoon.

Time Frame

October 18, 1991 to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Under the \$5 million agreement, each government will contribute \$2.5 million.

The agreement will be jointly administered by a management committee composed of two representatives each of the signatories to the agreement.

For Further Information

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APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Communications Canada, in co-operation with federal, provincial, university and industrial partners, is participating in the establishment of a number of regionally based (but national in outlook) applications-oriented research centres. These centres respond to user-identified opportunities and needs in specific industrial or social service sectors. Communications Canada provides, in accordance with negotiated agreements, financial assistance and/or technical support, technology transfer, training, and field trial support.

Application centres in operation are:

1. *Canadian Centre for Marine Communications*, St. John's, Newfoundland.

This centre was established in 1989 in partnership with the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), Communications Canada, and the Marine Institute. It is funded as follows: ACOA \$7.5 million, Communications Canada \$1.5 million, and the Marine Institute \$1.1 million; for administrative and

facilities support. The Marine Institute at that time was under the responsibility of the provincial government.

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2. Telemedicine and Educational Technology Resource Agency, St. John's, Newfoundland.

This agency was established in 1988 in partnership with the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), Communications Canada, and Memorial University of Newfoundland. It is funded as follows: ACOA \$3.3 million, Communications Canada \$0.25 million, and Memorial University \$0.85 million in administrative and facilities support. Memorial University receives financial support from the provincial government, which therefore indirectly funds the resource agency.

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3. Canadian Healthcare Telematics Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

This centre was established in 1988 and was funded by both Communications Canada and the province of Manitoba under the Canada-Manitoba Economic Regional Development Agreement from 1987 until 1991, when the agreement expired.

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4. Centre for Image/Sound, Vancouver, British Columbia.

This centre was established in 1989. It received \$100,000 from Communications Canada in 1989-90 and \$100,000 from British Columbia in 1991-92.

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5. National Wireless Communications Research Foundation, Vancouver, British Columbia.

This foundation was established in 1989 and was funded as follows: Communications Canada, \$80,000 in 1989-1990; Industry, Science and Technology Canada, \$3 million over five years starting in 1991-1992; British Columbia, \$2.5 million over five years starting in 1990-1991; and Western Economic Diversification Canada, approximately \$70,000 in 1990-1991.

For Further Information

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Employment and Immigration Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977. It encompasses the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. EIC was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services, and for immigration. In general, the programs of the commission/department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs also provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

In addition to the administrative responsibility for EIC the minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within EIC, only the employment and immigration components have programs that involve payments to provinces, territories or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program (unemployment insurance) does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

YOUTH

Employment and Immigration Canada also provides administrative support to the minister of state for youth, whose mandate is to speak on youth issues in Cabinet, to co-ordinate government activities related to youth, and to maintain a close dialogue with young people and youth organizations.

Two key needs are to prevent school drop-outs and to smooth the transition from school to work. These concerns have led to five-year, cost-shared youth strategy agreements with New Brunswick and Newfoundland/Labrador. The \$120.95 million agreement with New Brunswick ends in 1993. The \$56.5 million agreement with Newfoundland/Labrador also ends in 1993.

Additionally, Employment and Immigration Canada and the minister of state for youth have developed a five-year, \$296.4 million stay-in-school initiative to attack the drop-out problem. More than half the money is devoted to programs and services, more than a quarter to mobilizing partners, and the remainder to raising public awareness. The federal government's partners in this initiative are provincial governments, the business community, labour, welfare agencies, parents and youth.

EMPLOYMENT

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through joint federal-provincial committees or similar mechanisms established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The committees are composed of senior officials of Employment and Immigration Canada and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces, the committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act, which came into effect on August 2, 1982, is the authority for federal-provincial training agreements that govern the implementation of training under the Canadian Jobs Strategy. The current set of agreements expired March 31, 1990. Federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through joint federal-provincial committees. Training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government, which also provides income support to trainees. Provinces and territories are responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training.

IMMIGRATION

Federal-provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations are carried out at a senior official level with all 10 provinces, as well as with the territories.

While the federal government provides payments to Quebec, with respect to other provinces, the government provides settlement assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. Quebec reimburses the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

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Employment

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Employment Programs and Services, introduced in April 1992, is built on the success of the Canadian Jobs Strategy and represents Employment and Immigration Canada's philosophy of working with its labour market partners. The new programs and services support partnership by emphasizing flexibility as a way to respond to local needs and conditions. Selection is no longer based on program criteria but on client needs. Employment Programs and Services consists of four programs: Employability Improvement, Labour Market Adjustment, Community Development, and Information and Special Initiatives. It puts the emphasis on helping clients who are facing serious difficulty in returning to the labour force do so as soon as possible.

EMPLOYABILITY IMPROVEMENT

The goal of this program is to make participants more employable and to help selected individuals, who need assistance in overcoming existing or anticipated barriers to employment, find suitable jobs. This is done by providing counselling assistance, training and work experience, assistance in moving to a new location and related services, and income support.

There are seven components: Project-Based Training, Purchase of Training/Income Support, Employment Assistance, Youth Initiatives, Job Opportunities, Mobility Assistance, and Delivery Assistance.

1. Project-Based Training

Purpose

To provide clients with a combination of classroom and on-the-job training to assist them in gaining the skills and training they need to enter and stay in the workforce.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of an agreement is generally 52 weeks.
The minimum duration of an agreement is generally 16 weeks.

Financing and Operation

As determined by the limits set for the specific expenditure categories. The maximum amount of a start-up agreement is limited to \$50,000 per co-ordinator.

Project-Based Training uses the expertise of co-ordinators and training-place hosts. The co-ordinators develop, implement and manage projects and enter into agreements with EIC to do so. Training-place hosts have a commitment with the co-ordinator to provide participants with supervised on-site training. Training-place hosts are used for pre-employment training and for vocational training.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and band councils.

Training-place hosts:

- all those eligible to act as co-ordinators are eligible to act as training-place hosts, normally provided they have been in operation for one year.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

Proposals must:

- provide participants with a sequence of training courses which will help them overcome the existing or anticipated labour market barriers they are encountering;
- demonstrate that participants targeted for the project need intensive assistance in various areas and have been identified as having a high risk of long-term or recurring unemployment;
- demonstrate that participants will receive appropriate guidance, supervision and support at all times;
- include an integrated combination of individual and/or group counselling, labour market orientation, pre-employability training, life skills training, job search techniques and job exploration through on-site training;
- include a combination of on-site and off-site vocational training;
- include an integrated schedule of classroom and practical training;

- include an acceptable financial and administrative control exercised by the co-ordinator; and
- include a training plan established in accordance with participants' needs.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- income support: participants' allowances as described under paragraph 4 B(2) of the Purchase of Training/Income Support Component or unemployment insurance (UI) benefits and supplementary training assistance under Section 26 and 26.1 (1)(b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. When required in accordance with provincial/territorial labour legislation, wages not exceeding the provincial/territorial adult minimum wage may be paid instead of the basic participant allowance;
- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs: normally up to \$50 per participant week contracted;
- training costs: normally up to \$8 per participant training hour contracted for off-site training only;
- special costs for disabled persons: up to \$10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member;
- special costs for leasing or purchasing of equipment: maximum of \$50,000 when leasing/purchasing price per item is of \$250 or more; and
- costs of audits.

2. Purchase of Training/Income Support

Purpose

To provide institutional training to adult workers and provide income support during their training or provide income support alone.

Time Frame

Full-time courses will generally last for up to 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours.

Financing and Operation

Purchase of Training refers to transactions by which training courses are arranged and made available from various public and private institutions for selected worker clients.

Income Support refers to financial assistance provided by EIC to provide income and to cover expenses during training.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school;
- must face serious labour market difficulties; and
- in addition to the first three items, must not have attended school on a regular basis for 12 consecutive months since becoming adults; or, in addition to the first two items, must be apprentices.

The requirement to be out of school for 12 months may be waived, provided that the following conditions are met:

- participants must have completed their secondary school education;
- the training to be taken is in an occupation considered to be a priority by virtue of demand in the local area or in the region; and
- there is an insufficient number of eligible persons available to fill the number of training places purchased according to the training plan.

EIC purchases:

Participants referred to training under an EIC purchase arrangement may be eligible to receive income support during their courses, such as: basic training allowances and supplementary allowances (dependant care, living-away-from-home and disability) authorized under the National Training Act and Regulations or, when eligible, UI benefits authorized under Section 26 of the UI Act at the higher of either the participant's UI benefit entitlement or the applicable basic training allowance rate, as well as supplementary training assistance authorized under Section 26.1 (1)(b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Travel assistance and commuting allowances are also available.

- EIC purchases will normally not exceed \$1 million for training in a public institution and \$250,000 for training in a private institution.

Private sector purchase arrangements and projects:

Participant allowances, in the form of a basic allowance and supplementary allowances (dependant care, living-away-from-home, travel and commuting and disability), may be paid by co-ordinators who deliver projects or by co-ordinating groups to participants referred to training when no other income support is available.

- For private sector purchases, the maximum annual contribution for training is \$3 million, unless otherwise specified in a federal/provincial/territorial agreement.
- The maximum contribution for administrative expenses for private sector purchases is \$150,000.

Fee-payers:

When clients pay course fees, EIC may allow the retention of unemployment insurance eligibility. Supplementary allowances are not paid in these instances.

3. Employment Assistance*Purpose*

To provide specialized employment assistance interventions in meeting client needs.

Time Frame

Activities that last less than 25 hours per week may have a duration of no more than three weeks.

Financing and Operation

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$500,000 per year.

Employment Assistance is delivered through co-ordinators who provide such courses or programs (specialized assistance) as: training in job search methods, employment counselling and the assessment of aptitudes and skills affecting a person's ability to participate in the labour market.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school;
- must face serious labour market difficulties; and
- must be referred to a training course that will lead to improved employability and integration into appropriate employment.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- costs of audits; and
- in exceptional circumstances, basic and supplementary allowances, consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations or UI benefits and supplementary training assistance authorized under Sections 26 and 26.1 of the UI Act.

4. Youth Initiatives*Purpose*

To provide financial assistance to improve school retention and facilitate the transition into the labour force.

Youth Initiatives consists of the following modules: Summer Employment/Experience Development, Co-operative Education, Start, Business Drive for Jobs, and Student Business Loans.

a) Summer Employment/Experience Development

This module is delivered through employers in order to assist students, who will return to school in the fall, in finding summer employment.

Employers:

- For-profit: businesses
- Not-for-profit: organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- must be elementary, secondary, post-secondary or vocational school students, who are registered as full-time students for the academic year and who intend to return to school on a full-time basis the following autumn.

The eligible expenditures, for profit employers, consist of:

- 50% of wages of participants paid to a maximum of \$2.50 per hour.

The eligible expenditures, for not-for-profit employers, consist of:

- up to the provincial/territorial minimum wage rates for wages of participants;
- mandatory related costs; and
- up to \$20 overhead costs per participant per week.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of agreements is generally 18 consecutive weeks.

Financing and Operation

The total value of agreements, including amendments, may not normally exceed \$100,000 per employer in a given province or territory.

b) Co-operative Education

This module is delivered through co-ordinators. It addresses the secondary and post secondary level students. Students alternate training with career-related work experience with employers in the private or public sector.

Co-ordinators:

- Post-secondary institutions, secondary school and private secondary institutions.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs; and
- costs of audits.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution with respect to any given project over a four-year period will be \$200,000, not exceeding the lesser of:

- year 1: 85% of actual expenditures or \$68,000;
- year 2: 75% of actual expenditures or \$60,000;
- year 3: 55% of actual expenditures or \$44,000;
- year 4: 35% of actual expenditures or \$28,000;

c) Start

This module is delivered through co-ordinators who develop or provide a variety of services for potential or recent school drop-outs, including early identification of potential drop-outs, career and labour market information, career assessment and counselling, mentorship, work orientation, job placement, assistance for parents and other school retention activities.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- are or were recently senior elementary or secondary students with the potential to finish high school, whose lack of education, training and/or work experience would create significant barriers to their future employability.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages of participants: on an exceptional basis, 100% of wages, up to provincial/ territorial minimum wage rates to be paid only in case of actual job placement with an employer;
- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;

- overhead costs;
- special costs for leasing or purchase of equipment;
- special costs of disabled persons;
- costs of audits; and
- incentive awards: up to \$50 per participant for every workshop week completed.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of agreements is 52 weeks but agreements may be reviewed and approved subsequently on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$500,000 per year.

d) Business Drive for Jobs

This module is delivered through employers/co-ordinators who promote student employment opportunities.

Employer/co-ordinators:

- corporate employers and associations.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs; and
- costs of audits.

Financing and Operation

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$100,000 per year.

e) Student Business Loans

This module is delivered by provincial/territorial governments and is designed to help student entrepreneurs create their own summer jobs, through an interest-free loan.

Co-ordinators:

- Provincial/territorial governments.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- training costs.

Financing and Operation

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$50,000 per year.

5. Job Opportunities

Purpose

To provide assistance in establishing a continuing employer/employee relationship by offering employers a contribution towards wages and/or training costs to hire selected individuals who have difficulty finding employment.

Time Frame

Normally, the wage contributions would be negotiated between 12 and 30 weeks; activities may be funded for up to 52 weeks. The minimum duration is normally 80 hours.

Financing and Operation

Employers:

- businesses, organizations, public health and educational institutions, municipal governments and band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages of participants: up to 60% of wages paid. On an exceptional basis, the maximum percentage may be exceeded with respect to clients who are facing severe employment barriers;
- training costs: normally up to \$8 per participant training hour for on-the-job training and up to \$20 per participant training hour for off-the-job training;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchasing of equipment; and
- cost of audits.

6. Mobility Assistance

Purpose

To provide assistance to clients seeking employment in areas where job opportunities are greater and help in moving to those areas.

Financing and Operation

The maximum amount of a contribution for the relocation of any one worker is \$5,000 or \$7,500 in northern areas.

The contribution normally consists of two payments. The first payment, normally for a maximum of 50% of the total entitlement, is paid prior to departure and the remainder is paid upon satisfactory proof of relocation or travel.

This component is used to assist individual workers or groups of workers towards the cost of permanent relocation; or the costs of travel associated with the search of new employment, taking temporary employment, or finding suitable housing once new employment is secured.

This component offers two types of assistance.

a) Relocation Assistance

Assistance may be paid for the permanent transfer of an individual, his/her dependents and household effects to a new location. The amount payable is based on the number of dependents and the distance to be travelled in accordance with the table of Lump Amounts Payable.

The contribution may be paid directly to an individual or as a workforce adjustment measure for a group of individuals. In the latter case, the contribution must be recommended by an Industrial Adjustment Services officer and may be paid to an employer, a representative of the workers, a provincial government or agency, a municipality or a committee authorized to administer the funds on behalf of the group.

b) Travel Assistance

Assistance may be paid for job search, house hunting and temporary employment, including seasonal work. The amount payable is calculated upon different circumstances.

The contribution may be paid directly to an individual or to a third party on behalf of a group of individuals.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

7. Delivery Assistance

Purpose

To provide assistance to employers/co-ordinators in the delivery of employment programs.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of activities is one year, subject to renewal on a year to year basis.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution may not exceed \$150,000 per year.

This component has no participants as such. It allows for contracts with co-ordinators or employers to obtain expertise which EIC staff do not have, to assist them with projects, participant training and programming.

Co-ordinators:

For components of Employability Improvement, except Co-operative Education

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions, and municipal governments.

For the Co-operative Education component

- national organizations (or provincial chapters of national organizations) only.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs; and
- cost of audits.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

Director General

Employment Policies

Employment

Employment and Immigration Canada

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Tel.: (819) 994-3684

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Information and Special Initiatives.

LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT

The program helps employers effectively meet changing skill needs, particularly in key adjustment situations, by negotiating partnership agreements for human resource planning (including employment equity), workplace-based training and related measures.

There are five components: Human Resource Planning, Industrial Adjustment Service, Workplace-Based Training, Labour Market Adjustment Assistance, and Work Sharing.

1. Human Resource Planning

Purpose

To give co-ordinators funding to provide technical assistance to employers who need human resource planning expertise and to help implement human resource planning initiatives, or to develop and implement networks for human resource planning.

Human Resource Planning has two modules: Local Human Resource Planning and National/Sectoral Human Resource Planning.

a) Local Human Resource Planning

This module is delivered through co-ordinators who ensure that targeted employers receive human resource planning expertise.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions and municipal governments.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- training costs — up to \$5,000 per person per course;
- overhead costs — normally up to \$3,000 per contracted employer;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment;
- costs of audits; and
- basic and supplementary allowances consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations.

Time Frame

Agreements for the provision of human resources planning expertise will not normally exceed one year.

Financing and Operation

There are no overall financial limitations.

b) National/Sectoral Human Resource Planning

This module is delivered through co-ordinators who are able and willing to develop and implement human resource plans and selected human resource planning initiatives.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions and municipal governments.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;

- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- training costs — up to \$5,000 per person per course;
- overhead costs — up to \$750,000 per agreement per year;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment;
- costs of audits; and
- basic and supplementary allowances consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations.

Time Frame

Agreements may normally be for up to three years.

Financing and Operation

There are no overall financial limitations, except for leasehold improvement (under overhead costs) for a maximum of \$100,000.

2. Industrial Adjustment Service

Purpose

To provide financial assistance towards the establishment and operation of adjustment committees designed to identify, develop and oversee the implementation of measures to remedy an actual or potential workforce adjustment problem.

This component is delivered through employers/co-ordinators.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions and municipal governments.

a) Agreements with Respect to a Single Employer and Representatives of Affected Workers.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of such agreements is one year, but agreements may be extended by up to one year.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution is 50% of the allowable costs of the committee up to \$200,000; where the employer is a non-profit organization, or where the employer and the workers are unable to provide their share of the allowable costs, a contribution of up to 100% of the allowable costs may be made, but must not exceed \$100,000.

b) An agreement with Respect to Employer and Worker Associations Representing an Industry.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of such agreements is three years, but agreements may be extended by up to one year.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution is 50% of the allowable costs of the committee up to \$500,000; where the representative of the industry or workers in that industry are unable to contribute, a contribution of up to 100% of the allowable costs may be made, but must not exceed \$100,000.

c) Agreements with Respect to a Community.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of such agreements is two years, but agreements may be exceeded by up to one year.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution is 50% of the allowable costs of the committee up to \$200,000; where the parties to community agreements are unable to contribute and if the Minister is satisfied that the community would suffer serious hardship if the work force adjustment problem is not dealt with, a contribution of up to 100% of the allowable costs may be made, but it must not exceed \$200,000.

3. Workplace-Based Training

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to help defray training costs, wages and other costs incurred by employers for the training or retraining of their workers.

Time Frame

The minimum duration is normally 80 hours for part-time and full-time training. The maximum duration of any agreement is normally three years.

Financing and Operation

The total value of agreements signed with any one employer in a given province/territory during a fiscal year may not exceed \$500,000 unless otherwise approved by the Minister of Employment and Immigration.

This component is delivered through employers.

Employers:

- Businesses, organizations and band councils and, in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or fewer.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures for prevention of layoffs and for designated group employees:

- wages of participants: up to 60% of wages paid during off-the-job training;
- wages of participants: up to 25% of wages paid during on-the-job training;
- training costs: normally up to \$20 per participant training hour for off-the-job training only;
- special costs for leasing or purchase of equipment;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- cost of audits.

Eligible expenditures for others:

- wages of participants: up to 30% of wages paid during off-the-job training;
- training costs: normally up to \$20 per participant training hour for off-the-job training only;
- special costs for leasing or purchase of equipment;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- cost of audits.

4. Labour Market Adjustment Assistance***Purpose***

To provide financial assistance to trustees of a training trust fund or to non-profit organizations for cost-shared activities intended to promote support in the local private sector for training.

This component supports initiatives that are designed to increase the quality and volume of training available in the workplace for employees and to promote support in the private sector for training.

Labour Market Adjustment Assistance consists of two modules: Training Trust Fund and Training Enhancement Assistance.

a) Training Trust Fund

This module encourages the establishment of new training trust funds or the strengthening of existing funds.

Eligible recipients:

- Trust funds duly established by an employee association, independently or jointly with a business, organization or band council.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- training costs.

Financing and Operation

The contribution provided to a single fund may not exceed 50% of the amount contributed by all other non-federal government sources up to \$200,000 per fund in the first year and one-third of the amount contributed to the fund by all other sources in each of the subsequent two years to a maximum of \$100,000 per year. The total federal government contribution to any trust fund may not exceed 40% of all other contributions.

At the end of each year of an agreement, the principal remaining in the fund must not be less than twice the total contribution by Employment and Immigration Canada. Any exception to these limits on the amount and duration of funding requires the approval of the Minister of Employment and Immigration.

b) Training Enhancement Assistance

This module assists co-ordinators in promoting support in the local private sector for training.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions and municipal governments.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditure consists of:

- overhead costs.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution for agreements, including amendments, signed with any one co-ordinator in a given province/

territory may not exceed \$25,000 per year. EIC's share must not exceed 50% of the total cost.

5. Work Sharing

Administered By

This component is delivered through three-part agreements involving employers, workers and Employment and Immigration Canada.

Purpose

Reduction of the work-week and partial compensation for reduced wages to avert temporary layoffs or to cushion the impact of permanent layoffs.

Authority or Background

Section 24 of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Time Frame

No work sharing agreement may exceed 50 consecutive weeks.

Financing and Operation

There is no overall financial limitation on any one agreement.

Employers:

- There are no restrictions on the type or size of employer. Public, private, for profit and not-for-profit employers may participate in work sharing.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have been identified by their employer and having agreed to share the available work over a reduced work-week to avert layoffs; and
- must be eligible for UI benefits.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

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Employment Policies

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Regional offices

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The goal of this program is to support local efforts at job creation and to assist those communities that are facing severe employment problems assess their problems and opportunities, set realistic goals, create and manage appropriate plans and put into effect strategies that support these plans and promise significant improvements in the number of jobs.

There are three components: Community Futures, Self-Employment Assistance, and Local Projects.

A community may participate in the Community Development Program if:

- it is facing serious labour market difficulties;
- it lacks adequate mechanisms to address the unemployment problem; and
- it is normally outside of a metropolitan area and distant from more buoyant labour markets.

1. Community Futures

Purpose

To provide, in selected areas, financial support to assist communities in assessing local problems, establishing objectives, creating plans and putting the plans into effect. Included in the program is support for an effective development process, for the development of community identity and for putting into effect plans to support business, increase jobs and make necessary adjustments. This component has three modules: Community Futures Committee, Business Development Centre and Community Initiative Fund.

a) Community Futures Committee

This module is used to co-ordinate the delivery of the component in a given community.

Eligible recipients:

- Community groups, charitable and voluntary organizations.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- costs of audits.

Financing and Operation

First application:

- A lead agreement may not exceed \$100,000 per year. The maximum program contribution is \$600,000 over six years. This maximum may be increased by \$100,000 over the six years for committees operating in areas defined as Northern Canada, to address the additional costs of travel in these areas.

Communities may be reselected for further support.

Second application:

- A follow-up agreement may not exceed \$100,000 per year. The maximum program contribution is \$500,000 over five years. This maximum may be increased by \$100,000 over the five years for committees operating in areas defined as Northern Canada, to address the additional costs of travel in these areas.

b) Business Development Centre**Purpose**

This module provides for contributions towards the administrative costs of incorporated non-profit Business Development Centres (BDCs) and for grants to an investment fund administered by the BDC for the purpose of providing financial assistance to local small businesses, that will result in the creation or maintenance of employment.

Eligible recipients:

- Incorporated non-profit organizations to be established as BDCs. In selected areas, these BDCs must be recommended by a community futures committee.

Contributions may be made, on an actual cost basis. They are:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- costs of audits.

Grants to an investment fund to provide financial assistance to local small businesses may also be made.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution to the operating costs of a Business Development Centre is as follows:

Contributions:

- Business Development Centre without an investment fund: up to \$100,000 per annum for a maximum of \$500,000 over five years.

- Business Development Centre with an investment fund: up to \$150,000 per annum for a maximum of \$750,000 over five years.

- The above limits may be increased by up to \$100,000 over five years, for BDCs operating in areas defined as Northern Canada, to address the supplementary costs of travel in those areas.

- A second round of funding, for up to an additional five years, may be approved. Funding beyond five years depends upon a satisfactory review and re-evaluation of the Business Development Centre.

Grants:

- The maximum grant that may be paid to a Business Development Centre for an investment fund is \$3.05 million over 10 years. Funding beyond five years depends upon a satisfactory review and re-evaluation of the Business Development Centre.
- Grants beyond \$1.55 million will be exceptional and must be approved by the Minister of Employment and Immigration on the basis of demonstrated need and opportunity for local development, combined with a high level of productivity and efficiency on the part of the Business Development Centre.

c) Community Initiatives Fund

This module provides for financial support for proposals that are recommended by the community futures committee as ones that will provide economic growth and recovery, but which cannot be supported under other federal programs. It is delivered through employers/co-ordinators.

Employers/Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions and municipal governments.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- cost of audits.

Time Frame

Proposals for durations of more than one year may be approved in principle, subject to annual review, and strictly limited to a maximum of three years.

Financing and Operation

No financial limitation except as specified below.

The contribution for a business, other than that described below, may not exceed \$50,000 per year.

A business incorporated under provincial legislation respecting the establishment of co-operative corporations, is eligible for a one-time exemption as follows:

- Contributions of up to \$300,000 per year and a total of up to \$900,000 if it is clearly demonstrated that this exemption does not constitute unfair competition with another business in the area of economic influence of the co-operative and if the proposed activities would have a positive impact on the community.

2. Self-Employment Assistance**Purpose**

To provide financial assistance to encourage unemployed individuals to become self-employed and to launch and operate small businesses. It is delivered through co-ordinators.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of a self-employment agreement signed with an individual participant is 52 weeks.

Financing and Operation

The weekly rate of self-employment benefit is an amount equal to the greater of the weekly amount payable under Section 13 of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the weekly amount of basic training allowances that could be paid under Section 5.1 of the National Training Regulations.

Co-ordinators:

- Business Development Centres, organizations and band councils.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school;
- must be qualified unemployment insurance benefits claimants or be eligible for welfare assistance;
- must have no previous participation in the self-employment assistance activity; and

- must attend an orientation session and do a self-evaluation exercise on suitability for self-employment.

To maintain their eligibility for self-employment assistance, participants must:

- agree to provide a business plan acceptable to Employment and Immigration Canada, showing the potential for long-term self-employment;
- make an investment in the business from personal assets equal to a minimum of 25% (to a maximum of \$4,000) of the federal assistance, excluding supplementary allowances, that would be paid under the component; and
- start a new business or take over an existing business in which they had no prior ownership and work in the business for the time prescribed in the agreement.

The following contributions can be provided:

Co-ordinators:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- training costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- costs of audits.

Participants:

- UI benefits and supplementary allowances, as provided under Section 26.1(1)(d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act or, participant allowances consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations.

3. Local Projects**Purpose**

To provide training and/or work experience for participants by reimbursing training-related costs, wage subsidies and other specified costs to employers who operate projects. This component is delivered through employers. It consists of two modules: Job Development Projects and Job Creation.

a) Job Development Projects

This module provides training and/or work experience to assist in the adjustment of workers who are at risk of long-term unemployment.

Employers:

- businesses, organizations, band councils, public health and educational institutions and municipal governments.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be facing serious labour market difficulties.

Eligible expenditures of for-profit employers:

- wages of participants: normally up to 60% of wages paid (exceptions to the maximum of 60% may be made only with respect to the wages of participants who are members of designated groups);
- wages for administrative staff;
- training costs: normally up to a maximum of \$8 per participant training hour contracted;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment; and
- cost of audit.

Eligible expenditures of not-for-profit employers:

- wages of participants: up to 100% of wages paid;
- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment related costs;
- overhead costs: normally up to \$50 per participant week contracted;
- training costs: normally up to maximum of \$8 per participant training hour contracted;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment; and
- cost of audits.

Time Frame

The normal duration of an agreement is from 16 to 52 weeks.

b) Job Creation

This module is designed to create opportunities for unemployed persons to maintain their skills. It is delivered through employers.

Employers:

- businesses, organizations, municipal governments and individuals; and
- federal, provincial or territorial government departments and agencies; but a non-governmental organization, business or individual must be designated to act as an employer.

Participants:

- those who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits or are eligible for benefits at the time of referral. Participants must be referred by their local Canada Employment Centre. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, native people and disabled persons.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- overhead costs - up to \$125 per participant per week;
- participants may receive unemployment insurance benefits.

Time Frame

The agreement can be for six to 52 weeks.

For Further Information**National Headquarters**

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Employment and Immigration Canada

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Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Information and Special Initiatives.

INFORMATION AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Information and Special Initiatives, with four components, brings together front-line Canada Employment Centre services. The components are Labour Market Information, Service Needs Determination, Labour Exchange and Innovations.

1. Labour Market Information**Purpose**

To offer information to worker and employer clients and the community at large on job openings, labour market conditions, available training courses and Employment and Immigration Canada programs and services.

2. Service Needs Determination**Purpose**

To allow early identification of clients needing further assistance, mostly from the Employability Improvement program.

3. Labour Exchange

Purpose

To act as a clearing-house for information on job vacancies. The exchange provides employers with an opportunity to display descriptions of the type of staff they need, and it provides workers with a focal point from which they can learn about job openings.

4. Innovations

Purpose

To offer financial assistance to support research and development that will lead to solutions to labour market problems. Innovations is administered at EIC's national headquarters.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

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Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding the Employment Programs and Services.

St. John's, Newfoundland
Director, Programs
Tel. : (709) 772-5339

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Director, Programs and Services
Tel. : (902) 426-2757

Fredericton, New Brunswick
Director, Programs
Tel. : (506) 452-3883

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Director, Programs
Tel. : (902) 566-7719

Montréal, Quebec
Director General, Programs
Tel. : (514) 283-2181

Willowdale, Ontario
Director General, Programs
Tel. : (416) 224-4506

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Director, Programs and Services
Tel. : (204) 983-6056

Regina, Saskatchewan
Director, Programs
Tel. : (306) 780-6237

Edmonton, Alberta
Director, Programs
Tel. : (403) 495-5661

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
Manager, Programs and Operations
Tel. : (403) 920-3544

Director
Tel.: (403) 920-8412

Vancouver, British Columbia
Director General
Tel.: (604) 666-2282

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Administered By

Labour Market Services Branch and Employment.

Purpose

The purpose is to enable Canada and participating provinces to establish a means of consultation to foster co-operation amongst federal and provincial governments, industry and labour.

Authority or Background

Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) replace federal-provincial agricultural employment agreements which expired on March 31, 1989. An MOU establishes a federal-provincial agricultural employment committee responsible for identifying and recommending cost-shared agricultural programs and initiatives to be funded under a contribution agreement.

Time Frame

The MOU will continue unless terminated by either party on at least three months' written notice. Contribution agreements are negotiated each year and expire March 31.

Financing and Operation

The parties submit annual budget forecasts and program plans identifying the total anticipated federal and provincial costs to be shared for the current and subsequent fiscal year.

Contribution agreements pay the cost of activities such as:

- construction and renovations to house seasonal agricultural workers;
- recruiting and moving agricultural workers;
- research and development involved in surveys of recruitment and training needs, or improvements to working and living conditions;
- research projects;
- administrative services contribution agreements supporting the programs, including expenses of the federal-provincial agricultural employment development committees;
- formalizing guidelines for improving working and living conditions;
- transportation to and from the work site when there is no local public transit to serve workers;
- promoting employment opportunities; and
- other applicable employment related activity in the agricultural sector.

For Further Information

Director General
Labour Market Services Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-3713

OUTREACH

Administered By

Operations Branch, Employment.

Purpose

The objective of Outreach is to complement Canada Employment Centre services by extending them, through contracts for service with community-based organizations, to designated client groups who have difficulty competing in the labour market and who cannot be served adequately by their Canada Employment Centre.

The target population is women, long-term unemployed, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, youth, offenders and ex-offenders, isolated communities, visible minorities, immigrants, older workers, and others experiencing employment difficulties.

Authority or Background

Outreach was created in 1972 under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program, and is now funded from the unemployment insurance account.

Time Frame

Contracts for service with the various community-based agencies are normally signed yearly. The minister normally reviews projects for continued funding every three years.

Financing and Operation

Outreach is funded by the federal government. Community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, EIC may initiate the development of a project proposal with community organizations, groups or agencies. When the project is approved, a formal contract for service may then be entered into with the project sponsor. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with EIC monitoring the operational and financial performance and making payments periodically upon satisfactory compliance with the contract's terms.

Payments

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future, expenditures. Total expenditures were \$23.1 million for 1986-87; \$23.8 million for 1987-88; \$23.4 million for 1988-89, \$24.8 million for 1989-90, \$24.8 million for 1990-91, \$26 million for 1991-92. The 1992-93 budget is \$24.3 million.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director General
Employment Operations, Employment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7369

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding Outreach. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland
Director, Programs
Tel.: (709) 772-5339

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Director, Operations

Tel.: (902) 426-2757

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Director, Operations

Tel.: (902) 566-7674

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Director, Programs

Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Montréal, Quebec

Director General, Programs

Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Willowdale, Ontario

Director General, Operations

Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Director, Programs

Tel.: (204) 983-6056

Regina, Saskatchewan

Director, Operations

Tel.: (306) 780-6690

Edmonton, Alberta (serves Alberta and N.W.T.)

Director, Operations

Tel.: (403) 495-2425

Vancouver, British Columbia (serves B.C. and Yukon)

Director, Operations

Tel.: (604) 666-0782

INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS (RED SEAL) PROGRAM***Administered By***

Interprovincial Standards (Red Seal) Program Secretariat, staffed and maintained by EIC's Occupational and Career Information Branch. The branch also provides the federal representative for the program's federal-provincial-territorial Standards Examination Committee and the federal member for the Canadian Council of Directors of Apprenticeship.

Purpose

To increase the interprovincial mobility of journeymen/women in certain trades, to improve and upgrade training programs for tradesmen/women, and to co-ordinate the development and publication of Red Seal occupational analyses and interprovincial trade examinations within the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

EIC Employment Manual, Chapter 22.

Time Frame

This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

Employment and Immigration Canada staffs and maintains a secretariat that co-ordinates provincial and territorial activities geared to reaching mutually acceptable levels of competency among journeymen/women in a number of trades. EIC also funds and co-ordinates the translation, printing and distribution of Red Seal occupational analyses, interprovincial trade examinations and other Red Seal-related printed materials.

For Further Information**National headquarters**

Director General

Occupational and Career Information Branch

Employment and Immigration Canada

Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7434

Immigration**PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES*****Administered By***

Settlement Branch, Refugee Affairs Branch, Immigration.

Purpose

The programs for special needs refugees include the Disabled Refugee Program, and the Unaccompanied Minors Program. Their objective is to facilitate the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who would otherwise be considered unsuitable for admission to Canada under the government's annual refugee plan, but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the resettlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority or Background

Both programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The two programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Canada — Quebec Accord and, in Newfoundland, under the terms of Special Needs Refugees Agreement. (Although the agreement with Newfoundland has now lapsed, normal procedures remain in effect until a new agreement can be renegotiated with the province.) In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, Alberta, British Columbia, New

Brunswick, and Ontario also participate. Manitoba has indicated that it will not renew the Special Needs Refugee agreement that has lapsed but will incorporate the intent of such an agreement within the negotiations for a federal-provincial agreement on immigration.

Time Frame

These are continuing programs developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation

The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self sustaining, normally one year from date of arrival. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments

Financial assistance is provided by Employment and Immigration Canada under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director General
Refugee Affairs, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase II, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 997-9177

Director General
Settlement Operations, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-3255

Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter. Contact the Regional Director, Immigration.

CANADA — QUEBEC ACCORD RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF ALIENS

Administered By
Immigration.

Purpose

The Canada — Quebec Accord was signed in February 1991 and enhances the powers originally given Quebec under the Cullen-Couture Agreement of 1978.

Authority or Background

Section 108 (2) of the Immigration Act (1976) authorizes the Minister of Employment and Immigration to enter into immigration agreements with any province.

Time Frame

No termination date is specified. The accord continues in force, until such time as a request is made by either party with prior notice of six months.

Financing and Operation

The agreement provides Quebec with sole responsibility for selecting independent immigrants and for providing basic integration services (linguistic, cultural, economic) for permanent residents of Quebec. Additionally, the federal government agreed to withdraw from provision of integration services in Quebec and provide \$332 million over a four-year period in compensation, plus continued funding in future years.

Costs incurred for the operation of the provincial immigration program, either within Canada or abroad, are borne solely by Quebec. The costs of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of any space occupied by Quebec within Canadian diplomatic missions is prorated by the federal government and is reimbursed by Quebec.

Payments

The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above related to sharing of facilities abroad. Pursuant to the accord, quarterly payments are made to Quebec, resulting in the annual compensation as follows:

91/92	\$75 million
92/93	\$82 million
93/94	\$85 million
94/95	\$90 million

An adjustment formula is provided for funding future years.

For Further Information

Executive Director, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
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Tel.: (819) 994-2097

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Directorate
Immigration Policy Branch

Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Senior Advisor
Office of the Senior Advisor
for Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs Canada
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

Administered By

Immigration, Policy and Program Development Branch,
Immigrant Policy.

Purpose

To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments and members of the public concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the settlement and integration of permanent residents.

Authority or Background

Sections 7 and 108 of the Immigration Act as well as agreements signed at the ministerial level with seven provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation

In 1990 the Minister announced an immigration plan for the period 1991-95, to allow provinces, other levels of government and non-governmental agencies to better plan and provide resources for programs involving immigrants. The plan was developed after extensive consultations with provincial governments and members of the public.

For the planning period, annual consultations with provinces will focus on plan adjustments, and specific areas of concern related to the selection of immigrants and composition of the immigrant flow, for example, consultations on the Immigrant Investor Program and on immigrant settlement (the language training policy). The plan will also be subject to a major

review after three years, which will again involve more extensive consultation. The federal government provides provinces with reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and up-to-date background information to facilitate the consultative process.

For Further Information

Director
Immigrant Policy
Policy and Program Development Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6347

Regional offices of Employment and Immigration Canada

Newfoundland

Employment and Immigration Canada
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Nova Scotia

Employment and Immigration Canada
Metropolitan Place
99 Wyse Road
P.O. Box 1350
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

Prince Edward Island

Employment and Immigration Canada
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

New Brunswick

Employment and Immigration Canada
615 Prospect Street West
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Quebec

Employment and Immigration Canada
1441 St. Urbain Street
P.O. Box 7500, Station A
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3L4

Ontario

Employment and Immigration Canada
700 — 4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Manitoba

Employment and Immigration Canada
Eaton Place
710 — 330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Saskatchewan

Employment and Immigration Canada
Financial Building
400 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Alberta — Northwest Territories

Employment and Immigration Canada
1440 — 9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C1

Employment and Immigration Canada
Scotia Centre
5102 — 50th Avenue
Bag 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

British Columbia — Yukon Territory

Employment and Immigration Canada
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

The mandate of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) is primarily based on the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act, the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, the Canada Explosives Act, and various acts and regulations governing the management of the federal public service.

Under the provisions of these acts, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources is responsible for co-ordinating, promoting and recommending national policies concerning energy, mines, minerals and other non-renewable resources and formulating plans for their conservation, development and use.

The minister is also authorized to conduct research and technical surveys to assess mineral and energy resources, including a full and scientific examination and survey of Canada's geological structure and legal boundaries; to prepare and publish maps; to conduct scientific and economic research relating to the energy, mining, and metallurgical industries; and to establish and operate scientific laboratories required for the conduct of these duties.

The department manages its operations through one program and seven activities reflecting the varied nature of EMR's business instruments. These range from policy and regulatory capabilities through financial assistance to highly specialized science and technology expertise.

The objective of the Energy, Mines and Resources Program is to advance the development of Canada's economy, in a manner consistent with federal environmental and social objectives, by contributing to the timely and efficient development and use of Canada's mineral and energy resources and by augmenting knowledge and understanding of the Canadian landmass.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR AND THE HIBERNIA CONSORTIUM, TO PROCEED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIBERNIA OIL FIELD OFFSHORE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Newfoundland; Chevron Canada Resources; Gulf Canada Resources Limited; Mobil Oil Canada Properties; and Petro-Canada Inc.

Purpose

To develop the 525-650 million barrel oil field about 315 km east-southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Authority or Background

The project covered by the Statement of Principles signed on July 18, 1988, refers to the development project described in the Hibernia Development Plan approved by the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board in January 1986, according to section 139 of the Canada — Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act. The federal portion of the contribution and loan guarantees is covered by the Hibernia Development Project Act, which received royal assent on

November 6, 1990. Agreements between the parties took effect on November 29, 1990.

On February 4, 1992, Gulf announced its withdrawal from the project and the other owners undertook to market that share to keep the project online.

Time Frame

Construction started in 1990; production is expected to begin in 1997.

Financing and Operation

Canada will contribute 25% of the pre-production capital costs (up to a maximum of \$1.04 billion) and will guarantee loans for 40% of the pre-production capital costs (to a maximum guarantee of \$1.66 billion). In addition, Canada has agreed to provide up to \$300 million in price-indexed interest assistance and a \$175 million temporary financing facility to cover 40% of construction costs in excess of \$5.6 billion, or to insulate the project from negative cash flow to the extent caused by debt service payments on the guaranteed debt.

Newfoundland and Labrador will remove the retail sales tax on project capital costs, reduce the retail sales tax on operating costs to 4%, adopt a price-sensitive royalty regime, and provide \$11 million to the project for specific engineering activities in the province. The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund will contribute \$95 million to help build the Gravity Base Structure (GBS) and Main Support Frame (MSF) assembly site at Come-By-Chance. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information

T. Wallace, Director-General
Economic and Financial Analysis Branch, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-6952

Department of Energy
East Block, Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC) AGREEMENT

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River basin in Labrador.

Authority or Background

A Canada — Newfoundland agreement to establish the corporation was signed November 24, 1978.

Time Frame

During the period 1979 to June 1980, the LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980, the board recommended to its shareholders that it proceed with the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric project. The shareholders decided not to do so at that time. LCDC is being maintained pending the outcome of negotiations between Quebec and Newfoundland for the sale of power supplied by the hydroelectric developments on the Lower Churchill River.

Financing and Operation

The LCDC is a provincial-federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of \$14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of \$15.4 million in kind. The LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments

It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds it has provided for the LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation. If the project does not proceed, or Canada decides not to participate in the project through the LCDC, the corporation would be wound up and any remaining assets distributed to the shareholders.

For Further Information

D.E. Burpee, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-7460

**CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY
DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Administered by

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; Department of Energy and Forestry, Prince Edward Island.

Purpose

To enhance the strategic energy infrastructure and augment energy security and energy end-use efficiency in the province; to increase production of renewable energy from local resources and to hasten the adoption of innovative energy production and conservation technologies; and to stimulate local employment, entrepreneurial and industrial opportunities in wood-chip harvesting and transportation and in biomass heating system fabrication and engineering and in energy efficiency activities.

Authority or Background

The EMR Resources and Technical Surveys Act, section 7.2(b); sections 5.2 and 6.2 of the ACOA Act; and the Canada — Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This agreement covers five years ending March 31, 1994, and a wind-down year ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The total estimated cost of the agreement is \$7.805 million, with the federal and provincial shares being \$5.465 and \$2.340 million respectively. The federal contribution comprises \$5 million from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) Cooperation Fund and \$0.465 million from EMR.

For Further Information

S. Derrick
Efficiency and Alternative Energy Branch
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-2814

**NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK
INTERCONNECTION**

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

The federal government signed agreements with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and with Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame

The project was placed in service in June 1980. New Brunswick's annual loan repayments expire in 2011; Nova Scotia's expire in 2009.

Financing and Operation

Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981, special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments

Total loans to New Brunswick were \$10 million, of which \$7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid \$5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were \$3.6 million of which \$0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, \$1.3 million in 1978-79, \$0.9 million in 1979-80 and \$0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information

D.E. Burpee, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-7460

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide capital loans and operating grants to the Hydro-Quebec Research Institute so it can meet the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies. The institute serves by providing access to research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance. It also provides materials and techniques for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy. As well, the institute ensures effective dissemination of research results.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council of July 3, 1970.

Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame

Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974, and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The agreement expires in 1999 once the loan is repaid in full.

Financing and Operation

The program was administered by a review board consisting of three members appointed by the federal government, and three members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec.

Payments

Loans totalling \$17.5 million were advanced over four years. Annual grants of \$325,000 were paid over 10 years.

For Further Information

H.E. Thexton, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-3027

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOILS IN MALVERN***Administered By***

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO) as part of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement between the Governments of Canada and Ontario for removal and storage of radioactively contaminated soils in the Malvern area of Scarborough.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and Ontario issued November 3, 1983 and due to expire November 3, 1993.

Subsidiary agreement between AECL and Ontario Ministry of Government Services, 1992 to describe the division of responsibilities and costs associated with the removal and storage of

radioactively contaminated soils in the Malvern area of Scarborough.

Time Frame

The time frame for this project is somewhat difficult to define given the number of uncertainties associated with siting the storage site. However, the intent is to commence the removal of the contaminated soils to a storage site within the Malvern area prior to the expiry of the MOU in November 1993.

Financing and Operation

Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. The total costs to complete this project are estimated at about \$8 million over four years divided almost equally between the federal government (through the LLRWMO) and the province of Ontario. Ontario recently approved the funding for the continuation of the project with the caveat that cleanup activities can only proceed upon successful selection and approval by Ontario Cabinet of an interim storage site for the contaminated soils.

The project will involve a series of tasks. Each task will be led by a designated federal or provincial department/agency after extensive joint public consultation, technical review and final approval by an overall federal/provincial steering committee.

At earlier stages in this joint undertaking, the federal and provincial governments have co-operated on remedial action to alleviate, for example, the problem of high radon gas levels found in the basements of a number of houses on McClure Crescent in Malvern.

For Further Information

P.A. Brown or G.A. Underdown
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 996-2395 (P.A. Brown)
(613) 996-2836 (G.A. Underdown)

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority or Background

Agreement entered into in February 1966 and amended in March 1978.

Time Frame

The project starting date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April 1974, and will terminate in April 2019. Negotiations are ongoing to sell the transmission facilities to Manitoba Hydro and terminate the agreement.

Financing and Operation

The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by, Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45-year period from the starting date. Administration of the agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. to EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the agreement. The board issues an annual report.

Payments

The capital cost of the line was \$245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information

D. Burpee
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Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-7460

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide loans for the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro-generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority or Background

Government decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into in March 1977 and amended in 1978 and 1988.

Time Frame

The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$618 million. The government has approved loans to a maximum of \$193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations, excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment.

Payments

Loans to Manitoba Hydro amounted to \$169.6 million as of March 31, 1992.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To have NewGrade Energy Inc. construct, own and operate a heavy oil upgrader at Regina, Saskatchewan. The upgrader is fully integrated with the existing refinery of CCRL at Regina.

Authority or Background

Canada — Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. An agreement to proceed with the construction and operation (phases II and III) of the project was reached by the above parties on December 23, 1986. Canada's loan guarantee authority is

provided pursuant to vote 5B of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Appropriation Act No. 3, 1985-86.

Time Frame

Construction commenced in the summer of 1986. The upgrader began operating in early November 1988. This event was marked by a "First Oil In" celebration in Regina on November 9, 1988.

Financing and Operation

The project agreement of December 23, 1987, provides loans fully guaranteed by Canada (43.3%) and Saskatchewan (56.7%). The aggregate amount of NewGrade indebtedness that is guaranteed is limited to a maximum of \$635 million: \$360 million by Saskatchewan and \$275 million by Canada. In addition, Saskatchewan has contributed \$154.036 million as equity investment in NewGrade to fund 20% of the costs of the project. This investment can be made in the form of Class C and Class D shares or by way of subordinated loans to NewGrade. Further details are contained in the agreements.

For Further Information

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NewGrade Energy Inc.
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THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the

energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority or Background

Joint statement by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on March 28, 1985.

Time Frame

The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation

The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN WITH HUSKY OIL OPERATIONS LIMITED TO CONSTRUCT A CRUDE OIL UPGRADER NEAR LLOYDMINSTER ON THE ALBERTA — SASKATCHEWAN BORDER

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Alberta; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Husky Oil Operations Limited.

Purpose

To finance, build and operate a \$1.630 billion crude oil upgrader near Lloydminster on the Alberta — Saskatchewan border.

Authority or Background

The Joint Venture Agreement was signed by the governments of Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan jointly with Husky Oil Operations Limited on September 2, 1988. The Canadian portion of the investment is authorized under the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

Construction of the facility began in late 1988 and will be completed in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The upgrader is owned by a joint venture of the three governments and Husky Oil Operations Limited. Their investments are: Government of Canada — 31.67%; Government of Alberta — 24.17%; Government of Saskatchewan — 17.5%; and Husky Oil Operations Limited — 26.67%. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information

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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO).

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement for removal and disposal of radioactively contaminated waste in Surrey, B.C.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and British Columbia issued in June 1984.

Time Frame

The agreement shall continue in force until permanent disposal of Surrey wastes has been accomplished.

Financing and Operation

The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions of the LLRWMO, participate if requested in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting, and co-operate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately \$1 million. The LLRWMO will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The on-site clean up and storage were completed in October 1985. Disposal alternatives have been documented.

On October 12, 1989, an independent siting task force was set up to implement a siting process based on the report "Opting to Co-operation." The task force will report to the Minister and will be financially supported by, and (for administration matters) accountable to, the LLRWMO.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA — PACIFIC COAST
ENERGY COMPANY OF VANCOUVER AGREEMENT ON
THE VANCOUVER ISLAND PIPELINE PROJECT**

Administered By

Energy Sector; Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia; and Pacific Coast Energy Corporation of Vancouver.

Purpose

To provide for the construction and operation of the pipeline from the mainland of Vancouver to and including Vancouver Island, that will supply natural gas service to industrial customers and to local distribution utilities serving residential and commercial customers along the route of the pipeline.

Authority or Background

A binding agreement was signed on November 3, 1989, by the governments of Canada and British Columbia jointly with Pacific Coast Energy Company of Vancouver. The federal government's portion of the contribution is authorized under the Oil Substitution and Conservation Act.

Time Frame

Construction of the pipeline began in December 1989 and was completed in September 1991.

Financing and Operation

The pipeline is owned by Pacific Coast Energy Company (PCEC) which is owned equally by Westcoast Energy Inc. and Alberta Energy Corp. The construction cost of \$350 million was shared by the three signatories in the following proportions: Canada paid \$150 million, of which \$50 million is repayable; British Columbia paid \$25 million, which is repayable; and PCEC paid the difference and is responsible to repay the contributions noted above; this is based on the operating revenues.

For Further Information

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Pacific Coast Energy Company
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**AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF
CANADA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND
SASKATCHEWAN ON NATURAL GAS MARKETS AND
PRICES**

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To create the conditions for a more flexible and market-oriented pricing regime for natural gas, including an orderly transition which is fair to consumers and producers and which will enhance the possibilities for price and other terms to be freely negotiated between buyers and sellers.

Authority or Background

Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on October 31, 1985.

Time Frame

The agreement was effective November 1, 1985. Over the next 12 months, "system gas sales" remained regulated at a single price, while "direct sales" of natural gas were approved by OIC negotiated price levels. With the end of this transition period on November 1, 1986, wholesale prices for all natural gas in interprovincial trade became subject to buyer/seller price negotiation. No expiry date for the agreement was specified.

Financing and Operation

From November 1, 1985 to October 31, 1986, the toll increase approved by the National Energy Board was paid by the Government of Canada, from funds received from the Alberta Government pursuant to the Market Development Incentive Payments (MDIP).

As part of the agreement, the federal and provincial governments undertook to review certain export surplus tests and legislation, and to monitor and report quarterly on the implementation of the provisions of the agreement to ensure the intent and objectives were achieved.

Monitoring of the agreement continues today. The "Natural Gas Price Monitoring Report" is published twice yearly, and reviews the prices received from Alberta and B.C. gas production sold in domestic and export markets. As well, a semi-annual "monitoring meeting" is held between federal and provincial officials. Federal officials no longer submit reports of these meetings to the Minister.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON
OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD**

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement (the Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985; and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act proclaimed April 4, 1987.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced February 11, 1985 and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the act.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND OFFSHORE
DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Administered By

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy.

Purpose

To help pay the costs of approved projects establishing the social and economic infrastructure related to oil and gas development off the Newfoundland coast, before production begins; and to ensure that the Newfoundland economy is well positioned to reap the economic benefits of offshore development.

Authority or Background

The Canada — Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 228-235.

Time Frame

The development fund was part of the Atlantic Accord between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, signed on February 11, 1985. Since then, over \$250 million have been allocated to projects approved under the fund. The fund will conclude on April 1,

1993, or at the commencement of production, whichever is the later. However, payments will continue for approved projects in progress at the termination date.

Financing and Operation

The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund is a \$300 million fund cost shared 75:25 by the governments of Canada and of Newfoundland and Labrador respectively.

The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial representatives, monitors and reviews the implementation of projects.

Project management steering committees with representatives from the government sponsoring the project and the primary contractors oversee each project.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore of Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background

The Nova Scotia Accord signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, August 26, 1986; and the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, proclaimed December 22, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement was effective on August 26, 1986, and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing

the operational costs of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act. The board was established and began operations in January 1990.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Administered By

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development.

Purpose

To defray infrastructure costs directly or indirectly related to the exploration, development, production or transportation of, oil and gas in the Nova Scotia offshore area.

Authority or Background

The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 233-238.

Time Frame

The development fund was established as a result of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord of August 26, 1986.

Funding for projects under the development fund will end when petroleum production commences in the offshore area and the day on which cumulative volume of production reaches an amount equal to one billion cubic metres of gas or an equivalent amount of natural gas liquids or oil. To date \$199.6 million has been committed under the fund.

Financing and Operation

The repayment of the \$200 million Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund is waived under the accord.

The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial government representatives, monitors approved projects.

For Further Information

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**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*****Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in enhancing the public usefulness of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Authority or Background

Memoranda of understanding have been signed with the 10 provinces.

Time Frame

The program will continue until 1994.

Financing and Operation

The program, worth \$16 million over five years, is to be financed equally between the federal government and the provinces. Sharing will be based on federal operations costs.

For Further Information

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**RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN NEW
BRUNSWICK*****Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Time Frame

The program began in December 1990 and will continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, \$30,000; New Brunswick, \$20,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, \$85,000; New Brunswick, \$200,000.

For Further Information

See contact listed at end of Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs.

**RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN
QUEBEC*****Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed in September 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, \$10,000; Quebec, \$10,000.

The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, \$50,000; Quebec, \$55,000.

For Further Information

See contact listed at end of Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs.

**RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN
YUKON*****Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed in November 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, \$30,000; Yukon, \$10,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, \$138,000; Yukon, \$220,000.

For Further Information**Contact for Radar Applications of Remote Sensing programs across Canada**

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REMOTE SENSING, MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**Administered By**

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in remote sensing, mapping and resource information systems development.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed by Canada and British Columbia in April 1988.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There will be no transfer of funds. Each party will finance its own components. Funding has not been determined.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**Administered By**

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Newfoundland to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Newfoundland by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1993-94.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will pay \$12.3 million, and Newfoundland, \$5.2 million of the \$17.5 million agreement.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by junior mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Mineral Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development, which will fund market studies and promote economic development opportunities.
4. Mineral Industry Assistance, which will provide direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT
 ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**
Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Nova Scotia to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Nova Scotia by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1991-92.

Financing and Operation

Canada will provide \$4.95 million and Nova Scotia will provide \$4.05 of the \$9 million cost. The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Mineral Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, will reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development, which will fund market studies and promote economic development opportunities.

4. Mineral Investment Stimulation, which will provide direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION
 AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT**
Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and New Brunswick to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to New Brunswick by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will pay \$6 million, and New Brunswick, \$4 million, of the \$10 million agreement.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development.

Programs have been developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Exploration Stimulation, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.

2. Development Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Development Opportunities, which will fund market studies, promote economic development opportunities, and provide direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR PROSPECTING IN EASTERN QUEBEC

Administered By

A federal-provincial monitoring committee will oversee and co-ordinate the program's activities.

Purpose

To set the proper mechanisms to guarantee the survival of mineral prospecting and exploration activities in Eastern Quebec. These objectives are in line with those of the program framework of the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec. (AEDRQ).

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1110 of June 9, 1988.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-1992 to 1995-1996.

Financing and Operation

Costs of the new program will total \$6.25 million over five years. The federal government will contribute \$3.75 and the provincial government \$2.5 million. The program will be implemented and delivered by the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources. The program falls under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec (AEDRQ). The main objectives of the AEDRQ are to accelerate the long-term growth of the regions of Quebec, to facilitate the economic development of the resource regions of Quebec, and to increase the participation of regional populations in the labour market.

The program is intended to be a continuation of the Eastern Quebec Financial Assistance Program for Prospecting, which expired on March 31, 1991. The new program will have the following components:

- Sub-Program I — **Assistance to prospecting.** This sub-program will provide financial assistance to individual prospectors to cover expenses resulting from eligible prospecting activities.
- Sub-Program II — **Local exploration trust funds.** This sub-program will support local community exploration trust funds by providing financial assistance that will match funds raised at the community level.
- Sub-Program III — **Mineral exploration.** This sub-program will provide assistance to organizations interested in investing risk capital in prospecting and exploration activities.
- Sub-Program IV — **Promotion of mineral potential.** This sub-program will provide assistance to non-profit organizations for the promotion of the mineral potential of the region.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT — MINERAL PROGRAM

Administered By

The Mineral Program is administered by the Mineral Policy Sector, in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) and Corporate Policy and Communications (CPC).

Purpose

To give effect to the Economic and Regional Development Agreement, the Canada-Ontario Subsidiary Agreement on

Northern Ontario Development, and the objectives as provided therein and more particularly to

1. encourage economic development and diversification in Northern Ontario by the development and implementation of strategies for sustainable development in forestry, minerals and tourism;
2. foster steady, long-term and competitive performance by;
 - a) maintaining and upgrading the quality and management of natural resources;
 - b) encouraging technological innovation and transfer in forestry, minerals and tourism;
 - c) promoting and assisting product and market development; and
 - d) encouraging human resource development.
3. facilitate co-operation between Ontario and Canada in the economic development of Northern Ontario; and
4. enhance the public understanding of the challenges of sustainable development of the resource base and the significant efforts made by Canada, Ontario and the private sector towards addressing them.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-92 to 1993-94.

Financing and Operation

The governments of Canada and Ontario will equally share the total cost of \$30 million.

The agreement is one of three programs under the Canada — Ontario Subsidiary Agreement on Northern Ontario Development, which is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's components were developed in consultation with the private sector. The components are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Minerals Technology, with research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.

3. Information Transfer and Technology, which will use state-of-the-art technology to significantly improve private sector access to government mineral information files, and investigate applications of digitized data sources available from other sources.
4. Exploration Technology, which will develop interpretation technologies for airborne geophysical surveys and conduct research into borehole instrumentation.
5. Industrial Minerals and Economic Development, which will examine opportunities and problems faced by the industrial minerals sector and identify potential new sources of industrial mineral commodities.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

A. Clark

Director

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Mineral Policy Sector

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CANADA — MANITOBA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Manitoba to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Manitoba by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

The governments of Canada and Manitoba will equally share the total cost of \$10 million. The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies

for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Technology, which will encourage mineral development by applying innovation and applied research to mining and processing problems and opportunities, in order to improve the productivity and competitiveness of current, planned and potential operations. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development, which will enhance the competitiveness and diversification of Manitoba's mineral industry by identifying and analyzing opportunities for mineral resource development, promoting existing and new mineral products and assessing the potential for new service and/or manufacturing industries.
4. Public Information, which will enhance awareness of the contribution made by minerals to the economy of Manitoba and Canada and describe the contributions of each government to mineral development.

For Further Information

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Mineral Policy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Saskatchewan to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Saskatchewan by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

The governments of Canada and Saskatchewan will equally share the total cost of \$10 million. The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector. The programs are:

1. Geoscience, which will respond to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Processing Technology, which will encourage mineral development by applying innovation and applied research to mining and processing problems and opportunities, in order to improve the productivity and competitiveness of current, planned and potential operations. The private sector will participate financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development, which will enhance the competitiveness and diversification of Saskatchewan's mineral industry by identifying and analyzing opportunities for, and constraints to, market and trade expansion, by providing prospector assistance.
4. Public Information, which will enhance awareness of the contribution made by minerals to the economy of Saskatchewan and Canada and describe the contributions of each government to mineral development.

For Further Information

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Senior Regional Adviser
Regional and Intergovernmental Affairs Division
Mineral Policy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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AGREEMENT ON QUEBEC GEOSCIENCE CENTRE***Administered By***

Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose

To enhance collaborative research by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) — Géoressources on sedimentary basins and their mineralization; to give users of geoscientific information in Quebec, particularly francophones, better access to Geological Survey services and publications; to facilitate co-operative exchanges between anglophone and francophone geoscientific researchers.

Authority or Background

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

The Quebec Geoscience Centre was established in September 1988. In the third year (1991-1992) of the renewable five-year agreement, about 25 employees from each of the partners will be co-located in laboratories of INRS in Quebec. Field and laboratory studies commenced in 1989.

Financing and Operation

The Geological Survey will contribute approximately \$13.35 million over the five years; INRS, about \$10.85 million.

A team of employees drawn from the Geological Survey and from INRS is seeking a better understanding of the origins of sedimentary basins and their processes of mineralization, as well as more knowledge about quaternary mapping and geoscientific modelling. The team will then prepare regional geological syntheses of selected targets in Appalachian and Precambrian terrains.

For Further Information

D.C. Findlay, Director General
Minerals and Continental Geoscience Branch
Geological Survey of Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E8
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CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH***Administered By***

The project is overseen by the board of directors of the Mining Research Directorate, which includes members from CANMET and the Ontario Government.

A technical committee comprises members of the participating companies, CANMET, Ontario and universities.

CANMET is responsible for part of the research and provides the necessary staff.

Purpose

To improve mine design in a rockburst-prone environment by:

1. completing a state-of-the-art handbook on rockbursts in Canadian hardrock mines;
2. developing ways to monitor rockburst activity and determining cause, mechanism and focal parameters;
3. developing methods of alleviating the number and severity of rockbursts through improved mine planning, sequence of extraction and backfilling practice;
4. developing methods of limiting the damage from rockbursts through improved support techniques and distress blasting or controlling the timing of a rockburst through blasting practice.

Authority or Background

The Canada — Ontario — Industry Rockburst Project was completed on March 31, 1990. A new Canadian Rockburst Research Project started on September 1, 1990. A memorandum of understanding was signed on December 17, 1990.

Time Frame

The five-year co-operative program will be completed on March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

CANMET is primarily responsible for:

1. completing the rockburst handbook, publishing and translating;
2. operating seismograph stations at Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Elliott Lake, and Red Lake; and keeping records of mining-induced seismicity, including magnitude and first motion;
3. operating five macroseismic networks at Quirke, Strathcona, Macassa, Campbell and Creighton mines;
4. analyzing the seismic waveforms for mechanisms and focal parameters; and
5. evaluating the application of seismological techniques to mine-induced seismicity.

Industry is primarily responsible for the new research projects on stiff backfills, fault-slip mechanisms, support and ground control, full wave-mine design, and automated data reduction. These are being contracted to primarily universities.

Each of the three parties to the agreement will contribute \$10,850,000. Canada provides staff, and Ontario is providing

equipment, funds and/or services. On behalf of industry, the Mining Research Directorate collected funds from 11 mining companies: Inco Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd., Noranda Ltd., Placer Dome Ltd., Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd., Minnova Ltd., Rio Algom Ltd., Corona Corp., Dickenson Ltd., Lac Minerals Ltd., and Westmin Resources Ltd. The mining companies are also contributing their microseismic monitoring systems, assisting in the operation of new equipment, and providing data on rockbursts at their mines.

For Further Information

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Mining Research Laboratories, CANMET
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G1
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CANADA — ALBERTA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By

Mineral and Energy Technology Sector.

Purpose

To financially support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels, excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy-related research and development.

Authority or Background

Exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta in October and November 1976.

Time Frame

Funding supplied by the Government of Canada was spread over 1976-77 to 1981-82.

Financing and Operation

The total funding will be \$96 million, most of which was spent by the end of 1990-91.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials

from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information

Dr. M.D. Everell, Assistant Deputy Minister
Mineral and Energy Technology Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 992-9983

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector; Legal Surveys Division, Canada Centre for Surveying.

Purpose

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries through joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority or Background

The Constitution Act; Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974; federal and provincial orders-in-council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation

The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative, usually the Surveyor General, and a representative of each province involved, usually the Director of Surveys. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays half of the costs of provincial-territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist: Alberta — Northwest Territories; Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories; British Columbia — Yukon — Northwest Territories; Manitoba — Saskatchewan; and Alberta — British Columbia.

For Further Information

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Legal Surveys Division
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM***Administered By***

Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose

To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority or Background

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

Since the program started in 1960, 10 million kilometres, about 80% of Canada, has been surveyed. The largest gaps in systematic coverage are in British Columbia, the Prairies and in the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay). In 1991, surveys will be conducted in British Columbia and Alberta. In addition to the standard regional surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work under mineral development agreements.

Financing and Operation

The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in co-operation with provincial agencies. The surveying is carried out by companies under contract.

For Further Information

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Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To provide a national body co-ordinating all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority or Background

Originally established in 1897 as the Geographic Board of Canada. Most recent Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-549 of March 22, 1990.

Time Frame

This is a permanent committee. It meets at least once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces, the territories, and academia. All decisions on geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate federal or provincial minister before they are accepted by the committee for official Canadian use. Members of the committee usually serve without remuneration. The Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector of EMR in Ottawa provides the committee with a permanent secretariat.

For Further Information

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Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Environment Canada

The Department of the Environment Act divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
2. renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
3. water;
4. meteorology;
5. the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and
6. the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for the Canadian Parks Services was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment.

Environment Canada enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, and by Conservation and Protection) and the Parks Program (carried out by the Canadian Parks Service).

The Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) is the national meteorological service providing daily weather information through the media and by direct inquiries to its offices across Canada. It also provides climate, ice, sea state and air quality services. Its aim is to ensure adequate information for the safety of life, security of property, efficiency of economic activities, and maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality.

Conservation and Protection's (C&P) mission is to contribute to the conservation and protection of the Canadian and the global environments for sustained benefits.

C&P seeks to conserve, enhance, manage and protect Canada's renewable resources (water, land and wildlife) and to influence human activities in a way that will achieve and maintain the state of the environment in a condition that will sustain the health and well-being of people, the health and diversity of species and ecosystems, the use of natural resources and the quality of the natural environment (air, water and soil).

The Canadian Parks Service is responsible for two major heritage functions: the establishment, protection and management of national parks; and the commemoration, protection, development, operation and maintenance of national historic sites and canals.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office, and for State of the Environment Reporting.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and, as a board, acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the national battlefields at Québec and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the department. The act provides for one of the nine commissioners to be appointed by Quebec; a second, by Ontario.

State of the Environment Reporting is committed to providing Canadians with accurate, timely and accessible environmental information. Key initiatives include the production of the national State of the Environment Report, introduction of a comprehensive set of national environmental indicators, establishment of a national environmental information network and, development of a long-term monitoring and assessment capability to study resources at risk, ecosystem response and the impact of major disruptions to ecosystems.

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Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

The AES is party to nine formal agreements with provinces and territories: two on climatological networks in Quebec and Newfoundland; one on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta; four on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec; one on meteorological services for forest fire operations in British Columbia; and one on use of an AES hangar for water bomber operations in the Northwest Territories. The AES works closely with Environmental Protection on the agreements with provinces to reduce urban smog and to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide and greenhouse gases. The AES often participates in ad hoc co-operative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in hydrometric agreements and flood damage reduction agreements.

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATE STATIONS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCE

Administered By

A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Purpose

To provide a formal basis for future development of climate stations and programs on a co-operative and cost-shared basis, and to lay down guidelines for the provision of mutual assistance in the implementation of data collection platforms via satellite for environmental applications.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination at any time by either party provided that notice of 18 months is given in writing.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the Atmospheric Environment Service) will establish its needs for climatological stations and will pay for same. For some stations, meeting mutually agreed federal-provincial requirements, costs are shared equally. Services (e.g., instrument installation, operation, maintenance, training and

inspection) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1991-92 is \$78,745, paid by Newfoundland to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

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Environment Canada
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Bedford, Nova Scotia
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Tel.: (902) 426-9120

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada — Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements; to obtain co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, renewable and non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air and water quality, and other purposes.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that notice of 18 months is given in writing.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will determine their respective requirements in climatological observations and will investigate opportunities for meeting common needs. Canada and Quebec will share equally the costs of common observing programs. The party requiring data over and above the common core observations will cover the total costs of acquiring the data. For reasons of efficiency, one party may request the assistance of the other in operating certain stations. Services (e.g., instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the Atmospheric Environment Service) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1991-92 is \$431,000.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
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CANADA — ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada — Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that notice of 12 months is given in writing.

Financing and Operation

Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the national meteorological programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g., instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1991-92 is \$17,800, paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

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**WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR
NEWFOUNDLAND*****Administered By***

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about \$43,000 annually (\$42,800 for 1991-92). Canada (the AES) invoices the province once or twice yearly.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

**WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NOVA
SCOTIA*****Administered By***

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Nova Scotia and over adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Bedford.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Nova Scotia (Department of Fisheries) reimburses 42% of the operating costs of the repeaters (\$24,400 for 1991-92).

For Further Information

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1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

**WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW
BRUNSWICK*****Administered By***

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. New Brunswick reimburses 18% of the operating cost of the repeaters. The cost of services for fiscal year 1991-92 is approximately \$6,000. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR QUEBEC***Administered By***

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Quebec Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Quebec.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Quebec reimburses up to 50% of the operating costs, with a maximum of \$30,000 annually.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
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**CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES FOR FORESTRY**

Administered By

Regional Director General, Pacific, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada; and Director, Forest Protection Branch, B.C. Ministry of Forests and Lands.

Purpose

To formalize arrangements whereby the services of meteorological technicians are provided to assist British Columbia in providing dedicated meteorological advice for forest fire management in the province.

Time Frame

The agreement, signed on December 31, 1991, is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1994. It may be renewed in writing for three additional years, or on a year-to-year basis, and may be terminated by either party upon notice of four months.

Financing and Operation

British Columbia will state in writing its requirements for a specific number of technicians, the number of months of service required, and any training requirements for the assigned personnel. Full costs associated with providing this service will be recovered annually by the Government of Canada. In fiscal year 1991-92, about \$226,000 is being paid by British Columbia to Canada under the terms of this agreement.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT
REGARDING WATER BOMBER OPERATIONS AT INUVIK**

Administered By

Assistant deputy ministers of the Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Environment Canada; and of the Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories, or their designated officials.

Purpose

To specify co-operative arrangements between the two governments regarding water bomber operations from the AES hangar at Inuvik. Subject to AES requirements, and to National Defence requirements under a separate memorandum of understanding, the agreement specifies access and use of space in the hangar for a Northwest Territories water bomber aircraft.

Time Frame

The agreement, now under review, expires in 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Government of the Northwest Territories will reimburse Canada in accordance with a charge schedule prescribed by AES, unless special arrangements are negotiated prior to operations being carried out. The territorial government will also be billed for any facilities or modifications in the hangar that are undertaken specifically for its operations.

For Further Information

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Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
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**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES
TO MANAGE EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES**

Administered By

Environment Canada in co-operation with Energy, Mines and Resources.

Purpose

To ensure that Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are stabilized at 1990 levels by 2000.

Authority or Background

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This initiative is part of the federal government's Green Plan. Co-operative and complementary actions will be taken by the federal government and all provinces and territories to ensure that Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are stabilized at 1990 levels by 2000.

For Further Information

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Conservation and Protection, Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate**CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

Individual arrangements are listed on the following pages under the headings: River Basin Programs, Flood Damage Reduction Program, Regulation and Apportionment Programs, Monitoring and Survey Programs, and Water Management Research Programs.

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch, Surveys and Information Systems Branch, Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

Co-operative arrangements have been made for the provision of federal contributions to structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements on specific aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint water resources planning and development studies in various drainage basins; and for implementing management programs.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation

There are two types of co-operative arrangements: those where the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, (e.g. for dams, reservoirs or channel improvements); and those concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Agreements concerning water quality and quantity are usually administered by federal-provincial boards.

In instances of implementation of management plans, new administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside Environment Canada, are created. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a federal-provincial shared-cost basis. The investigative agreements, cost sharing, funding limitations, and expiry dates are agreed to at the outset. Under the former, the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Financial information on current agreements is contained in the following pages.

For Further Information

Director
Economics and Conservation Branch
Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-2071

Director, Surveys and Information Systems Branch
Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1508

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS**Canada — Prince Edward Island Work-Sharing Arrangement respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development****Administered By**

Water Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose

To provide for the co-ordination of federal and provincial studies of surface waters, groundwater, and estuaries in Prince Edward Island. The studies will inventory existing water uses and constraints; evaluate water management issues and options;

and identify future economically sustainable development opportunities.

Time Frame

April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1990 (extended to March 31, 1992).

Financing and Operation

The agreement will cost approximately \$1 million over three years. Environment Canada and the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs for Prince Edward Island will each pay all directly incurred eligible expenditures up to a maximum of \$500,000. A co-ordinating committee will develop procedures for ensuring an equitable cost sharing. An extension agreement was signed on November 2, 1990, at an additional cost of \$400,000 shared equally over two years.

Canada — New Brunswick Work-Sharing Arrangement Respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development.

Administered by

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

To provide for the undertaking of co-operative federal and provincial studies to demonstrate water conservation and protection techniques, and to maximize the contribution of water towards environmentally sustainable development in New Brunswick.

Time Frame

April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The arrangement will cost approximately \$2.25 million over five years. Environment Canada and Environment New Brunswick will each pay all directly incurred eligible expenditures up to a maximum of \$1.13 million.

A co-ordinating committee, consisting of an equal number of members appointed by each government, is responsible for advising the parties on their respective work plans, and for developing procedures to ensure an equivalence of expenditures.

Canada — Alberta — Northwest Territories Agreement Respecting the Peace-Athabasca-Slave River Basin Study, Phase II - Technical Studies ("Northern Rivers Study")

Administered By

Conservation and Protection, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To understand and characterize the cumulative effects of development on the water and aquatic environment of the Alberta and Northwest Territories portions of the Peace, Athabasca and Slave river mainstems, their important tributaries, and their deltas.

Time Frame

April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The total eligible costs of the study shall not exceed \$12.3 million over four years, to be shared equally by Canada and Alberta. Of Canada's \$6.15 million share, Environment Canada will provide about \$5.41 million from Canada Water Act resources, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, about \$740,000.

A study board, composed of governmental and non-governmental members, is responsible for the overall direction of the study to ensure that the objectives of the agreement are carried out. An operations committee, primarily composed of governmental members, is responsible for the discharge of the financial and accounting provisions of the agreement, and for the appointment of a study director and day-to-day management of the study on behalf of the study board.

Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation Agreement (Canada — British Columbia)

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Time Frame

May 1968 to March 1995.

Financing and Operation

In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to \$60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to \$80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to

March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

**General Agreement Mackenzie River Basin
(Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan — British
Columbia — Northwest Territories — Yukon)**

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

1. to exchange information on studies, bilateral discussions and potential water-related development in the basin;
2. to recommend studies and investigations relating to the basin's water and related resources;
3. to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Time Frame

Signed in September 1991. Replaces Memorandum of Understanding signed by Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in 1977.

Financing and Operation

A program of studies was completed in 1982 and funding is now being met from regular programs. Formal funding will not be re-established until an implementation agreement is signed.

**Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Qu'Appelle
River Channel Conveyance**

Administered By

Water Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose

To mitigate flooding and low flows in the Qu'Appelle valley by increasing channel capacity in severely constricted reaches of the river.

Time Frame

April 1984 to March 1989 (extended to March 1992).

Financing and Operation

Total funding is \$4.75 million, of which the federal share is \$2.38 million. The channel conveyance works arise from the recommendations of a 1970-1972 Qu'Appelle basin study. The intent of the agreement is to complete these works which were begun under the 1975-1984 Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle valley, co-ordinated by Industry, Science and Technology Canada. This earlier agreement was signed under the 1974 General Development

Agreement with Saskatchewan. The proposed extension would increase total funding to \$5.3 million (federal share: \$2.65 million).

**Canada — British Columbia Agreement Respecting a
Fraser River Estuary Management Program**

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River estuary.

Time Frame

October 10, 1985 to March 31, 1994 (Renewed in June 1991).

Financing and Operation

Total annual cost of \$600,000 shared equally by six implementing parties: Environment Canada, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Fraser River Harbour Commission, the North Fraser River Harbour Commission, the British Columbia Ministry of the Environment, and the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD). Prior to renewal, total annual funding of \$250,000 was shared equally by five of the implementing parties, excluding GVRD.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM

See Table 10-1 for a complete list of existing federal-provincial agreements. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

The primary aim of the program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and to discourage flood-vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating them as flood risk areas, bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any flood-vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

Time Frame

The overall program was expected to be active for 10 years, i.e., general agreements outlining policy were to extend for 10

years, while subsequent agreements on mapping, studies, flood forecasting, and structural control were to last five years. However, since the signing of the first general agreement in 1976, the 10-year span was found to be too short. Thus several general agreements have been extended, while others are being extended. Similarly, mapping agreements have been extended beyond five years.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for structural control agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations.

Steering committees (two federal and two provincial members) are established to administer the agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial technical committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress

Flood damage reduction agreements are in place with all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where flooding is not a problem. An agreement has been signed with the Northwest

Territories, (the costs of which are shared by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada). Negotiations are pending with the Yukon government. A memorandum of understanding exists between Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to identify flood-prone areas on Indian reserves. Mapping and designating flood risk areas continue to be the main components of the program. By May 1992, co-operative activities with the provinces and territories had resulted in the designation of approximately 220 sites across Canada.

As the mapping and designation of flood risk areas nears completion in each of the provinces/territories, development of "maintenance agreements" is under consideration with the primary aim being to ensure existing policies remain in place. Additional topics to be examined include long-term approaches to mapping and schedules for updates and financing. Environment Canada is consulting with the provinces where priority mapping and studies are nearing completion.

Flood forecasting agreements existed with Manitoba and New Brunswick; however both agreements have been terminated. Federal involvement is primarily restricted to the initial stages of development, by providing funds for studies and for the establishment of forecasting centres. Once this is accomplished, the provinces are responsible for maintaining the established network.

TABLE 10-1

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements to March 31, 1992

		Duration in years	Total allocation (\$) ^b	Expiry
Newfoundland				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		14 ^a	N/A	5/95
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Studies	(Mapping)	9 ^a	2,200,000 ^a	c
(amends and combines 1981 mapping and 1983 studies agreements)	(Studies)	7 ^a		
Nova Scotia				
Revised General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		10 ^a	N/A	6/2000
Continuance (Maintenance) Agreement		5	250,000	6/95
New Brunswick				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction ^d		24 ^a	N/A	3/2000
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Studies		5 ^a	710,000	3/92
Agreement on Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin		15 ^a	2,120,000 ^a	3/92
Quebec				
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Floodplain Preservation		11	4,800,000	3/97
	(Mapping) ^c	6		3/92

TABLE 10-1 (Continued)

		Duration in years	Total allocation (\$) ^b	Expiry
Ontario				
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		19 ^a	N/A	3/97
Other Flood Damage Reduction	(Other)	14 ^a	2,200,000 ^a	3/92
Measures in the Province of Ontario ^f	(Mapping)	14 ^a	15,400,000 ^a	3/92
Manitoba				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		22 ^a	N/A	3/99
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		19 ^a	2,850,000 ^a	3/96
Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction		19 ^a	510,000	3/96
Saskatchewan				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management		20 ^a	N/A	4/97
Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies		5 ^g	(Mapping) 750,000 (Studies) 250,000	3/92 3/92
Agreement Respecting Community Floodplain Management Measures		5	580,000	3/92
Alberta				
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping		9	N/A	3/98
	(Mapping)	5	5,500,000	3/94
British Columbia				
Agreement Respecting Floodplain Mapping in the Province of British Columbia		10	N/A	3/98
	(Mapping) ^h	5	(Mapping) 4,500,000 (Public Info.) 500,000	3/93
Northwest Territories				
EC/IANC Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Flood Damage Reduction in the Northwest Territories		14 ^a	400,000	3/93
	(Mapping) ⁱ	9 ^a		3/88
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping (Canada — N.W.T.)		14 ^a	N/A	3/93

^a Includes additional time, money, or alteration in locations since original agreement signed.

^b These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for:

- federal: 33 1/3%, provincial/local: 66 2/3% — Flood Damage Reduction for Marsh Creek Watershed;
- federal: 45%, provincial/local: 55% — Dykes and Flow Regulation Works in the Montréal Region / Upgrading of Ring Dykes in Certain Communities in the Red River Valley / Flood Damage Reduction within the Limits of the City of Quebec / "Other ... measures" part of Flood Risk Mapping and Other Flood Damage Reduction Measures in the Province of Ontario / Flood Damage Reduction on the Mille-Iles River / Flood Damage Reduction on the Saint-François River within the Limits of the Town of Richmond / "Structural measures" component of Community Floodplain Management Measures (Canada — Saskatchewan)
- N.W.T. cost shared equally by Environment Canada (EC) and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC);
- Flood Forecasting for the Saint John River Basin (to 1987-88 cost shared equally), federal share reduced to 40% in 1988-89, 30% in 1989-90, 20% in 1990-91, 10% in 1991-92.

^c A five-year extension, from 5/90, of the mapping agreement is currently awaiting Treasury Board approval.

^d Negotiations are at the preliminary stages for New Brunswick to enter into a maintenance agreement.

^e Negotiations are at the preliminary stages for Quebec to extend its mapping agreement.

^f Negotiations are at the preliminary stages for Ontario to enter into a maintenance agreement.

^g A request for a three-year extension of the Saskatchewan mapping/studies and community measures agreements has been submitted for Treasury Board approval (no additional funding).

^h Negotiations have been completed with B.C. to extend the mapping agreement for an additional five years. The agreement will be sent to Treasury Board for approval in 1992.

ⁱ Negotiations with N.W.T. to extend the memorandum of understanding will be undertaken in 1992.

REGULATION AND APPORTIONMENT PROGRAMS**Master Agreement with respect to Prairie Provinces Water Apportionment (Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan)*****Administered By***

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

To achieve an equitable apportionment of Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one-half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba. The parties also agreed to consider water quality problems by referring such problems to the Prairie Provinces Water Board for its recommendations.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1969 (Amended in 1984, 1992).

Financing and Operation

The Prairie Provinces Water Board oversees and reports on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province. It considers comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned and recommends appropriate action.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. The annual cost ceiling of \$625,000 covers costs of operation, and special investigations. An amendment to define the mandate of the board with respect to interprovincial water quality management was negotiated in 1991/92 and signed by the parties on April 2, 1992.

An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)***Administered By***

Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board.

Purpose

To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1983.

Financing and Operation

The board establishes and implements general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the board's operations has been set at \$450,000.

Lake of the Woods Control Board (Canada — Ontario — Manitoba)***Administered By***

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Authority or Background

Convention and Protocol for Regulating the Level of the Lake of the Woods, 1925, between Canada and the United States; the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 (Canada), 1922 (Ontario), 1958 (Canada, Ontario and Manitoba); the Tripartite Agreement, 1922, between Canada, Ontario and Manitoba; the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928 (Canada and Ontario have agreed to repeal the act).

Purpose

To secure severally and at all times the most dependable flow and the most advantageous and beneficial use of the waters of the Winnipeg River and of the English River.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1983.

Financing and Operation

The board regulates the levels of Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul and the flows in the Winnipeg and English Rivers downstream of these lakes to their junction. Under certain conditions the board also controls the diversion of water from Lake St. Joseph into Lac Seul. The board is supported by the Lake of the Woods Secretariat, an autonomous unit which reports to the board but is housed in the offices of the Inland Waters Directorate.

Funding is borne by the three governments. Most costs are paid in the ratio of 33.3% by Canada, 11.5% by Ontario and 55.2% by Manitoba; but costs related only to the Lac Seul basin are paid 35.4% by Ontario and 64.6% by Manitoba. In 1991-92, board costs totalled \$396,000.

MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS**Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements*****Administered By***

Surveys and Information Systems Branch.

Purpose

To gather, compile and analyze water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada provide for the same services in Yukon and in the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame

A continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on notice of 18 months, by either party, in writing.

Financing and Operation

A cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network, except in Quebec, and invoicing the provincial governments and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for their share. In Quebec, the province operates the network, including federal stations — except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices Canada for activities undertaken on behalf of the federal government under the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement. The agreements are administered by federal and provincial administrators, and program and financial arrangements are planned by federal-provincial co-ordinating committees appointed by the administrators.

Payments

See Table 10-2.

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements**Administered By**

Conservation and Protection Regional Offices.

Purpose

To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to establish the state of the aquatic environment by determining pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances.

TABLE 10-2**Provincial Share of the Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program**

	(\$000)	
	1989-90	1990-91
Newfoundland and Labrador	289	280
Prince Edward Island	10	92
Nova Scotia	82	13
New Brunswick	113	122
Ontario	1,064	1,332
Manitoba	564	561
Saskatchewan	533	531
Alberta	920	971
British Columbia	1,279	1,386
Transfers from INAC for		
Yukon Territory	302	272
Northwest Territories	735	710
Total	5,891	6,270
Federal payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	748	813

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of changes in the state of the aquatic environment, pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost- and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

Payments

See Table 10-3.

For Further Information

See list of regional directors in next section.

TABLE 10-3

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements to March 14, 1991

	Date Signed	Total Allocation (\$000)
Newfoundland	Apr 1986	311.9
Prince Edward Island	Oct 1989	173.3
New Brunswick	Mar 1989	480.0
Quebec	May 1984	1,404.6
Manitoba	Jun 1989	811.8
British Columbia	Oct 1985	280.0

WATER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada — Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Canada — Quebec Agreement for the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence.

For Further Information

National

Executive Director
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Environment Canada
Box 5050, 867 Lakeshore Road
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L7R 4A6
Tel: (416) 336-4625

Director
National Hydrology Research Institute
Environment Canada
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Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 3H5
Tel: (306) 975-5718

Director, Strategic Coordination Branch
Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1505

Regional

Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
1001 West Pender Street, Room 502
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9

Tel.: (604) 666-3357

Regional Director, Western and Northern
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 780-5319

Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Tel.: (416) 336-4532

Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
1141 De l'Église Road, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Tel.: (418) 648-3921

Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
5009 Quinpool Road
P.O. Box 365
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

Tel.: (902) 426-6050

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY SYSTEM

Administered By

Environmental Emergencies Branch.

Purpose

Reduce the impacts and effects of environmental emergencies through a 24-hour National Emergency Communications System.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act, Emergency Preparedness of Canada Act, and the 1973 government decision regarding emergency response and Environment Canada.

The Green Plan initiatives have confirmed and strengthened the Cabinet mandate and the National Environmental Emergency System is consequently an important issue in its own right.

Time Frame

On-going.

Financing and Operation

Environmental Emergencies Branch runs the National Environmental Emergency System from the National Environmental Emergency Centre and pays the on-going costs through its A-Base and Green Plan allocations.

Provincial and federal counterparts work with the National Environmental Emergencies Centre in defining responsibilities and developing emergency response protocol, and they participate in an emergency communication network. The federal and provincial governments also co-operate through Memoranda of Understanding for Environmental Emergencies between the federal and provincial Environment Ministers for response and reporting, and analyzing of spills and spill effects, and in the development of a national data system, such as the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems. Memoranda of understanding or agreements define the terms of co-operation.

For Further Information**National**

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24-hour service)
Fax: (819) 953-5361

Regional

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)

Environmental Protection

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

15th Floor, 45 Alderney Drive

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

B2Y 2N6

Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (902) 426-6200

Office: (902) 426-2576

Fax: (902) 426-9709

Quebec

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)

Environmental Protection

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

1179 Bleury Street

Montréal, Quebec

H3B 3H9

Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (514) 283-2333

Office (514) 283-2345

Telex 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)

Fax: (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)

Environmental Protection

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East

Toronto, Ontario

M4T 1M2

Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (416) 346-1971

Office (416) 973-1061

Fax: (416) 973-1160

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Western and Northern)

Environmental Protection

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

4999 — 98th Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

T6B 2X3

Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (403) 468-8020

Office (403) 468-8027

Fax: (403) 495-2451

British Columbia and Yukon Territory

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
224 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, British Columbia
V7M 3H7

Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (604) 666-6100

Office (604) 666-0002

Telex 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)

Fax: (604) 666-1140

*Canadian Wildlife Service***RENEW COMMITTEE — RECOVERY OF NATIONALLY
ENDANGERED WILDLIFE***Administered By*

Canadian Wildlife Service, wildlife agencies of all provinces and territories, World Wildlife Fund Canada, Canadian Nature Federation, Canadian Wildlife Federation.

Purpose

To establish and oversee national recovery teams and plans for Canadian species at risk.

Authority or Background

RENEW was established by decision of the Council of Wildlife Ministers in September 1988. Each agency acts under the authority of its own legislation.

Time Frame

Ongoing from September 1988.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Wildlife Service provides secretariat services for this shared strategy. Participating agencies operate voluntarily within their own budgets to implement the strategy, according to decisions made by the RENEW committee and its subcommittees. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund agreement between the Canadian Wildlife Service and the World Wildlife Fund Canada, non-government proponents can receive financial support for projects that help to achieve the species recovery priorities determined by RENEW.

Payments

There are no predetermined interagency payments for the RENEW Committee's operation; specific projects may be cost-shared. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund, Environment Canada and the World Wildlife Fund each contribute \$250,000 per annum over four years.

For Further Information

Director
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1429

**AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT
PLAN IN EASTERN CANADA THROUGH THE EASTERN
HABITAT JOINT VENTURE***Administered By*

Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV) Advisory Board with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To enable the implementation and co-ordination of all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

The EHJV agreement signed on November 15, 1989, is for a term of 15 years and shall be reviewed by the participants after one, five, and 10 years.

Financing and Operation

The administrative mechanism for accomplishing the objectives of the agreement is the EHJV Advisory Board, consisting of representatives and alternates from each of the parties (Environment Canada; the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; Wildlife Habitat Canada; and Ducks Unlimited Canada). The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the Canadian share of the total cost of implementation.

*For Further Information***National**

Director, NAWMP
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (819) 997-1303

Regional

Director, Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Quebec Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 10000
1141 De l'Église Road
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
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Tel.: (418) 648-3914

Director, Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
49 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 952-2417

Director of Wildlife
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Tel.: (416) 965-4254

Director, Habitat and Species Protection Directorate
Department of Recreation, Fish and Wildlife
Government of Quebec
150 Saint-Cyrille Boulevard East
Québec, Quebec
G1R 4Y1
Tel.: (418) 643-5539

Executive Director
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Government of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
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Director of Wildlife
Department of Lands and Forests
Government of Nova Scotia
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B4N 3X3
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Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
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Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
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Tel.: (709) 576-2817

**CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WATERFOWL
MANAGEMENT PLAN*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

**CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

Although the formal agreement expired on March 31, 1991, the co-operative arrangements are still in effect.

Financing and Operation

Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members each for Canada and Newfoundland, to review and approve co-operative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region; and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments

Contributions to jointly funded projects are done under sub-agreements.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HABITAT
PROTECTION PLAN FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To protect important and critical migratory bird habitats in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The plan was signed September 11, 1987, with all indicated actions to be completed by 1997. The action plan will be updated biannually with a major update taking place for 1992-1993.

Financing and Operation

The plan calls for the application of a variety of mechanisms, some already in use, to protect migratory bird habitats and populations. Representatives of Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) and Newfoundland (Wildlife Division) will meet periodically to review and approve co-operative projects.

Payments

No commitments.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

**CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA WATERFOWL
MANAGEMENT PLAN****Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Nova Scotia Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director of Wildlife
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Nova Scotia
P.O. Box 516
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 3X3
Tel.: (902) 678-8921

**CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK WATERFOWL
MANAGEMENT PLAN****Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the New Brunswick Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Government of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel. : (506) 453-2433

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. A planning and guiding document only used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Prince Edward Island Wildlife Division,

and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and to provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began August 2, 1984, and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (Prince Edward Island).

Payments

The contribution of either party shall not exceed \$200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to

approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

CANADA — ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To co-ordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began February 3, 1984, and will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The agreement will be administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member shall be the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada); and another shall be the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments

Neither party will contribute more than \$1 million or nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board, and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the provincial Management Board.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Ontario
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
49 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 952-2417

Director of Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Tel.: (416) 965-4254

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN THROUGH THE PRAIRIE HABITAT JOINT VENTURE***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To co-ordinate all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced in 1989 and is for a period of 15 years. Participants shall review the agreement after one, five and 10 years.

Financing and Operation

Under this agreement, the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture Advisory Board is established. It consists of members from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Environment Canada; Ducks Unlimited; Wildlife Habitat Canada; the North American Wildlife Foundation and Agriculture Canada (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration). Provision is made for additional members.

The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the 25% share of the Canadian contribution to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1303

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Chairman
Prairie Habitat Joint Venture
4999-98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel: (403) 468-8062

Chief Executive Officer
Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation
200, 1555 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 1B5
Tel: (204) 784-4350

Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation
2151 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3Z3
Tel: (306) 787-0779

Alberta NAWMP Centre
401 East Tower
14310 - 111 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5M 3Z7
Tel: (403) 454-0882

Coordinator
Prairie Habitat Joint Venture
Box 34026
7 Killarney Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 5T5
Tel: (204) 275-7458

CANADA — PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame

April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1989, with two one-year extensions to March 31, 1991. New five-year agreements have been signed with British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of provincial wildlife management branches will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreement.

Payments

Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed \$1.04 million (Manitoba \$200,000; Saskatchewan \$400,000; Alberta \$400,000; British Columbia \$35,000).

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1421

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

**CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX
REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began March 9, 1984 and expired March 31, 1987. It has been renewed to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada); and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (Saskatchewan) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments

Financing for Canada shall not exceed \$25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Branch

Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 565-2886

**CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE
MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service, and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources, Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 1987 and will remain in effect until final Gazetting of Last Mountain Lake as a National Wildlife Area, scheduled for 1992.

Financing and Operation

No reference is made to costs in the memorandum of understanding. Costs are decided annually and are borne by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

CANADA — ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the province of Alberta), and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced August 17, 1983, and continued until March 31, 1988. It has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Under this agreement, a management authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the province of Alberta will ensure the co-ordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region, and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments

The provision of financing by Canada and the province for the implementation of this agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Alberta having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing since April 1, 1984.

Financing and Operation

A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Alberta) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments

Financing by either party is not to exceed \$75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

**CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE
MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY
BIRDS*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide more efficient management and protection of migratory birds through better co-ordination of joint activities and through avoidance of duplicating programs and services; and to provide a broad framework within which specific subsidiary agreements can be implemented as required.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame

Five years, 1988 to 1993.

Financing and Operation

The Canada — Alberta Migratory Bird Committee oversees implementation, recommends and develops any specific subagreements, and establishes technical subcommittees as required. Financial arrangements for Alberta's administration of permits will be mutually agreed upon. The costs for delivery of other operations and specific activities will be shared according to terms of the accord or subagreements developed.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Forestry Lands and Wildlife
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

**CRESTON VALLEY (B.C.) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Regional Director of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment; the Chief of Wildlife Conservation, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by British Columbia's Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the authority. In addition to an annual grant to the authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the authority through a technical advisory committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Centre as part of its program.

Payments

An annual grant of \$100,000 is paid directly to the authority.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Chief, Migratory Birds Management
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA WILDLIFE AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To co-ordinate those parts of Canada's and British Columbia's wildlife programs that are of mutual interest.

Authority or Background

The Canada Wildlife Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame

July 27, 1989, to March 31, 1999.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia have established a committee consisting of the Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region (or a delegate) and the Director of the British Columbia Wildlife Branch (or a designate) to fulfill the arrangements under this agreement. The committee may implement subsidiary agreements approved by Canada and British Columbia to fulfill any parts of the formal agreement.

Financial and other considerations for formal cost-shared projects will be detailed in subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

Director, Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Government of British Columbia
780 Blanshard Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X5
Tel.: (604) 387-9731

CANADA — YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced April 1, 1984, and continued until March 31, 1988. The agreement has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments

Financing by either party is not to exceed \$50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Resources Planning and Management
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6
Tel.: (403) 667-5634

**CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT
FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE
OF POLAR BEAR PASS NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide for the co-operative wildlife management of Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area, including research, conser-

vation and interpretation programs and measures, and a mechanism for information exchange and consultation.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

In effect since September 15, 1987.

Financing and Operation

A management authority consisting of the Wildlife Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Management Division, Department of Renewable Resources (Northwest Territories) co-ordinates activities of the two governments related to the management of the area.

Payments

Costs of wildlife studies are the responsibility of the department conducting such studies. Costs of joint studies will be shared in accordance with specific agreements to that effect.

For Further Information

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A
CO-OPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC
CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting important habitats; and to provide a mechanism for co-operation between depart-

ments and consultation with the public leading to co-ordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing from August 1985.

Financing and Operation

An area management plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Yukon Territorial Government; Government of the Northwest Territories; Council for Yukon Indians; Inuvialuit Game Council; Dene Nation and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To establish a board to manage the caribou herd in the Porcupine region.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced October 26, 1985, and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The federal and two territorial governments each contribute one-third of the estimated \$75,000 annual operating cost of the board and secretariat. Funding was examined after three years of operation. The board has eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon government, one for the Northwest Territories government and four aboriginal members.

Payments

Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada equally share the costs of the federal government; within Environment Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Canadian Parks Service equally share costs.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Chief, Northern Conservation
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 6010
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 5L7
Tel.: (403) 668-2285

Environment and Conservation Manager
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3100

Environmental Protection**SYDNEY TAR PONDS CLEANUP PROJECT****Administered By**

Environment Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development

Purpose

To provide costs for the first five years of the estimated 10 years required to clean up the Sydney Tar Ponds.

Authority or Background

Subsidiary agreement under an Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

November 1986 to November 1991.

Financing and Operation

Federal \$24 million (70%), Provincial \$10.25 million (30%), Total \$34.25 million.

For Further Information

Regional Director
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK, AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**Administered By**

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

October 1975 to October 1980; extended to October 1981, then to October 1982; further extended until new accords are signed.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the accords, which were signed by the federal and provincial ministers of the environment. The accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments, and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information

Regional Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
45 Alderney Drive, 15th Floor
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**Administered By**

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better coordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

October 1975 to October 1980; extended October 1980 to October 1981, then to October 1982 and further extended until a new accord is signed. The parties still meet monthly to continue the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the accord, which was signed by the federal and provincial ministers of the environment and is administered by a two-person federal-provincial liaison committee as provided for under section 27 of the accord. The accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments, and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information

Co-chairman, Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
 Manager, Manitoba District
 Environmental Protection
 Environment Canada
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 Winnipeg, Manitoba
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 Tel.: (204) 983-2961

**CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING
 GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY**
Administered By

Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and to provide for the cost sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and protect the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes basin ecosystem as a multi-purpose resource whose base provides the setting and foundation for social development and economic investment. This will be done by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the agreement are: municipal sewerage facilities construction program (ended March 31, 1988); industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; the establishment of a joint program to develop and implement remedial action plans; control of pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1985 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement. The 1985 Canada-Ontario Agreement (COA) has been extended to March 31, 1993 while a new COA is being renegotiated.

Financing and Operation

In accordance with article VII of the Canada-Ontario Agreement, both parties contribute equally, up to a total of \$3.2 million, for nearshore surveillance research and other activities. An additional equal contribution is reserved for the implementation of the Canada Phosphorus Management Plan. In 1991/92, the total contribution was \$3.67 million.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General (Conservation and Protection). Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition, the Ontario Regional Director General has line management responsibility for the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Environment Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Led by Environment Canada, this program has the active participation of five other federal departments: Health and Welfare Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture Canada, Transport Canada, and Public Works Canada.

In addition, the federal government has implemented, since 1989-90, the five-year, \$125-million Great Lakes Action Plan to meet the new requirements of the 1987 Protocol to the 1978 Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. This plan comprises:

- the Preservation Program (\$50 million shared among four departments: Environment Canada, \$35.25 million; Fisheries and Oceans, \$7.5 million; Agriculture Canada, \$5 million; and Transport Canada, \$2.25 million);
- the Health Effects Program (\$20 million);
- the Clean-up Fund (Environment Canada, \$55 million).

As a result of the Great Lakes Action Plan, annual expenditures on meeting the federal requirements of the water quality agreement doubled with an estimated \$40 million being spent in 1991/92.

For Further Information

Director
Great Lakes Environment Office
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**CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE
CLEAN-UP, PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND
CONSERVATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER*****Administered By***

Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Government of Quebec (Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec and Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination of federal and provincial initiatives with a view to achieving effective co-operation in the cleanup, protection, restoration and conservation of the St. Lawrence River; to promote the development of environmental technologies; and to implement mechanisms for achieving these objectives.

Authority or Background

St. Lawrence Action Plan.

Time Frame

June 1988 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

1. Canada plans to allocate \$102.5 million over five years (1988-1993) to the activities of the St. Lawrence action plan, which appear in appendices A, B, C and D of the agreement. (An additional \$7.5 million is allocated to the marine park.)
2. Under its programs to clean up the St. Lawrence River, Quebec plans to spend \$61.5 million to achieve co-ordination with the St. Lawrence action plan.
3. Each party remains solely accountable for the budgetary resources it intends to spend, although this does not exclude the possibility of one party having the other party carry out certain work under contract, agreement or exchange of services.
4. The expenditures to be made by Canada and Quebec to implement this agreement are conditional on the appropriation of funds by the federal Parliament and the

Quebec National Assembly for the fiscal year in which the expenditures will be required.

For Further Information

Regional Director General, Quebec
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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G1V 4B5
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**CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE
CREATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ACTION
PLAN TEAM*****Administered By***

Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

Purpose

The team's mandate is to facilitate the joint implementation of the objectives and activities provided for in the Canada — Quebec Agreement respecting the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence River.

Authority or Background

St. Lawrence action plan; Canada — Quebec co-ordination agreement.

Time Frame

September 1989 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

Quebec is responsible for the hiring and remuneration of the St. Lawrence action plan team for the duration of the agreement. Canada will pay Quebec an amount not exceeding \$1 million in 1989-90 and \$2.5 million in each of the following three years. Administrative services and office equipment will be supplied and paid for by either Quebec or Canada, depending on the allocation and breakdown of resources by the management committee.

The action plan team will work together to achieve the main objective of the St. Lawrence action plan: to reduce by 90% discharges of liquid toxic waste in the St. Lawrence River by the 50 most-polluting industries. This objective will be achieved by means of the characterization of industrial processes and discharges, the negotiation of pollution control agreements, and the monitoring and assessment of control measures.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING
TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE QUEBEC
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROGRAM*****Administered By***

Environmental Protection, Quebec Region.

Purpose

To identify and respond to technical and institutional requirements for the cost-effective implementation of the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program by means of joint planning and shared responsibility for study, evaluation and demonstration projects regarding technological assistance; to establish a forum for the exchange of information and knowledge acquired through this agreement; to maximize the participation of the private sector, universities, and federal, provincial and municipal agencies in the execution of projects and the development of technical knowledge related to the implementation of the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program; to expand knowledge in the field of environmental protection.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1992. This agreement was updated in January 1990 to take into account the requirements of the St. Lawrence action plan. Consideration is being given to renewing this agreement.

Financing and Operation

Each of the parties shall be responsible respectively for the administration and funding of projects specified by the steering committee in its program. The steering committee will not finance projects but can make recommendations to organizations that provide grants, in order to facilitate the financing of the projects. The respective wages and incidental expenses of federal and provincial government officials, whose services shall be required for the purposes of this agreement, shall be defrayed by each of the parties.

For Further Information

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**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR
DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS*****Administered By***

Environment Canada.

Purpose

To ensure that sulphur dioxide emissions do not exceed the levels at which acidification damage will occur and that the terms and conditions of the Canada — U.S. Air Quality Agreement are met.

Authority or Background

The 1985 Agreement between the Federal and the Provincial Environment Ministers. The Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under formal agreements, the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have agreed to reduce their sulphur dioxide emissions such that total emissions in the region do not exceed 2.3 million tonnes by 1994. The Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement commits Canada to maintaining total emissions in the region at or below that level from 1995 through 2000. New agreements are being developed with the seven provinces to extend the cap over this period.

The Canada — U.S. Air Quality Agreement also commits that by 2000, total national emissions of sulphur dioxide will not exceed 3.2 million tonnes per year. Agreements between the federal government and the provinces and territories will be negotiated to cover the terms of the national emission cap. The extension of the program in the seven easternmost provinces and its expansion to include the three westernmost provinces are part of the federal government's Green Plan.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES TO REDUCE URBAN SMOG***Administered By***

Environment Canada.

Purpose

To ensure that in all Canadian cities where smog problems exist, ground-level ozone (the main component of urban smog) concentrations are reduced to levels such that the most susceptible segments of the Canadian population do not experience health effects; and to ensure that ground-level ozone concentrations in all other parts of the country do not increase to the level where health and environmental effects will occur.

Authority or Background

Agreement in principle among the federal and provincial environment ministers, November 1990.
Canadian Environmental Protection Act.
Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This initiative is part of the federal government's Green Plan. Co-operative and complementary actions will be taken by the federal government and each province to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (the main causes of ground-level ozone) from existing sources in areas where problems exist, as well as to minimize emissions from all new sources. Formal federal-provincial agreements will be negotiated specifying the obligations of each party. Progress reports will be issued on a regular basis.

For Further Information

Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-8441

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK***Administered By***

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres and other areas of concern in Canada. Information on fluctuating ambient air quality levels is essential for identifying and assessing potential air pollution problems, as well as for developing and evaluating the effectiveness of control strategies. The national program ensures standardization of operation and data compatibility from all provincial ambient monitoring networks.

Authority or Background

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) network is a joint program of the federal and provincial levels of government. Total costs are shared approximately equally. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition, technical support, quality assurance, data processing and publication. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Air Quality established the program in 1969.

The federal government consults with individual provinces about operations and revisions. Every second year, NAPS technical meetings and workshops are organized for all provincial and federal network managers. As of December 1990, the network comprised 250 continuous analyzers and 175 samplers located at 133 stations in approximately 50 Canadian urban centres.

For Further Information**National**

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Conservation and Protection
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Ontario

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Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

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Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
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British Columbia and Yukon

Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
224 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, British Columbia
V7M 3H7
Tel.: (604) 666-0064

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA***Administered By***

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Municipal and provincial agencies provide the data, and Environmental Protection pays for system maintenance and data input. Summary information from the data base is available to anyone. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system by consultants. This data base is the only complete, validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information up to 1986, on more than 3,700 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for some 2,950 plants, and wastewater treatment and disposal data on approximately 2,000 plants.

For Further Information

Inventory Management Division
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1656

CANADIAN SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM***Administered By***

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To protect human health through acceptable harvesting and marketing of shellfish.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act of Canada and Fisheries Inspection Act of Canada.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

Fully integrated within operational programs of all departments.

Under work-sharing arrangements with British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, Environment Canada is responsible for the survey and classification of shellfish-growing areas.

This joint program is carried out by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, and Environment Canada.

For Further Information

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Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PACKAGING PROTOCOL**Administered By**

For Environment Canada: Environmental Protection, which chairs the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Implementation Task Group.

Purpose

To implement the CCME National Packaging Protocol and co-ordinate activities of stakeholders: federal, provincial and municipal governments, industries and non-government organizations.

Authority or Background

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

Time Frame

From April 1, 1990 to June 30, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The National Packaging Protocol is a federal/provincial/territorial cost-shared program supported through the CCME budget. Funds committed to date are \$500,000 for 1990-91, \$950,000 for 1991-92 and \$385,000 for 1992-93. Stakeholders contribute an additional \$500,000 a year.

For Further Information

Chief, Office of Waste Management
Waste Management Branch
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Environment Canada
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CONTAMINATED SITE PROGRAM**Administered By**

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To identify, assess and remediate all high-risk "orphan" contaminated sites and to stimulate the development and demonstration of new and innovative site remediation technology through cost-shared federal-provincial agreements.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-3/2605, November 29, 1990.

Time Frame

April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The Contaminated Site Program is cost-shared by Canada and provincial/territorial governments. Both levels of government have committed \$100 million each for the remediation of orphan sites and \$25 million each for the development of new technology. Funds will be distributed from the \$250 million fund on a demographic or population basis. Management committees have been established to administer the agreements (Regional Directors General, Environmental Protection, and provincial representatives).

For Further Information

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Canadian Parks Service

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL MARINE PARKS

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new national parks, and national marine parks.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

In recent years, the Canadian Parks Service has been active in identifying new areas of potential interest as national parks, and working toward preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of national parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. Twenty-one of the terrestrial regions have representation as parks. Canada's Green Plan objective is to establish or reach agreement for national parks representative of each of the remaining 18 regions by the year 2000. A similar approach is followed for planning the system of national marine parks. Twenty-nine marine regions have been identified, of which five have park representation or a formal agreement signed. Agreements for four additional marine parks are to be reached by the year 2000.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program, in that its objectives are to create five new national and one further marine park by 1996, and to reach agreements for the remaining 13 national parks necessary to complete the National Park System by the year 2000.

Parks authorized by federal-provincial agreement include Gros Morne (Newfoundland), Kouchibouguac (New Brunswick), Saguenay (Quebec), Forillon (Quebec), La Mauricie (Quebec), Pukaskwa (Ontario), Pacific Rim (British Columbia), Grasslands (Saskatchewan), Bruce Peninsula (Ontario), and Gwaii Haanas/South Moresby (British Columbia).

Financing and Operation

These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to seek reimbursement from the federal government on a pre-arranged cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However, in the case of the Grasslands and Bruce Peninsula agreements, the federal government will be acquiring the private interests in lands directly.

Payments

To be determined at a later date.

For Further Information

Director General, National Parks Directorate
 Canadian Parks Service
 Environment Canada
 Ottawa, Ontario
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 Tel.: (819) 994-2657

**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES
 FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE
 PROTECTION**

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide fire protection to national parks and national historic sites, where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act; Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Canadian Parks Service and all provincial and territorial governments are signators of the Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement, established to enhance co-operative forest fire control across Canada.

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Seven agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Canadian Parks Service buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island, and Kootenay national parks, and the Louisbourg National Historic Site. Letters of understanding have been signed by Prince Alberta and Grasslands National Parks with local emergency measures organizations for mutual aid in fire suppression. Each organization includes a number of municipalities.

A reciprocal agreement was reached with the town of Gaspé for the sale of the Forillon National Park fire truck. The town will build a fire station near Cap-aux-Os and the truck may be used by the park to fight forest fires.

In the Western Region, a new agreement between Banff National Park and the town of Banff requires park authorities to fight wildfires within the townsite, and town authorities to fight structural fires in the park area surrounding the townsite.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia for Pacific Rim National Park (499.6 km²). An agreement has also

been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1,100 km²). The Canadian Parks Service will pay a fee each year per hectare for pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire-fighting activities in Alberta and Quebec. Through the Canadian Parks Service agreement with Alberta, each party is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses for assisting the other. A similar reciprocal agreement exists with British Columbia to cover national parks bordering that province (i.e., Waterton Lakes, Jasper, Banff, and Kluane) as well as national parks within B.C. (i.e., Yoho, Revelstoke/Glacier and Kootenay).

Additional co-operative forest fire suppression agreements also exist between the Government of the Northwest Territories and Canadian Parks Service for Wood Buffalo and Nahanni National Parks.

Canadian Parks Service and Saskatchewan have recently signed a co-operative fire suppression agreement between Fort Walsh National Historic Site and Cypress Hills Provincial Park.

Kluane National Park Reserve presently has a memorandum of understanding with the Yukon Forest Service (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) with respect to fire control.

There is no specific agreement with Quebec. However, La Mauricie National Park is a member of the Société de Conservation de la région Québec-Mauricie; and Forillon National Park is a member of the Société de Conservation de la Gaspésie.

These conservation societies train park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires; provide additional help for major fires (obtain water bombers); and partially reimburse firefighters (other than government employees).

An agreement has been reached with the Société de Conservation de la Côte-Nord for the protection of the Mingan Archipelago National Park reserve. Although Mingan Archipelago National Park reserve is not within the boundaries of protection by the Société de Conservation de la Côte-Nord, the park has a specific agreement with them for fire prevention and suppression at the prevailing rates.

Financing and Operation

In general, the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments

See Table 10-4.

For Further Information

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TABLE 10-4

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Sites

	Federal Expenditures (\$000)				
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Louisbourg (structural) Community of Louisbourg	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0	1.0 (plus two practice drills)	Agreement Cancelled	
2. Prince Edward Island (structural) Community of North Rustico	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3	1.5 (plus charges per call-out)	1.0	1.5
3. Gros Morne (structural) a. Community of Rocky Harbour	0.55 (plus charges per call-out)	0.55	0.55 (plus charges per call-out)	1.4	1.4
b. Community of Cow Head	—	—	0.55 (plus charges per call-out)	0.8	0.8
c. Trout River				—	0.6
4. Cape Breton Highlands (structural) a. Community of Chéticamp	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	2.1	2.1
b. Community of Ingonish	—	—	2.1 (plus charges per call-out)	2.1	2.1
5. Kootenay, British Columbia (structural) Village of Radium Hot Springs	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.2	10.2
6. Pacific Rim (forest fire) Province of British Columbia	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
7. Pukaskwa (forest fire) Province of Ontario a. Town of Marathon (new agreement)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	50.6
				1.6	1.6
8. Forillon (forest fire) Sociétés de conservation de la Gaspésie	8.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
9. La Mauricie (forest fire) Sociétés de conservation de la région Québec-Mauricie	15.0	—	20.0	20.0	20.0
Total	94.25 (plus charges per call-out)	71.25 (plus charges per call-out)	103.1 (plus charges per call-out)	106.5 (plus charges per call-out)	109.2 (plus charges per call-out)

NATIONAL COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities, and incorporated bodies to assist in the acquisition, restoration, preservation and presentation of sites or structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the advisory body in such matters.

Authority or Background

Historic Sites and Monuments Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. H-6, 3(b); and federal government guidelines for the percentage of federal contribution payments and the terms and conditions for cost-sharing agreements.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution and the covenants and obligations entered into by all parties. Typical projects take from one to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. The department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of site acquisition, restoration, preservation, and presentation only if title to the property is held or is to be held by another party. The other party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, Environment Canada may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail.

Payments of financial contributions are made on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to the Canadian Parks Service. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. The second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Since establishment of the program in 1987, over \$5 million has been contributed or committed through fifteen (15) agreements in seven (7) provinces involving (13) sites of national significance.

Agreements directly with provinces or provincial agencies are on an individual case basis. Provinces may be either the sole partner, or one of several.

It is Canadian Parks Service practice to ensure provincial support for individual agreements under the National Cost-Sharing Program, even if the province is not a signatory to the agreement.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service and participating provincial and territorial governments.

Purpose

To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority or Background

A federal government decision in 1983 to establish and maintain the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the provinces and territories.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984. A progress report was submitted in 1986.

Financing and Operation

Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

1. The Canadian Parks Service (CPS) assumes the cost of staffing and operating a secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
2. The Canadian Parks Service also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels;

3. At its discretion, the CPS provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;
4. The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development, operation and promotion contemplated in the management plan.

Payments

See Table 10-5. Increased funding from the Green Plan will commence in 1992-93, amounting to a total budget of approximately \$360,000 for subsequent years.

For Further Information

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REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE JURISDICTION

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act; agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame

Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

TABLE 10-5

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures (\$)				
	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992
Newfoundland	—	—	23,000	—	23,500
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	20,000
Nova Scotia	21,400	17,635	8,500	18,000	—
New Brunswick	4,100	16,860	9,350	1,790	—
Quebec	19,800	—	17,130	—	—
Ontario	9,700	14,580	40,000	7,200	—
Manitoba	21,600	29,500	15,550	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	20,700	—
Yukon	3,400	16,860	—	3,500	20,000
Northwest Territories	—	24,560	6,000	27,420	31,200
Subtotal	80,000	119,995	119,530	78,610	94,700
Additional monies ^a	140,200	82,000	89,550	128,380	145,000
Total	220,200	201,995	209,080	206,990	239,700

^a Divided more or less equally among the 10 voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board. Covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the board.

Financing and Operation

A number of projects are carried out each year in which the department shares with provinces and municipalities the cost of replacing certain canal bridges. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement of a bridge, in kind, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments

The last contribution was \$60,000 to Quebec in 1985-86.

For Further Information

Assistant Deputy Minister
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-9525

Director General
Ontario Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
111 Water Street
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3

Director General
Quebec Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
3 Buade Street
P.O. Box 6060
Québec, Quebec
G1R 4V7

**AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOR
BEAVER MANAGEMENT SURROUNDING RIDING
MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK**

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To jointly manage beavers having deleterious effects on land surrounding the park.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

Time Frame

This program was initiated in 1981 for a five-year period. In 1985, it was extended to March 31, 1990. It has been extended for the period April 1, 1990, to March 31, 1993.

Payments

Manitoba and the Canadian Parks Service each contributed \$15,000 a year between 1981 and 1991. These contributions will continue until March 31, 1993.

For Further Information

Director General
Prairie and Northern Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
457 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3E8
Tel.: (204) 983-2120

**AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL DISTRICTS FOR SEWAGE
AND REFUSE DISPOSAL**

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for sewage and refuse disposal where assistance is requested from a municipal agency.

Three agreements are in place, one with the Regional District of East Kootenay and two with the Village of East Kootenay. One covers the use of a landfill site for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of solid wastes issuing from improvements and facilities situated within Kootenay National Park (with the Regional District of East Kootenay). The other covers the use of the sewage system for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of liquid and water-carried wastes situated within Kootenay National Park (with the Village of East Kootenay). This latter agreement contains a clause permitting the sale of water from the park to the regional district, with the cost of this being deducted from the charge for sewage disposal. The last covers structural fire protection for the Sinclair Canyon area at Kootenay National Park.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

Time Frame

These are continuing agreements covering terms of from five years to 25 years.

Financing and Operation

These agreements provide for the regional district to receive payment from the federal government at rates specified in the agreement.

Payments

See Table 10-6.

For Further Information

Director General

Western Region

Canadian Parks Service

Environment Canada

P.O. Box 2989, Postal Station M

Calgary, Alberta

T2P 3H8

Tel.: (403) 292-4444

**AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FOR
THE OPERATION OF AN INFORMATION CENTRE, FIELD,
B.C.**

Administration

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for the joint operation of an information centre serving visitors to Yoho National Park and travellers to Alberta.

Authority

Agreement signed by the Minister of Environment Canada and the Ministers of Tourism and Public Works, Alberta.

Canadian Parks Service (CPS) and Alberta Tourism jointly operate an information centre in Field, British Columbia. The centre provides orientation and reception services for visitors to Yoho National Park; provides information on tourist attractions and services in Alberta to eastbound travellers on the Trans-Canada Highway; and houses a sales outlet for the Friends of Yoho, a co-operating association that works with the park. Staff are provided by CPS, Tourism Alberta, and the Friends of Yoho.

Time Frame

The operating agreement between Alberta Tourism and CPS commenced in 1988 and is for a 42-year term. The province of British Columbia has signed a two year agreement (1992/93) for trial participation in the centre.

Financing and Operation

Alberta paid for the building and displays. Canadian Parks Service provided technical assistance. The centre's operating costs are covered by CPS, which bills Alberta for 50%. During B.C. Tourism's trial involvement, the operating costs will be shared equally by the three organizations.

TABLE 10-6

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal

	Federal Expenditures (\$000)				
	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992
British Columbia					
Kootenay Refuse Disposal (district)	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.5
Kootenay Sewage Disposal (net) (village)	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.8	28.0
Total	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.2	36.5

Payments

Payments vary based on operational considerations, e.g., amount of snow removal.

For Further Information

Director General, Western Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
552 - 220 4th Avenue S.E.
P.O. Box 2989, Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8
Tel.: (403) 292-4444

Corporate Policy**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IISD)****Administered By**

The IISD is an independent, federally chartered, non-profit company sponsored by the governments of Canada and Manitoba. Environment Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) are the federal bodies involved.

Purpose

To promote the integration of sustainable development into decision-making processes nationally and internationally through education, research, information dissemination and networking.

Authority or Background

Following an announcement by the Prime Minister at the United Nations General Assembly, Canada and Manitoba developed articles of incorporation for the IISD and announced agreement on core funding in March 1990.

NOTE: There is no federal-provincial agreement on the IISD. The federal government has approved the Environment Canada grant.

Time Frame

The agreement on the funding arrangement is for five years beginning in 1990-91.

Financing and Operation

The five-year core budget of the IISD is \$25 million, of which \$13.75 is from Environment Canada, \$5 million from CIDA, and \$6.25 from Manitoba.

The IISD is managed by an international board of directors responsible for all aspects of the Institute's operations.

Representatives of Environment Canada and of CIDA sit on the board as observers.

Payments

Environment Canada pays its grant to the IISD in monthly instalments. CIDA and the IISD are negotiating their payment arrangements. The CIDA funds must be used in accordance with the requirements of Official Development Assistance.

For Further Information

International Institute for Sustainable Development
202 — 333 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0S9
Tel.: (204) 945-0985

State of the Environment Reporting**CANADA — CANADIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT (CCME) STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTING TASK GROUP****Administered By**

Director General, Interpretation, Communication and Co-ordination, State of the Environment Reporting, Environment Canada.

Purpose

To develop recommendations and provide advice to the CCME Strategic Planning Committee on state of the environment (SOE) reporting. To identify areas where there is a need for and an opportunity to harmonize SOE reporting work/practices, and establish co-operative mechanisms to support this objective. Specifically: reporting frameworks and techniques; data management (monitoring, storage and retrieval); data networking (information sharing and exchange); communications; indicators (networking and information exchange).

Time Frame

The SOE Task Group was formed in late 1990 and is scheduled to complete its mandate in March 1993.

Financing and Operation

Environment Canada chairs the task group participation by provinces. Funding is provided through the CCME. Individual jurisdictions represented on the task group contribute expertise and assistance as required. Specific tasks are addressed through workshops.

For Further Information

Director General
Interpretation, Communication and Co-ordination
State of the Environment Reporting
Environment Canada
351 St. Joseph Blvd.
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3
Tel: (819) 953-1430
Fax: (819) 953-6909

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA***Administered By***

The Committee Of Regional Executives (CORE) Secretariat
— Environment Canada and Director, Corporate Policy,
Planning and Legislation Branch, B.C. Ministry of the Environment, Lands and Parks.

Purpose

To co-operatively develop and produce a Canada/British Columbia state of the environment report by the spring of 1993.

Time Frame

The agreement extends from April 1992 to the release of the *B.C. State of the Environment Report* scheduled for release in the spring of 1993.

Financing and Operation

A steering committee consisting of representation from CORE (federal co-chair); Conservation and Protection (Pacific and Yukon region); State of the Environment Reporting (headquarters); and the B.C. Ministry of the Environment, Lands and Parks (provincial co-chair) provide direction for report preparation. A technical advisory group consists of relevant federal and provincial agencies. Environment Canada is prepared to provide up to a maximum of \$150,000 and the services of two departmental employees to this initiative in fiscal year 1992/93. Environment Canada will also expedite the process of translation.

For Further Information

CORE Chairperson
Pacific and Yukon Region
#700 - 1200 West 73rd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6P 6H9
Tel: (614) 664-9088

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC), the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of External Affairs and International Trade Canada is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies, and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 papers entitled *Federalism and International Relations*, and *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

The legal name remains Department of External Affairs. On June 28, 1989, the applied name of the department became External Affairs and International Trade Canada. It has been responsible for international trade since January 5, 1982. External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion — formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with Department of Finance Canada in tariff issues. The transfer brought the Export Development Corporation to External Affairs Canada.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada's responsibilities mainly involve co-ordination. Because of this, only a few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

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ACCOMMODATION OF PROVINCIAL TRADE OFFICERS WITHIN CANADIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Administered By

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with divisions and provinces concerned.

Purpose

To facilitate provincial trade representation abroad by accommodating provincial trade officers within selected Canadian missions on the basis of suitability of the mission, ability of the mission to provide adequate services and the principle of cost recovery. Provincial officers are integrated within the mission but are tasked by provinces. These officers enjoy the appropriate diplomatic status.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Time Frame

Provincial officers are assigned according to the province's recommendation for two years (renewable).

Financing and Operation

The province pays all direct costs related to the posting of officers, their accommodation and the hiring of support staff, as well as an appropriate share of the cost of running the mission as a whole. Each accommodation is covered by a memorandum of understanding with the province concerned.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN***Administered By***

Personnel Division, External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education and cultural and education-related industries, and to the Canadian Ambassador in Ivory Coast in all matters of Quebec jurisdiction.

Authority or Background

Following an agreement in the fall of 1989 between EAITC and the Quebec Department of International Affairs, this assignment is authorized and paid for by the Quebec government with the co-operation of EAITC and the Canadian Embassy in Abidjan.

Time Frame

Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation

An employee of the Quebec Department of International Affairs is loaned (cost free) to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the ambassador, and any other matter at the ambassador's request.

Payments

Since April 1, 1990, the employee's salary and benefits are paid by the Quebec Department of International Affairs as are allowances, moving and housing expenses.

For Further Information

Director
Personnel Division
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

Government of Quebec

Director, Africa
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2318

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES***Administered By***

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose

To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To co-ordinate, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits to the provinces of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

Time Frame

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation

External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned — with the embassy or consulate abroad and in Canada acting as intermediaries. The latter often provides assistance with the program and with such basic problems as accommodation, transportation, and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments

The provinces send an advance to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to cover some of the costs associated with visits abroad.

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

To transmit to the provinces information gathered by External Affairs and International Trade Canada, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. This material is analytical information in the economic, scientific, technological and environmental fields relating to geographic regions of the U.S., Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa and Middle East and Latin America.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame

A set of documents is dispatched regularly to the provinces.

Financing and Operation

The costs of these exchanges are borne by External Affairs and International Trade Canada. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments

Not applicable.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Administered By

The legal advisory and financial services divisions of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Municipal Grants Division of Public Works Canada.

Purpose

To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur due to the fact that certain properties of diplomatic, consular and international organizations are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption, the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery, offices, or official residence of the head of mission.

Authority or Background

Subject to orders of the governor in council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (vote 10).

Time Frame

Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation

The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any headquarters agreement with an international organization.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. Public Works Canada appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant.

Payments

Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

For Further Information

Director
Legal Advisory Division
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 995-0119

**AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION*****Administered By***

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the
Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities
of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority or Background

Government decisions on Canadian participation in the
Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the
purpose of organizing the agency.

Time Frame

Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as
a member in the agency's activities.

Financing and Operation

Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the
federal government and participation by the Quebec and New
Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal
government, is a full member of the agency, while Quebec and
New Brunswick have the status of participating governments
in the institutions, programs and activities of the agency.

Payments

Canada's share is 34.51% of the agency's budget, 31.26% of
which is paid by the federal government, 2.96% by the Quebec
government and 0.29% by the New Brunswick government.
The total contribution of the federal government for 1990-91
amounted to \$7.2 million.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Government of Quebec

René Leduc
Director
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

Government of New Brunswick

Liane Roy
Intergovernmental Cooperation
Secretariat to the Cabinet
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Tel.: (506) 453-2976

**CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF
YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-
SPEAKING COUNTRIES*****Administered By***

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the
Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie and the Canadian
International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs
of the international French-speaking community by financially
supporting the standing technical secretariats of these minis-
ters' conferences.

Authority or Background

Canada has been participating in these conferences since 1969.
However, CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in
1974-75.

Time Frame

Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada
continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation

The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation
comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick,
Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal govern-
ment. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a
provincial minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a
variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference
secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs);

while the provinces primarily send experts and provide some financial support.

Payments

Canada assumes 26% of the two secretariats' operating budgets. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1990-91 was approximately \$54,000.

In 1990-91, CIDA set aside approximately \$1 million for this program.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Robert Benoit
Senior Program Officer, Multilateral Program
Francophone and Commonwealth Institutions Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3941

Government of Quebec

René Leduc
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By

External Affairs and International Trade Canada.
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame

The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation

The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments

The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member states (African countries) and friendly observer states (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly states. A part of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1990-91, Canada's share was approximately \$20,000.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Government of Quebec

René Leduc
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION

Administered By

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Academic Relations Division, in consultation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its Centre for Education Research and Innovation (CERI); UNESCO; the Commonwealth; and the Council of Europe.

Authority or Background

Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC.

Time Frame

Renewable annually.

Financing and Operation

The grant, presently in the amount of \$80,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the

expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations from the provinces.

For Further Information

Director, Academic Relations

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 996-4551

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)

The Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec) was established on June 13, 1991, by orders-in-council transferring federal responsibility for Quebec regional development and for regional development programs in Quebec, as stated in the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act, to the Minister responsible for Quebec Regional Development. These orders-in-council designated FORD(Q) as a separate department for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Employment Act.

Part III of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act, in force since February 23, 1990, sets out FORD(Q)'s mandate. The office is authorized to define goals and implement an integrated strategy for federal action on regional development in Quebec. FORD(Q) is the federal agency responsible for co-ordinating regional development policies and programs in the province and is the federal government's primary regional development liaison with the Quebec government, other public organizations and the private sector. FORD(Q) also devises and delivers its programs so that business receives the support services it needs.

The office aims to promote the economic development of those regions of Quebec with low incomes, slow economic growth, or inadequate potential for productive employment. FORD(Q) emphasizes long-term economic development and sustainable employment and income creation, while concentrating on small and medium-sized enterprises and on developing entrepreneurial talent.

FORD(Q) also co-ordinates the Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), four ERDA subsidiary agreements, and about 50 regular and special programs. The four subagreements include two on industrial development, one on tourism development, and one on the economic development of Quebec's regions.

Most of FORD(Q)'s development assistance budget goes to programs under the Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec. This subagreement has a budget of \$820 million covering 1988-1993. The federal government share is \$440 million.

FORD(Q) is headquartered in Montréal. It has eight offices in the regions and a liaison office in the National Capital Region. The latter is mainly responsible for advocacy at the national level on behalf of the region.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

In 1983 and 1984, a series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation and co-ordination regarding economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, FORD(Q) manages the framework ERDA in Quebec. Specific initiatives under this framework agreement are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

FORD(Q) is the federal body responsible for implementing four of the ERDA subagreements in effect as of March 31, 1992. (See Table 12-1.)

CANADA — QUEBEC ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Signed

December 14, 1984.

Effective date

December 14, 1984.

Terminates

December 14, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of the Canada — Quebec ERDA are:

1. to intensify economic and regional development and create an environment in which the regions of Quebec can achieve their potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;
2. to consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and revenue so that the population can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;
3. to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

Six subsidiary agreements and one memorandum of understanding (MOU) under the Canada — Quebec ERDA were in effect as of March 31, 1992. (See Table 12-1.)

Late in 1991-92, two subsidiary agreements, one each concerning industrial development and tourism were signed. FORD(Q)

is responsible for these agreements which have budgets of \$300 million and \$100 million respectively. These two five-year agreements will expire on March 31, 1997.

ERDA Payments

Federal expenditures under the ERDA subsidiary agreements where FORD(Q) is the responsible federal body (industrial development, tourism and economic development of the regions), totaled \$79,670,000 in 1990-91 and \$61,430,000 in 1991-92.

For Further Information

1. For the Canada — Quebec ERDA and subsidiary agreements for which FORD(Q) is responsible, contact:

Deputy Minister
Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)
800 Tour de la Place Victoria
Suite 3800
P.O. Box 247
Montréal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8
Tel.: (514) 283-4843

2. For subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 12-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 12-1

Canada — Quebec ERDA subagreements and MOU in effect March 31, 1992.

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated total cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Industrial Development (1985)	FORD(Q)	23/01/85	23/01/85	31/05/93 ^b	442,500 ^{ab}	221,250 ^{ab}
Transportation	Transport	08/07/85	08/07/85	31/10/92 ^{bc}	170,000	85,000
French Language TV (MOU)	Communications	13/02/86	13/02/86	14/12/94	—	—
Forest Development Upper North Shore	Forestry	22/12/87	22/12/87	31/03/92	13,000	6,500
Economic Development of the Regions	FORD(Q)	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/93	820,000	440,000
Industrial Development (1991)	FORD(Q)	27/03/92	27/03/92	31/03/97	300,000	160,000
Tourism Development	FORD(Q)	31/03/92	31/03/92	31/03/97	100,000	50,000
TOTAL					1,845,500	962,750

^a Includes an amendment signed 15/10/87.

^b Includes an extension signed 30/03/90.

^c Includes an amendment signed 31/10/91.

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF QUEBEC

Administered By

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec).

Purpose

This subagreement aims to:

1. accelerate the long-term growth of the regions of Quebec;
2. achieve a major and sustained programming, over and above existing programs, to accelerate the economic development of the resource regions of Quebec, and to undertake a special effort aimed primarily at encouraging the development of businesses in the central regions of Quebec;
3. increase the participation of regional populations in the labour market;
4. facilitate co-operation between the governments, and between the two governments and other stakeholders working in the field of economic development, on economic development policy as it applies to the regions of Quebec;
5. facilitate the harmonization of programs and other government initiatives to encourage the economic development of the regions of Quebec.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

June 9, 1988, to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government is contributing \$440 million of the \$820 million total. This subagreement is the major instrument of the federal government with regard to regional economic development in Quebec. It is unique in federal-provincial agreements in that it is multi-sectoral, covers all regions of the province (divided into resource regions and central regions), and respects the prerogatives of both governments.

In the resource regions, there are five areas of activity or program frameworks: business development, technological research and development, natural resource development, economic infrastructure reinforcement, and human resource development.

In the central regions, programming focuses on strengthening productivity in the manufacturing sector, encouraging innovation and technological development, fostering the development of the Montréal area, and promoting industrial adjustment and the economic survival of certain disadvantaged areas.

FORD(Q) is the federal co-ordinator of the subagreement. Along with other federal departments, FORD(Q) manages several programs under this subagreement.

See Table 12-1.

For Further Information

(see Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement)

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec).

Purpose

This subagreement aims to:

1. stimulate growth in industrial investment;
2. foster strategic industrial projects that in the medium term will enhance Quebec's industrial base, particularly projects that seek to develop Quebec's competitive advantages;
3. make companies more competitive through innovation and the use of new technologies;
4. co-ordinate the industrial development measures of the two governments to increase their effectiveness and facilitate their accessibility.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

March 27, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will pay \$160 million of a \$300 million budget to support major industrial projects. Components are: direct capital investment in industrial projects costing at least \$10 million; contribution to research and development costs for industrial projects costing at least \$5 million; studies to assess the feasibility of a project; municipal infrastructure projects related to eligible industrial projects; and management of the agreement.

See Table 12-1.

For Further Information

(see Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement)

**CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

Administered By

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec). (Industry, Science and Technology Canada is responsible for implementing components 2 and 3.)

Purpose

This subagreement aims to:

1. consolidate and develop tourism products of priority to Quebec and encourage investment in tourist attractions and facilities that have international appeal;
2. position Quebec, mainly on selected international markets, as an attractive destination — through increased promotion and marketing that focuses on tourism product areas in which Quebec has distinct advantages;
3. encourage and carry out studies and research activities that support the development of products and markets,

and promote the productivity and international competitiveness of firms through services to the tourism industry.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

March 31, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Each government is paying 50% of the total \$100 million cost.

Components include \$60 million for projects involving tourist attractions and facilities capable of attracting international clients; \$36 million for market development activities; and \$4 million for studies and services and to manage and assess the agreement.

See Table 12-1.

For Further Information

(see Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement)

Department of Finance Canada

The Department of Finance Canada advises the Minister of Finance and the Government of Canada on economic and financial matters.

The department deals with all aspects of the Canadian economy including employment, income and price stability. Finance is involved with monetary affairs and other international forces bearing on Canada's domestic performance and helps ensure that all federal program initiatives contribute to sustained and balanced economic growth. Finance Canada is also responsible for national tax policy.

The government's annual fiscal agenda is announced in the budget and it sets the government's plan for revenues and expenditures.

Much of the Department's direct contact with provincial governments is carried out by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division (part of the Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch). This division is responsible for the federal government's major financial transfers to provinces. It is also responsible for the tax collection agreements and provides advice on all matters pertaining to federal-provincial fiscal arrangements.

Other areas of the Department also interact frequently with provinces through their work on the nation's financial, economic and social policies.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements: An Overview

The evolution of the fiscal relationship between the federal government and provincial and territorial governments has been an integral part of Canada's development as a nation and as a federation.

An important part of this relationship has been the provision by the federal government of fiscal transfers to the provinces and territories to meet important national social and economic objectives. (See table, page viii.)

Cash and tax transfers to provinces and territories now amount to over \$36 billion, with the cash transfers alone constituting about 32% of federal program expenditures. Over 90% of this support is accounted for by three major transfers.

Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements, the federal government provides equal per capita support to all provinces and territories in respect of health care and post-secondary education. Equalization payments are made

to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. The Canada Assistance Plan provides support to all provinces and territories for social welfare assistance. These transfers constitute a major source of revenue for the provinces, especially the less wealthy ones.

The federal and provincial and territorial governments have also developed arrangements for joint occupancy of the income tax fields, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income tax; and all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income tax.

Most fiscal arrangements programs are authorized by Parliament in a single federal statute known as the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

The following pages describe the main components of the fiscal arrangements administered by Department of Finance Canada.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
Established Programs Financing	13-1
Fiscal Equalization Program	13-2
Tax Collection Agreements	13-4
Fiscal Stabilization Program	13-4
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	13-5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	13-5
Contracting-Out Arrangements	13-6
Statutory Subsidies	13-7
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Federal-Provincial Reciprocal Taxation Agreements . .	13-8

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance Canada; Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada; and Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the areas of insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education.

Authority or Background

Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

EPF arrangements have no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Established Programs Financing (EPF) provides equal per capita assistance to all provinces and territories in the areas of health and post-secondary education. Although there are other federal programs which directly support these areas, EPF is by far the largest.

EPF consists of a "block fund" transfer consolidating federal support for insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education. Provinces can allocate the federal contribution according to their own spending priorities.

Each province's per capita EPF entitlement is determined by increasing the federal contribution in a base year by an escalator related to the growth of the economy. Multiplying the result by a province's population gives that province's total entitlement.

The base amount is defined as the national average per capita federal contribution for insured health services and for post-secondary education in 1975-76, plus an added amount for extended health care services in 1977-78. From 1986-87 to 1989-90, the program escalator was a three-year moving average of growth in per capita gross national product minus two percentage points. Beginning with 1990-91, per capita EPF entitlements are frozen at their 1989-90 level, through 1994-95.

EPF is provided as a combination of cash and tax points. The tax transfer represents federal tax revenue forgone as a result of specific federal tax reductions introduced in a co-ordinated fashion with similar provincial tax increases, thereby allowing provinces to increase their revenues without affecting the taxpayer. Specifically, it consists of 13.5 personal income tax points and one corporate income tax point. The tax points are equalized under the Equalization program. The cash entitlement is the difference between a province's total entitlement and its tax transfer.

Quebec receives an additional abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points as part of the contracting-out arrangements;

but this does not affect the value of its total EPF entitlement, although the cash portion will be reduced accordingly.

The Minister of Finance is responsible to Parliament for determining the amount of EPF entitlements, and the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State make the cash payments. The Minister of Health and Welfare ensures that provincial health systems are consistent with the Canada Health Act. The Secretary of State is required to report annually to Parliament on federal and provincial support to post-secondary education.

Payments

Table 13-1 provides a summary of Established Programs Financing entitlements for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

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FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

The purpose of Equalization is stated in section 36(2) of the constitution:

"Parliament and the Government of Canada are committed to the principle of making Equalization payments to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation."

Authority or Background

Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Financing and Operation

The federal Equalization program provides unconditional financial assistance to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. Provincial governments receiving such assistance from the federal government can use the funds to raise their levels of public services, lower their levels of taxation, or provide some combination of the two.

TABLE 13-1

Established Programs Financing (EPF) Entitlements (\$ millions)

	1990-91			1991-92		
	Cash	Tax	Total	Cash	Tax	Total
Newfoundland	228	207	435	221	214	434
Prince Edward Island	52	47	99	50	48	98
Nova Scotia	355	323	678	345	335	680
New Brunswick	287	261	548	278	270	548
Quebec	1,607	3,524	5,131	1,470	3,726	5,196
Ontario	3,250	4,135	7,385	3,272	4,331	7,603
Manitoba	434	394	827	421	408	830
Saskatchewan	397	361	758	382	371	753
Alberta	964	909	1,873	961	953	1,914
British Columbia	1,182	1,188	2,370	1,188	1,259	2,446
Northwest Territories	17	24	41	19	22	41
Yukon	10	10	20	10	10	20
Total^a	8,783	11,381	20,164	8,619	11,946	20,565

Note: Estimates to February 1992. Refer to the Contracting-Out Arrangements section for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

^a Totals may not add due to rounding.

Equalization entitlements are calculated by a formula that measures provinces' relative, overall capacities to raise revenues from taxes and other own-source revenues. Each province's ability is then compared with a prescribed standard which is also calculated by the formula. The formula establishes a tax base (i.e. what a tax is levied upon) for each of 37 defined revenue sources used by provinces. It then calculates how much revenue each province would, on a per capita basis, derive from each base if it levied a national average tax rate.

Examples of the 37 revenue sources used in determining Equalization include personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, sales taxes and local government revenues from property taxes.

Any province whose total per capita revenue (as calculated by the formula) is below the standard receives a payment. This equals the per capita shortfall multiplied by the province's population.

The standard represents the per capita capacity of five provinces: Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Alberta and the Atlantic provinces, which have the highest and lowest revenue-raising capacities respectively, are not in the standard.

Two constraints apply to Equalization. First, total Equalization entitlements cannot grow by more than the growth in gross

national product from a 1991-92 base. Second, a floor provision ensures that a province's Equalization cannot decline from the previous year by more than 5%, 10% or 15%, with the percentage depending upon the province's revenue-raising capacity.

Time Frame

The program is traditionally authorized for five-year periods. Legislative authority for Equalization expired on March 31, 1992 and the program was renewed for an interim period of two years, from April 1, 1992 to March 31, 1994.

Payments

Table 13-2 shows the latest estimate of entitlements for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

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TABLE 13-2**Fiscal Equalization Entitlements**

	\$ millions		\$ per capita	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
Newfoundland	933	920	1,628	1,597
Prince Edward Island	195	192	1,494	1,471
Nova Scotia	960	943	1,073	1,043
New Brunswick	852	855	1,178	1,173
Quebec	3,614	3,765	534	545
Manitoba	937	957	859	867
Saskatchewan	561	570	561	570
Total ^a	8,052	8,203		

Note: Estimates as of April 1992.

^a Totals may not add due to rounding.

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS***Administered By***

Federal-Provincial Relations Division and Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Purpose

To fulfil the commitments entered into by the federal government for the collection and administration of provincial and territorial personal and corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background

Part III of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

The agreements continue until notice is given by either the federal government or the province or territory.

Financing and Operation

Since 1962, federal and provincial or territorial governments have entered into agreements under which the federal government collects, free of charge, provincial and territorial income taxes at rates prescribed by the individual governments, then remits to the participants the revenues generated.

For personal income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec. For corporate income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

The agreements have helped maintain harmony among the various tax regimes across Canada and in this way have contributed to the maintenance of Canada's economic union.

They also reduce taxpayer confusion by utilizing one tax form for federal and provincial/territorial income taxes and by providing one interpretation of tax legislation. Provinces and territories are not charged by the federal government for the collection service.

Participating provinces and territories adopt income tax legislation and regulations consistent with that of the federal government. However, flexibility is provided under the agreements, and participants have established a variety of tax credits, rebates, reductions and surtaxes of their own. The federal government charges a small fee for administering these individual measures.

Payments

Revenue Canada, Taxation assesses and collects provincial income taxes. The amounts assessed are reported to the Department of Finance Canada and form the basis of payments to participating provinces and territories. The payments are adjusted as subsequent assessment data become available.

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FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM***Administered By***

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to any provincial government faced with a year-over-year decline in its revenues due to a sudden downturn in its economy.

Authority or Background

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

Stabilization has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Any province whose total revenue subject to stabilization declines from one year to the next is eligible to receive a payment. A province may apply for a stabilization payment to

the federal minister of Finance not later than 18 months after the end of the year to which the claim applies.

To determine the amount of the payment, the Department of Finance Canada analyzes the province's revenues for the year of the claim and the preceeding year. Actual revenues are adjusted to eliminate the effect of year-over-year changes in provincial taxes and fees. This ensures that stabilization is paid in respect of an economic downturn, not because of a decrease in provincial tax rates.

Provincial revenues subject to stabilization include most taxes and fees plus any amount received under Established Programs Financing (EPF) and Equalization.

Resource revenues are more volatile than other revenue sources. Because provinces take this into account in their fiscal planning, stabilization is paid for resource revenues only if the year-over-year decline exceeds 50%.

Final revenue data is required before the exact amount of a stabilization payment can be determined.

Payments

Stabilization is paid as an unconditional grant up to a maximum of \$60 per capita. Any additional entitlement takes the form of a five-year, interest-free loan.

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To protect provinces participating in tax collection agreements from major revenue reductions due to sudden changes in federal tax policy.

Authority or Background

Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

The revenue guarantee expired on March 31, 1992 and was renewed for an interim period of two years.

Financing and Operation

The revenue guarantee compensates a province for any reduction that exceeds 1% of its basic federal tax. A province is not eligible for a payment if it amends its tax legislation to offset the effect of the federal changes. Further, the guarantee

only applies for the year of the federal change. After that, the province has time to amend its legislation accordingly.

The province of Quebec is not party to a tax collection agreement for personal income tax. However, to encourage a common tax system across Canada, if Quebec parallels federal tax changes in the same year it can become eligible for a payment.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income attributable to the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy or steam, or attributable to the distribution to the public of gas.

Authority or Background

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations.

Time Frame

There is no expiry date for this program.

Financing and Operation

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collected from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95% of income tax collections identified with the generation or distribution and sale to the public of electrical energy, steam or gas. As part of the Expenditure Control Plan announced in the February 1990 Budget, these transfers have been frozen at their 1989-90 level until 1995-96. This means that for 1991-92 federal expenditures under the program cannot exceed the \$279.5 million reference level established in 1989-90.

Department of Finance Canada makes the payments to the provinces based on information provided by Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Payments

See Table 13-3.

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TABLE 13-3

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act (\$ millions)

	1990-91 Expenditures	1991-92 Expenditures
Newfoundland	9	7
Prince Edward Island	1	4
Nova Scotia	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—
Quebec	26	20
Ontario	49	0
Manitoba	0	(5) ^b
Saskatchewan	0	1
Alberta	148	157
British Columbia	1	—
Northwest Territories	—	—
Yukon	—	—
Total ^a	236	183

Note: Payments as of March 1992.

^a Totals may not add due to rounding.

^b Recapture of over payment for a previous fiscal year.

CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To provide an alternate method of financing certain federal-provincial programs.

Authority or Background

Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964; and the Income Tax Act.

Time Frame

The contracting-out arrangements have no termination date.

Financing and Operation

The contracting-out arrangements permitted any province to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain federal-provincial programs. The arrangements helped increase flexibility in program delivery and offered an alternative to cash payments from the federal government. Quebec, which was the only province to choose the arrangements when they were offered in the mid-1960's, is neither better nor worse off financially because of contracting-out.

Under the arrangements, the federal government reduced personal income taxes in Quebec by 16.5 tax points so that the province could increase its personal income tax rate by an equivalent amount.

The 16.5 personal income tax points are allocated among programs as follows:

- 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing (EPF),
- 5 points for Special Welfare, and
- 3 points for Youth Allowances.

Quebec's entitlements under these programs are determined in the same way as for other provinces, and the value of the tax points is deducted from cash transfers otherwise payable.

Payments

Table 13-4 provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting out for 1991-92.

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TABLE 13-4

Contracting-Out Arrangements with Quebec (\$ millions)

	1991-92
Established Programs Financing	
Tax Abatement (8.5 tax points)	1,169
Special Welfare	
Tax Abatement (5.0 tax points)	672
Youth Allowances	
Tax Abatement (3.0 tax points)	403

Note: Estimates as of February 1992.

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES***Administered By***

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were to provide a source of revenue to the provinces, to compensate them for revenues lost on joining Confederation, and to support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority or Background

The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982, and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes: the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act; the Provincial Subsidies Act; and the Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame

These subsidies date from 1867 and have no expiry date. They are payable in perpetuity unless subject to constitutional amendment.

Financing and Operation

These are unconditional payments by the Government of Canada to the governments of the provinces.

There are four types of payments:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance Canada according to statutory formulas. The first two types of payments listed above grow with provincial population, according to official census data.

Payments

See Table 13-5.

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TABLE 13-5

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces (\$ millions)

	1991-92
Newfoundland	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8
Quebec	4.7
Ontario	6.1
Manitoba	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.2
Alberta	3.8
British Columbia	2.5
Total	36.0

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND***Administered By***

Financial Services Division, Administration Branch.

Purpose

To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP).

Authority or Background

Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame

There is no termination date for the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation

Funds surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan can be invested in securities of the provinces and territories, their Crown agencies and the federal government.

Every month, Health and Welfare Canada determines the amount of funds that exceed the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess is available to loan to any province or territory according to the proportion of contributions received from residents during the preceding 10 years. Twenty-year loans are available within the first 10 days of the following month in exchange for a security.

Contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada, as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces and territories, are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of 20 years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in

which the loan is drawn down, and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

See Table 13-6.

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TABLE 13-6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund Net of Repayments (\$ millions)

	Total to March 31, 1991
Newfoundland	781.2
Prince Edward Island	168.2
Nova Scotia	1,428.8
New Brunswick	1,058.4
Quebec	136.1
Ontario	17,042.7
Manitoba	2,031.1
Saskatchewan	1,686.1
Alberta	4,534.8
British Columbia	5,298.5
Northwest Territories	—
Yukon	3.7
Canada	3,492.2
Total	37,661.8
Average Interest Rate	10.82%

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RECIPROCAL TAXATION AGREEMENTS

Administered by

Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance; Office of the Comptroller General of Canada, Treasury Board; and Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To identify the definition of the federal and provincial government entity by federal-provincial agreement, for the purposes of mutual exemption from federal and provincial sales taxes, and to provide for reciprocal payment of federal excise taxes and provincial product taxes and fees.

Authority

Section 32 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, R.S.C. 1985.

Time Frame

Agreements with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Yukon became effective on January 1, 1991. The agreement with the Northwest Territories became effective on August 1, 1991. All agreements will remain in effect until December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

By quoting an exemption certificate or sales tax license issued by the provinces, federal government departments acquire goods and services without payment of provincial retail sales taxes in all provinces. Federal government departments bear provincial sales taxes on supplies purchased out of petty cash, and on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants travelling on government business.

Fuel and other product taxes and fees specified in the agreements are paid by federal government departments through suppliers at the time of purchase in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. These participating provinces have undertaken, for their part, not to claim refunds of excise taxes under the Excise Tax Act and, accordingly, bear federal excise taxes on their purchases. Fuel and other product taxes and fees specified in the agreements are not paid by federal government departments on purchases in Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Corresponding to this, these provinces do not pay federal excise taxes.

The Government of Canada, including federal agent crown corporations, does not pay retail sales or product taxes, or fees in provinces which do not participate in the reciprocal taxation agreements, namely, Alberta or New Brunswick.

Payments

It is estimated that federal government departments will pay \$20 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1992-93. The additional costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses and other taxes paid indirectly are not quantified. These costs will be largely offset by GST revenues paid by provinces under reciprocal circumstances.

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Department of Fisheries and Oceans

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1972, on the promulgation of the Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization was the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize the department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Federal jurisdiction over sea coast and inland fisheries, public harbours and navigation in marine and inland waters is established under section 91(12) of the Constitution Act.

Under the Act, the federal government is vested with responsibility for the regulation of the fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as responsibility for the administration of the fisheries in all tidal waters. This authority encompasses a wide range of areas, including fishery management and research within Canadian waters; services to the fishing industry, namely the inspection of fishing vessels, plants and products; fisheries economic development, oceanographic research and hydrographic surveying and charting.

As a consequence of section 92(13) of the Constitution Act respecting property and civil rights, a proprietary right of fishing in inland waters is vested in the provinces. This right gives the owner of the bed of a water body the exclusive right of fishing in waters over that bed, subject to regulations in the manner of fishing by the federal government.

As a result of this interpretation, administrative arrangements have emerged over the years whereby British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Yukon have been delegated responsibility for the management of their inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted regulations. The regulations are administered by these provinces/territory, and any change is made by the federal government on the recommendation of the respective province or territory. The federal government retains jurisdiction to protect the habitat.

Today, every province and territory is involved in the fishery, both as a primary economic activity and a secondary processing industry. In fact, several provinces have well-established departments which concern themselves exclusively with fisheries.

The expansion of provincial responsibilities in fisheries management has created opportunities for greater co-operation between both levels of government. A significant number of

agreements have been signed between federal and provincial authorities to protect, regulate and manage fisheries more effectively and eliminate unnecessary overlap and duplication.

Significant examples are the cost-sharing agreements negotiated with the Atlantic provinces to promote entrepreneurship, sustainable development and recreational fisheries. General Fisheries Agreements have also been signed with various provinces to clarify roles and responsibilities in the management of freshwater fisheries and to increase co-operation and promote a more orderly development of fisheries resources in such areas as aquaculture, inspection, enforcement, research and development, habitat and information gathering.

Numerous consultative mechanisms are also available to management to solicit the views of provincial and territorial authorities on key federal policy and program issues.

The organizational structure of the department is such that operations are grouped by sectors to ensure that each sector is directed as a national program with clear and effective linkages to government priorities. Thus, departmental program delivery is associated with one of these sectors: Science, Corporate Management, Policy and Program Planning, Fisheries Operations and International Affairs.

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SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By

Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority or Background

Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administers the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction. Both programs are subject to funding availability.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, in the event funding is available, the federal government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, in the event funding is available, the federal government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act, the federal government may also enter into these types of agreement with the provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and, in particular, those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants. Construction is performed by Public Works Canada.

For Further Information

National Director, Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 993-3012

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM***Administered By***

Inspection Services Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with Canadian and importing country grade, identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority or Background

Fish Inspection Act as amended, and similar legislation introduced by each of the 10 provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, c.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Federal inspectors enforce provincial requirements through formal agreements with provinces having fish inspection legislation and regulations, except Manitoba. In some cases, federal officers are appointed inspectors by a provincial order-in-council; in other cases, they are declared ex officio officers under the province's fish inspection act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all 10 provinces in the early 1950s.

Financing and Operation

The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information

Director General, Inspection Services Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 990-0143

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE***Administered By***

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To supply bait to Newfoundlanders who fish for a living.

Authority or Background

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This activity arises from a federal constitutional obligation to Newfoundland based on a federal-provincial agreement (the Terms of Union). Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait-holding units throughout the province to supply bait to people who fish for a living.

Payments

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

**CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND INSHORE FISHERIES
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish the framework for various programs that will:

1. enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
2. improve the efficiency and productivity of the inshore fishing industry;
3. further develop production and markets, and enhance the resource base;
4. increase the industry's competitiveness; and
5. strengthen the financial position of the inshore fishing industry, including people who fish and processors in the province.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/162, January 28, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect February 22, 1988, and will end March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed \$42 million for Canada and \$18 million for Newfoundland (see Table 14-1).

A management committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Fisheries, are responsible for the administration of this agreement. The powers and duties of the committee include:

1. approving all procedures in respect of its own management practices;
2. approving guidelines for the application of funding;
3. preparing budgets and financial statements, identifying projects for funding and submitting progress reports to inform ministers; and
4. ensuring the preparation and approval of a communications strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

TABLE 14-1

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1988 to 1993 (\$ millions)

	Total Cost 5 years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Harvesting	30.0	21.0	9.0
Processing	16.3	12.0	4.3
Resource Development	11.2	7.2	4.0
Program Implementation	2.5	1.8	0.7
Total	60.0	42.0	18.0

**AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE
DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR**
Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Newfoundland; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect February 22, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Newfoundland. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON PLANT WORKERS ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM (PWAP)***Administered By***

PWAP Co-ordinator, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To establish the framework for the joint implementation of the Plant Workers Adjustment Program in Newfoundland. The agreement provides for joint implementation of the PWAP by the federal government and Newfoundland through the PWAP Management Committee.

Under the Atlantic Fisheries Adjustment Program, PWAP provides income replacement assistance to fish plant workers and trawlermen aged 50 to 64 who lose their jobs due to structural change (fish stock declines for groundfish and shellfish) in the Atlantic fisheries. PWAP gives these laid-off workers a source of income after their unemployment insurance benefits have expired. Contributions to PWAP are on a 70:30 federal-provincial basis. Newfoundland has limited its participation in PWAP to coverage of workers aged 55-64.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act and Order in Council P.C. 1991-4/1212 of June 24, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 6, 1991, and will end December 31, 1993. Layoffs must occur between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal contributions to the Plant Workers Adjustment Program for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are not to exceed \$120 million and are contingent upon provincial cost sharing through joint federal-provincial agreements. As of March 31, 1992, Newfoundland and New Brunswick have signed agreements with the federal government.

A management committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Employment and Labour Relations, are responsible for the administration of this agreement. The powers and duties of the committee include:

1. identifying layoff cases;
2. analyzing major permanent layoffs which may be eligible for PWAP;
3. identifying qualified recipients; and

4. monitoring and reporting the administration of benefit payments.

For Further Information

PWAP Co-ordinator
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 993-1879

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. co-ordination of federal-provincial policies and programs to promote fisheries and human resources development;
2. enhancement of the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;
3. improved efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
4. increased productivity; and
5. enhancement and diversification of the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of P.E.I. and its contribution to the economy.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-5/1958, September 28, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 1, 1989, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A management committee consisting of four members is responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparing appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
2. reviewing project descriptions;
3. preparing reports on progress achieved under the agreement;
4. ensuring that economic and environmental health factors for sustained economic and social prosperity are considered;
5. considering a human resource plan for projects, including affirmative action and recruitment of labour through Employment and Immigration Canada; and
6. developing public information programs that will provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of the respective contributions of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed \$7.5 million for Canada and \$3.1 million for Prince Edward Island. (See Table 14-2.)

For Further Information

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Albert Thomas Building
Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7809

TABLE 14-2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1989-1994 (\$000)

	Cost-Shared ^a		Direct Delivery		Totals		Total Agreement
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	
Aquaculture	1,750	750	1,600	1,480	3,350	2,230	5,580
Quality	—	—	1,050	400	1,050	400	1,450
Infrastructure	—	—	1,020	368	1,020	368	1,388
Resource Utilization	—	—	200	—	200	—	200
Administration/Implementation	—	—	1,730	40	1,730	40	1,770 ^b
Communications	—	—	150	62	150	62	212
Total	1,750	750	5,750	2,350	7,500	3,100	10,600

^a Cost-shared programs will be for aquaculture and will be delivered by the P.E.I. Department of Fisheries.

^b Administration/implementation covers the cost of implementing and operating the programs, including human resources.

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Canada; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, training, etc. to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect September 11, 1987, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Prince Edward Island. Representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans make up the committee, whose job is to:

1. consult with the industry on the implementation of the agreement;
2. review and recommend policies and procedures with respect to this agreement; and
3. jointly undertake, in consultation with interested parties, the zoning of water systems of which licences or leases may be issued, taking into consideration the utilization of these water courses by other user groups.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-6227

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To renew, establish where necessary, and strengthen co-operation between Canada and the province in communication, co-ordination and management of the conservation and enhancement of the inland fisheries resource; and the conservation, restoration, and development of supporting habitats in non-tidal and estuarine waters. Within the context of Fisheries and Oceans' national policies and provincial government policies, the objectives are to:

1. protect and maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems and associated fish communities;
2. rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and fish communities;
3. improve fisheries production, either directly or indirectly, in a natural environment;
4. ensure continued fishing opportunities and supplies of fish;

5. foster better-integrated management of fishery resources and their ecosystems; and
6. create public awareness of the importance of healthy fish communities and aquatic ecosystems.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 14, 1990, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

For Further Information

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Albert Thomas Building
Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7809

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE INLAND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES***Administered By***

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To renew, establish where necessary, and strengthen co-operation between Canada and the province in communication, co-ordination and management of the conservation and enhancement of the inland fisheries resource in non-tidal and estuarine waters.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 14, 1990, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

For Further Information

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Albert Thomas Building
Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7809

AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA***Administered By***

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial aquaculture involvement. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one-stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Nova Scotia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

For Nova Scotia: Aquaculture Act, S.N.S., 1983, C-2.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect March 25, 1986, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Nova Scotia. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry of Nova Scotia. The committee's job is to:

1. provide co-ordination for concerted action in aquaculture matters among the two levels of government and industry;
2. develop a long-term comprehensive aquaculture plan for Nova Scotia;
3. provide recommendations to other departments and levels of government and industry; and
4. each year, conduct reviews and hold a public meeting to report on progress and achievement of objectives.

For Further Information

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
1649 Hollis Street, P.O. Box 550
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1V8
Tel.: (902) 426-2581

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES***Administered By***

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose

To establish the framework for various programs that will:

1. increase the resource base by further developing aquaculture, underutilized species and increasing productivity of fish habitat;
2. develop management initiatives to rationalize the ground-fish fleet;
3. promote technology upgrading and innovation; and
4. increase efforts to expand food and recreational fisheries within the national population.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-2/1364.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect July 6, 1990, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Nova Scotia have appointed a management committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two governments. The committee is responsible for administering and managing the agreement. Canada will spend no more than \$7.2 million on projects; Nova Scotia, \$6 million. (See Table 14-3.)

For Further Information

Director General
 Scotia-Fundy Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 1649 Hollis Street, P.O. Box 550
 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 B3J 1V8
 Tel.: (902) 426-2581

TABLE 14-3

Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1991-1994 (\$ millions)

	Total cost 4 years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Resource Base Enhancement			
Aquaculture	0.8	0.2	0.6
Inland and Freshwater Fisheries	0.6	0.2	0.4
Underutilized Species	1.9	1.3	0.6
Total	3.3	1.7	1.6
Industry-sponsored Groundfish			
Fleet Capacity Reduction	1.3	1.3	—
Technology Upgrading and Innovation	1.9	0.5	1.4
Native Fisheries Development	0.3	0.3	—
Ocean Production	5.2	2.4	2.8
Program Implementation			
Communications	0.3	0.15	0.15
Administration	0.8	0.80	—
Evaluation	0.1	0.05	0.05
Total	1.2	1.0	0.2
Grand Total	13.2	7.2	6.0

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and New Brunswick in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. establishing the implementation framework to enhance the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;

2. improving the efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
3. increasing productivity;
4. enhancing and diversifying the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy; and
5. setting measures to be undertaken by Canada and the province in support of fisheries and aquaculture development in New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2223.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 1, 1989, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a management committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparing appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
2. preparing and submitting progress reports;
3. ensuring that economic and environmental health factors for sustained economic and social prosperity are considered;
4. considering a human resource plan for projects, where significant human resource implications have been identified; and
5. developing and maintaining suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information subcommittee will advise and recommend to the management committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the agreement.

Expenditures to be made in conjunction with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed \$11.7 million for Canada and \$7.9 million for New Brunswick. (See Table 14-4.)

For Further Information

Chief, Development
Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-7783

TABLE 14-4

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 1989-1994
Program Funding (\$000)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Aquaculture	2,680	2,200	4,880
Finfish			
Shellfish			
Environmental Monitoring			
Extension Services			
Harvesting	3,100	2,500	5,600
Resource Base			
Fleet Viability			
Support Services			
Processing and Marketing	2,900	2,400	5,300
Product Diversification			
Quality Enhancement			
Productivity Improvement			
Trade Expansion			
Native Fisheries	500	—	500
Resource Development			
Professional and Technical Services			
Communications	300	200	500
Planning and Implementation	2,220	600	2,820
Total	11,700	7,900	19,600

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by New Brunswick; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research and development, education and training, statistics, and promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 22, 1989, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A management committee was established to advise on the implementation of the agreement. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee is to:

1. advise the signatories of the agreement about the progress of aquaculture projects and make appropriate recommendations to their government;
2. establish subcommittees as required and direct all associated activities;
3. facilitate inter-agency co-ordination and involvement of concerned persons to ensure the successful implementation of the agreement; and
4. establish mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-6227

AGREEMENT ON ROCKWEED MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

1. To maximize the number of continuing full-time employment opportunities for New Brunswick residents;
2. To ensure a sustainable harvest;
3. To promote the development of a commercially viable industry founded on sound business principles;
4. To integrate the rockweed industry with other users of marine resources; and
5. To ensure rockweed harvesting and processing are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect March 26, 1991, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A rockweed management committee comprising federal and provincial government representatives was established to:

1. advise ministers about the progress and effectiveness of the undertaking and make annual recommendations to ministers; and
2. establish a co-ordinating committee to:
 - a) oversee the development of management policies and procedures to ensure the rational and orderly development of the rockweed industry; and
 - b) devise mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with the rockweed industry in a form and with terms of reference established by the management committee.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 234 Halifax Street
 P.O. Box 5030
 Moncton, New Brunswick
 E1C 9B6
 Tel.: (506) 851-6227

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGREEMENT ON PLANT WORKERS ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM (PWAP)**Administered By**

PWAP Co-ordinator, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To establish the framework for the joint implementation of the Plant Workers Adjustment Program in New Brunswick. The agreement provides for joint implementation of PWAP by the federal government and New Brunswick through the PWAP Management Committee.

Under the Atlantic Fisheries Adjustment Program, PWAP provides income replacement assistance to fish plant workers and trawlermen aged 50 to 64 who lose their jobs due to structural change (fish stock declines for groundfish and shellfish) in the Atlantic fisheries. PWAP gives these laid-off workers a source of income after their unemployment insurance benefits have expired. Contributions to PWAP are on a 70:30 federal-provincial basis.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act and Order in Council P.C. 1991-4/1212 of June 24, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect October 31, 1991, and will end December 31, 1993. Layoffs must occur between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal contributions to the Plant Workers Adjustment Program for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are not to exceed \$120 million and are contingent upon provincial cost-sharing through joint federal-provincial agreements. As of March 31, 1992, Newfoundland and New Brunswick have signed agreements with the federal government.

A management committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Employment and Labour Relations, are responsible for the administration of this agreement. The powers and duties of the committee include:

1. identifying layoff cases;
2. analyzing major permanent layoffs which may be eligible for PWAP;
3. identifying qualified recipients; and
4. monitoring and reporting the administration of benefit payments.

For Further Information

PWAP Co-ordinator
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 200 Kent Street
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0E6
 Tel.: (613) 993-1879

**AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE
 DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND QUEBEC**
Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Quebec; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

For Quebec: Loi sur le ministère du Conseil exécutif, L.R.Q., Chap. M-30.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 11, 1987, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Quebec. The committee is composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The committee:

1. plans consultation with various organizations on the preparation of an aquaculture plan for the banks and beds of waters in the public domain;
2. ensures the co-ordination of research and development activities and technical assistance;

3. ensures that procedures are set up for distributing information on licence applications and for monitoring aquaculture enterprises;
4. determines the type of statistics to be collected from the industry; and
5. facilitates the exchange of information on commercial aquaculture and ensures liaison in this regard among the agencies of the two levels of government.

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 P.O. Box 15,500
 Québec, Quebec
 G1K 7Y7
 Tel.: (418) 648-4014

**CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF
 UNDERSTANDING ON THE HARMONIZATION OF
 SEAFOOD INSPECTION PROGRAMS**
Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec City, Quebec.

Purpose

1. To avoid duplication of efforts by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (F&O) and the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) during Canada — Quebec seafood inspections in Quebec.
2. To optimize the use of federal and provincial personnel for seafood inspections.

Authority or Background

Under the Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development signed June 11, 1987, the Agreement Management Committee was responsible for reaching an agreement to harmonize seafood inspection programs.

Time Frame

This MOU may be cancelled by either party with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

The Deputy Minister for food quality and animal health at MAPA, and the Director General, Quebec Region, F&O, are responsible for this MOU. They appoint representatives to harmonization meetings and may:

1. require reports of meetings; and
2. submit specific issues for harmonization or to be the subject of a recommendation.

For Further Information

Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE HARMONIZATION OF FISHERY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS***Administered By***

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec City, Quebec.

Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to harmonize technological research and development activities related to commercial fisheries and aquaculture in maritime sectors in order to optimize the effect of government funding.

Authority or Background

Under the Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development signed June 11, 1987, the Agreement Management Committee was responsible for reaching an agreement to harmonize technological research and development programs without affecting the decision-making power exercised by each government with respect to its own programs.

Time Frame

The MOU may be cancelled by either party with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

The Assistant Deputy Minister for maritime fisheries at the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Director General, Quebec Region, at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, are responsible for follow-up on the present MOU and may:

1. require that harmonization reports be submitted to them in accordance with a specified schedule; and
2. submit specific issues for harmonization or to be the subject of a recommendation.

For Further Information

Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE HARMONIZATION OF QUEBEC COMMERCIAL FISHERY STATISTICS MANAGEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec City, Quebec.

Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to harmonize the gathering, validation and entry of statistical data on Quebec's maritime sectors in order to:

1. minimize the number of government representatives working with fishermen and seafood processors; and
2. facilitate the validation of data by recording statistical data at the point of landing and of leaving processing plants.

Authority or Background

Under the Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development signed June 11, 1987, the Agreement Management Committee was responsible for reaching an agreement to harmonize the management of Quebec fisheries statistics without affecting the decision-making power exercised by each government with respect to its own programs.

Time Frame

This MOU may be cancelled by either party with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

The two parties agree to share equally the cost of gathering data on maritime sectors and the costs inherent in coding and validation activities.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans agrees to pay the cost of entering data on maritime sectors and the cost of processing this data at the Quebec regional office.

All the other costs inherent in the management of Quebec fisheries statistics are the responsibility of the user.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for fisheries at the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Director General, Quebec Region, at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, are responsible for follow-up on the present MOU and may:

1. require that harmonization reports be submitted to them in accordance with a specified schedule; and
2. submit specific issues for harmonization or to be the subject of a recommendation.

For Further Information

Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA — ONTARIO FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Ontario to achieve the goals as stated in the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries, and to ensure that co-operative action is taken, within the national framework, in pursuing the objectives of this plan.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect July 1, 1988, and continues until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario have established a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The committee meets at least once a year to:

2. evaluate the scope and amount of support (financial and otherwise) for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit annual recommendations and reports concerning implementation of the agreement to ministers; and
4. establish committees and subcommittees as required to achieve the purposes of the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF INTENT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH HABITAT

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

The memorandum of intent commits Canada and Ontario to a process for developing a habitat subagreement to implement the federal policy for the management of fish habitat in Ontario, and to achieve the goals of the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries by enabling Ontario to exercise responsibility for the management of fish habitat and by clarifying the roles of the parties in fish habitat management in Ontario.

Authority or Background

Canada — Ontario Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

The memorandum of intent took effect on March 1, 1989, and is in force until a habitat subagreement is signed.

Financing and Operation

Both parties accept the objective of net gain in fish habitat and the three goals of habitat conservation, restoration and development, and the parties agree to develop a subsidiary agreement to achieve this. The memorandum of intent specifies the format and general content as well as the responsibilities of each party to complete tasks required to bring the parties to a point where a subsidiary agreement can be signed.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA — ONTARIO SEA LAMPREY BARRIER DAMS AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Purpose

To promote co-operation between Canada and Ontario in a program for the construction and maintenance of lamprey barriers on selected streams situated in the Province of Ontario.

Authority or Background

Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-17.

Time Frame

This agreement may be terminated by mutual consent given in writing and signed by the parties thereto.

Financing and Operation

Prior to construction of any single or multipurpose barriers the site will be agreed upon by both parties.

Canada will operate and maintain single purpose barriers constructed pursuant to the Agreement while in use for lamprey control.

Where a multi-purpose barrier is constructed costs will be shared to the extent that Canada agrees to pay to Ontario an amount equal to the cost of erecting a single purpose barrier and Ontario shall pay the balance.

Terms and conditions are setting out for disposition of barriers and sites where no longer required for sea lamprey control.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA — ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Alberta to achieve the goals as stated in the fish and wildlife policy of Alberta and to ensure that, within the national framework, co-operative action is taken in pursuing the objectives of the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect January 8, 1987, and continues until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Alberta established a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Alberta Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;
2. evaluate the scope and amount of support, financial and otherwise, for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit recommendations and reports annually to ministers concerning the implementation of the agreement; and
4. establish committees and subcommittees as required, to achieve the purposes of the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and co-ordination in the planning and application of fishery-resource management policies and programs in order to:

1. avoid duplication of effort;
2. achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource; and
3. reduce magnitude and frequency of conflicts over the use of resources.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21, s. 3; provincial Order-in-Council 1230, July 12, 1984.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect February 20, 1985, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia are based on the subject matter of subsidiary agreements, federal and provincial responsibilities and interest in those matters, and other considerations. The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the legislature of the province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

The Canada — British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA**Administered By**

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the Agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by British Columbia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, education and training, and the promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

For British Columbia: Order-in-Council 1635, September 6, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect September 6, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A management committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within British Columbia. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee:

1. functions as a co-ordination and liaison mechanism to implement the agreement;
2. identifies priorities, timing, sequence and funding for activities of joint interest;
3. co-ordinates and consults with industry and other interested groups, including non-government or international organizations;

4. strikes and co-ordinates subordinate committees or task groups as necessary;
5. identifies research priorities and encourages timely communication of results to the industry;
6. develops terms of reference to establish and maintain a direct communications link with industry; and
7. functions in resolving disputes that arise between Canada and British Columbia.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 555 West Hastings Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 V6B 5G3
 Tel.: (604) 666-6098

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR CO-ORDINATION OF FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To facilitate co-ordination of fish habitat management activities to:

1. assist each party in achieving its long-term fishery resource management goals; and
2. provide a framework for co-ordination and implementation of fish habitat management activities under the Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Authority or Background

Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

The memorandum of understanding took effect on June 19, 1986, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Both parties agree to endeavour to protect, restore and enhance (in that order of priority) as much productive capacity of the habitat as required to achieve the goals of fishery resource management. The Directors' Steering Committee is responsible for action taken under the memorandum of understanding. All information and data jointly collected are available to each

party unless otherwise specified, in writing, by one of the parties prior to implementing the activity. A working agreement pursuant to this memorandum of understanding has been established to address habitat protection, improvement and inventory activities.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 555 West Hastings Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 V6B 5G3
 Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING TO CONTROL COMMERCIAL HARVEST OF WILD CLAM STOCKS ON PROVINCIAL SHELLFISH TENURES

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

1. to protect oyster growers from damage caused by unregulated clam digging;
2. to prevent damage to oyster beds and subsequent economic loss to oyster growers;
3. to introduce designated areas of oyster beds where clam harvesting can take place and at which specific times it can occur;
4. to develop a format for a simple clam-harvesting schedule to indicate permitted timing and location of clam harvesting on leases; and
5. to investigate the feasibility of establishing a number of recreational clam reserves in oyster farm areas.

Authority or Background

Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since September 21, 1987.

Financing and Operation

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will take the lead role in the administration and enforcement of clam harvest schedules. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry will take the lead in the administration of clam harvest schedules received from the oyster growers.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

**CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA CLAM CULTURE
LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING, 1991*****Administered By***

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and
Oceans, Vancouver, B.C.

Purpose

To promote the development of a viable clam culture industry
in British Columbia and the provision, through cultivation, of
sufficient high quality product to meet market demand on a
timely basis.

Authority or Background

This LOU is a subsidiary agreement further to the Canada —
British Columbia Memorandum of Understanding on
Aquaculture Development, September 6, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect on May 21, 1991, and will continue
until terminated on one year's notice from either party.

Financing and Operation

A test area will be identified for development of a program to
rationalize current Crown land tenure and wild harvest
boundaries to minimize conflicts and enforcement problems
and to enhance productivity.

A working group of representatives from the Ministry of
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Department of Fish-
eries and Oceans, the Ministry of Environment, Lands and
Parks, and the shellfish aquaculture and commercial harvest
industry will determine methodology and implementation
strategies.

Guidelines will be developed to define acceptable production
methods and level of unit area production.

For Further Information

Director General
Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

**SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT TO CANADA — BRITISH
COLUMBIA CLAM CULTURE LETTER OF
UNDERSTANDING, 1991*****Administered By***

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and
Oceans, Vancouver, B.C.

Purpose

To provide a mechanism to authorize the harvesting and
marketing of high density, stunted or crowded manilla clams
from provincially licenced clam culture tenures.

Authority or Background

This agreement is subsidiary to and does not replace the
Canada — British Columbia Clam Culture Letter of Under-
standing, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement came into force on April 16, 1992 and con-
tinues until January 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The agreement provides for a one-year pilot harvest of
undersize clams which is to be administered jointly by the
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and by the
Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT ON FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

1. to assist the private sector in establishing economically viable aquaculture ventures in the Northwest Territories;
2. to provide economic opportunities to residents of the NWT, through the establishment of aquaculture ventures; and
3. to ensure an orderly development of commercial aquaculture through federal and territorial co-ordination.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 22, 1987, and continues indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to pay for its own activities.

In order to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquaculture species within the Northwest Territories, an aquaculture review committee was established to assess and approve all proposals. The committee consists of four members; two from the department and two from the territorial government. The committee meets at least once a year.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA — YUKON FRESHWATER FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To assign the administrative responsibilities for the management of freshwater fisheries (and freshwater fish habitat when a subsequent subsidiary agreement for that purpose is executed) from Canada to Yukon.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect May 25, 1989, and continues until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Yukon have established a committee of senior officials of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the territorial Department of Renewable Resources. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;
2. advise ministers on the progress and effectiveness of programs and make recommendations through an annual report concerning the implementation of this agreement; and
3. facilitate inter-agency co-ordination to ensure the successful achievement of programs.

For Further Information

Director General
Pacific Region
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA — YUKON MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To advance the orderly growth and development of the aquaculture industry in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The MOU took effect March 1991, and continues until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

A management committee with equal representation from both governments to implement the agreement. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. act as co-ordinating mechanism to implement this agreement;

2. identify priorities, timing, sequence and funding of joint interest;

3. strike and co-ordinate subordinate committee of task groups as necessary to performs its duties.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region

555 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, British Columbia

V6B 5G3

Tel.: (604) 666-6098

Forestry Canada

Forestry Canada is the main focus for forestry matters in the federal government. Its minister, the Minister of Forestry, provides national leadership through the development, co-ordination, and implementation of federal policies and programs to promote and enhance the sustained economic utilization of Canada's forest resource through environmentally sound forest management, and to enhance the social and economic benefits derived from publicly and privately owned forests and from forest-related activities in Canada.

Forestry Canada is a decentralized organization with six regional forestry centres, two national research institutes, and seven regional sub-offices located across Canada. Headquarters is located in the National Capital Region in Hull, Quebec.

The principal acts governing the activities of Forestry Canada are the Department of Forestry Act and the Forestry Act. These acts provide legislative authority for:

1. recognizing the principles of integrated management and sustainable development of Canada's forest resources;
2. enhancing public awareness of the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from Canada's forests;
3. advocating forestry interests and co-ordinating federal programs and policies affecting Canada's forest resources;
4. conducting research relating to the protection, management and utilization of the forest resources of Canada;
5. establishing agreements with any province or person for the implementation of improved protection, management or utilization of the forest resource, as well as the carrying out of any other of the minister's duties;
6. producing an annual report for Parliament showing the operations of the department for the fiscal year. The report shall include an account of the condition of the forest resources of Canada and their contribution to the Canadian economy. It shall also include, but not be restricted to, information on forest employment, an inventory of Canada's forest lands, trade issues and the integrated use of our forests;
7. conducting scientific, economic and technological studies relating to the forest resource, forest industries and the marketing of forest products;
8. implementing forest management programs on federal lands;

9. promoting the development and application of forestry codes and standards;
10. co-operating with industry, provincial and foreign governments, national and international organizations; and
11. establishing forest experimental areas, including demonstration forests.

Forestry Canada interacts regularly with provincial and territorial governments, industry, labour, universities, conservationists, and the public through such bodies as the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, the Forest Sector Advisory Council of Canada, the Canadian Forest Inventory Committee, the Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Management, the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre, and regional consultative committees. Forestry Canada is also active in international forestry agencies such as the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as in technical and trade missions.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Forestry Canada and provincial or territorial governments.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act. (R.S.C. 1970, c. F-30 as amended.)

Financing and Operation

All federal funding is provided by Forestry Canada; the balance by the respective provincial or territorial governments.

A management committee administers each agreement. The appropriate Forestry Canada regional director general, or his/her delegate and provincial or territorial representatives are general members of these committees. (See Table 15-1.)

For Further Information

Director General
Science and Sustainable Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Purpose

To increase long-term timber supply; improve utilization and product diversification; improve forest management of small

private and community forests; and enhance public awareness of forestry.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act, and Section 5 of Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame

Five-year agreement signed March 4, 1991, and terminates March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Newfoundland will contribute \$64.3 million (70% federal, 30% provincial funds) for four programs: Forest Resource Management; Research and Development, Technology Transfer, Integrated Resource Management; Administration and Evaluation; and Public Information.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT, PHASE II

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose

To improve the rate of forest growth; to encourage better utilization; to promote and support sustainable development; to undertake applied forest research and technology transfer; to provide public information; and promote cooperative arrangements with private forest owners.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act, and section 5 of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Act.

Time Frame

The four-year agreement commenced April 1, 1991, and terminates on March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Nova Scotia will contribute \$98 million (50% federal funds, 50% provincial) for eight programs: Group Management; Applied Research and Development; Agreement Implementation; Information, Extension and Training; Large Private Lands Management; Small Private Lands Management; Provincial Lands Management; and Federal Lands Management.

**CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Forestry Canada and the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Purpose

To prevent a possible wood supply shortage, permit the sustained development of the industry, and create new employment opportunities.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on June 23, 1988, and terminates on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Prince Edward Island will contribute \$24.08 million (59% federal funds, 41% provincial). The six programs are: Silviculture — Private Land; Silviculture — Crown Land; Research and Development; Public Information and Education; Administration and Evaluation; and Provincial Forest Development.

**CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT*****Administered By***

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Province of New Brunswick.

Purpose

To increase the sustainable supply of softwoods; to enhance forest productivity and diversity; to support effective and efficient forest management activities; and, to increase public awareness.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act, and section 5 of Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on December 15, 1989, and terminates on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick will contribute \$91 million (55% federal, 45% provincial). The seven programs are: Private Woodlot Resource Development; Forest Management on Large Private Lands; Forest Management on Provincial Crown Lands; Forest Management on Federal Crown Lands; Applied

Research and Development, Planning, Technology Transfer, Human Resource Development and Integrated Forest Management; Communications; and, Evaluation, Agreement Support.

**CANADA — QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Forestry Canada and the Province of Quebec.

Purpose

To increase the available supply of wood and enhance the viability and long-term competitiveness of the forest industry in Quebec; to put productive public and private forest lands back into production; and to encourage applied forest research and technology transfer activities related to the programs under the agreement.

Authority or Background

Forest Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed April 30, 1985 and will terminate on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will spend \$310.1 million on a 50:50 basis. The agreement was amended to extend the administration programs and the fight against maple dieback until March 31, 1993. All other programs, namely, Crown Lands, Forest Management, Private Woodlands and Federal Woodlands Management, Greenhouse Infrastructures and Communications expired March 31, 1990.

**CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR
THE FOREST DEVELOPMENT OF THE UPPER NORTH
SHORE*****Administered By***

Forestry Canada and the Province of Quebec.

Purpose

To remedy the situation of the forestry sector in the medium and long term, and to ensure that the forestry sector continues to contribute to the region's economy.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on December 22, 1987 and terminates on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will spend \$13 million on a 50:50 basis for two programs: Forest Management; and Management, Communications and Evaluation.

CANADA — ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT: FORESTRY PROGRAMS***Administered by***

Forestry Canada and the Province of Ontario.

Purpose

To enhance applied research and technology transfer in support of sustainable forestry; to improve forest management techniques; to improve aboriginal forestry; and to promote integrated resource management.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective April 1, 1991, and terminates March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario will contribute \$50 million on a 50:50 basis in support of four programs: Sustainable Forestry Development; Aboriginal Forestry; Communications, Awareness, Education; and Management and Evaluation.

CANADA — MANITOBA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT IN FORESTRY***Administered by***

Forestry Canada and the Province of Manitoba.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supply; optimize management of forest resources and understanding of non-timber forest values; and contribute to the diversification of the province's forest sector.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective March 25, 1991, and terminating March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Manitoba will contribute \$30 million on a 50:50 basis in support of three programs areas: Reforestation and Wood Supply Enhancement; Applied Research, Marketing and Technology Transfer; and Public Information, Education and Agreement Support.

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT IN FORESTRY***Administered by***

Forestry Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supply; to optimize management of forest resources and understanding of non-timber forest values; and to contribute to diversification of the provincial forest sector.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective June 5, 1991, and terminating March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Saskatchewan will contribute \$30 million on a 50:50 basis in support of four programs: Wood Supply Maintenance and Enhancement; Applied Research, Marketing and Technology Transfer; Integrated Forest Management, Planning and Development; and Public Information, Education, Training and Agreement Support.

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT***Administered by***

Forestry Canada and the Province of British Columbia.

Purpose

To improve young forests through stand tending; improve forest management practices through research and technology transfer; maximize forest benefits, market opportunities and product innovation; enhance integrated resource management; and improve small woodlot forestry.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective April 1, 1991, and terminating March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia will contribute \$200 million on a 50:50 basis in support of seven programs: Sustainable Forest Development; Communications and Extension; Research in Sustainable Forest Development; Small-scale Forestry; Opportunity Identification; Economic and Social Analysis, and Program Implementation and Evaluation.

SOUTH MORESBY FOREST REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT**Administered By**

Forestry Canada and the Province of British Columbia.

Purpose

To enhance forest growth and employment in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement is part of the agreement between Canada and British Columbia for the establishment of the South Moresby National Park, signed July 12, 1988 and in effect until March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia will spend \$24 million on a 50:50 basis on forest management and research programs.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN FORESTRY**Administered By**

Forestry Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supplies; optimize management of Northwest Territories forest resources; enhance the health of the Northwest Territories forest sector; improve employment; and strengthen forestry research and technology transfer.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective January 23, 1992, and terminating March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and the Northwest Territories will contribute \$2.7 million (70% federal, 30% territorial) in support of three programs: Reforestation and Intensive Forest Management; Applied Research, Marketing and Technology Transfer; and Public Information, Education and Agreement Support.

CANADA — YUKON COOPERATION AGREEMENT: FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT**Administered By**

Forestry Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Government of Yukon, and Council of Yukon Indians.

Purpose

To improve forest planning; strengthen operational research and technology transfer; enhance silviculture and reforestation; improve public awareness of forestry; and promote silvicultural enterprises and human resource development in forestry.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Intergovernmental Agreements Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective December 20, 1991, and terminating March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Yukon will contribute \$2.7 million (70% federal, 30% Yukon) in support of six programs: Forest Planning; Research and Technology Transfer; Operational Silviculture; Public Awareness and Communications; Human Resource Development; and Administration.

TABLE 15-1

Forest Resource Development Agreements (\$ millions)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Canada — Newfoundland Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development (1991-1995)	45.00	19.30	64.30
Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development, Phase II (1991-1995)	49.00	49.00	98.00
Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (1988-1993)	14.21	9.87	24.08
Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Forestry Development (1989-1994)	50.00	41.00	91.00
Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement (1985-1993)	155.05	155.05	310.10
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement for the Forest Development of the Upper North Shore (1987-1992)	6.50	6.50	13.00
Canada — Ontario Subsidiary Agreement on Northern Ontario Development: Forestry Programs (1991-1995)	25.00	25.00	50.00
Canada — Manitoba Partnership Agreement in Forestry (1991-1995)	15.00	5.00	30.00
Canada — Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement in Forestry (1991-1995)	15.00	15.00	30.00
Canada — British Columbia Partnership Agreement on Forest Resource Development (1991-1995)	100.00	100.00	200.00
South Moresby Forest Replacement Account (1988-1996)	12.00	12.00	24.00
Canada — Northwest Territories Cooperation Agreement in Forestry (1992-1996)	1.90	.81	.71
Canada — Yukon Cooperation Agreement: Forestry Development (1991-1996)	1.90	.81	.71
Total	490.55	449.34	939.90

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE
CO-ORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH*Administered By*

Forestry Canada and provincial forest research committees.

Purpose

To formalize the co-ordination of forest research undertaken by the federal and provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame

Agreements expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for five-year periods beyond the expiry date, subject to a ministerial exchange of letters.

Alberta: May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to June 30, 1991.

Saskatchewan: August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986. Renewed to July 1, 1991.

Manitoba: October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to March 31, 1991.

Nova Scotia: August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986. Renewed to June 30, 1991.

Newfoundland: September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987. Renewed to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with these memoranda, which were signed by respective federal and provincial resource and environment ministers. The memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize duplication and to enhance forest research through co-operation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information

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**CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID
RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre.

Purpose

To facilitate the sharing of equipment, personnel and other forest fire-fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294-20 October 1983.

Time Frame

Ongoing since the fall of 1983. Implementation guidelines are periodically upgraded and approved by all parties.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment is operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses are borne by the user agency according to implementation guidelines.

For Further Information

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**CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE
OPERATING AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

Purpose

The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre.

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, September 1981; Order-in-Council, January 1984.

Time Frame

Ongoing since June 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation

The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada pays one third of the CIFFC's operating costs; the remaining two thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Because of the devolution of the territories, Canada's contribution is being renegotiated among Forestry Canada, Parks Canada, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Forestry Canada is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution and is then reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective share.

For Further Information

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Health and Welfare Canada

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government interest that requires close co-operation and co-ordination with the provinces. Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada.

Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees, and information services relating to health conditions and practices. A major part of the department's activities must be done in co-operation with provincial authorities.

HEALTH

Many of the department's co-operative activities with the provinces involve the preservation and improvement of the health of Canadians. For the most part, this is accomplished through the operation of Health Services and Promotion Branch programs relating to health care services, research and health promotion. The Insured Medical and Hospital Services Program, established in co-operation with provincial health authorities, is designed to ensure that health care services which are medically necessary are available to all residents of Canada on a pre-paid basis.

Contributions are made under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, for insured health services and certain extended health care services.

The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) is the department's major source of funds for the support of health research performed extramurally.

Federal programs that incorporate health promotion activities (e.g., Canada's Drug Strategy; National Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use) are national in scope, developed collaboratively with the provinces and territories and delivered jointly or by provincial departments/agencies. Federal and provincial partners share information, skills and resources through working groups and training/information exchanges. Provinces and non-government organizations are represented on national advisory or steering committees and federal/provincial/

territorial working groups. Provinces are also represented on the department's health promotion grants/contributions review committees.

Other activities of the department which involve co-operation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. Provincial agencies may be involved closely or incidentally with the branch in identifying and analyzing risks, developing options for dealing with them, and monitoring and evaluating health hazards and eliminating or minimizing them. Many of these activities also involve private institutions and individuals. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under health protection co-operative activities.

Medical Services Branch cooperates with the provinces and territories to address the health concerns of aboriginal people.

Fitness and Amateur Sport

Fitness and Amateur Sport is dedicated to fostering extensive lifelong participation in physical activity in all its forms, and to developing and maintaining a Canadian sport system which will provide opportunities for all levels of athletes and sport participants, and enable those with talent and dedication to achieve at the highest international level. In so doing, the branch contributes to the health status, well-being and quality of life of Canadians, to national and cultural identity, and to the profile and prestige of Canada in the world. This dual mandate is achieved through two program directorates: Fitness Canada and Sport Canada.

Fitness Canada works with a network of partner organizations, other levels of government and the private sector to encourage Canadians to become physically active on a regular basis. A significant part of the directorate's initiatives is focused on four target groups: youth, older adults, disabled persons and employees. Fitness research, promotion and education, leadership, participation and international co-operation represent principal program areas.

In 1992 the launch of active living, called Focus on Active Living '92, will introduce the active living concept to the Canadian public. This launch is a federal-provincial initiative implemented in conjunction with members of the private and public sectors. The main thrust of the initiative is centered on local communities with targeted strategies aimed at schools and workplaces. All efforts are intended to improve the lifestyle priorities of not-so-active Canadians.

Sport Canada, the financial backbone of Canadian amateur sport, works closely with national sport organizations as well as with a number of specialized agencies to create and support policies and programs to improve the performance of athletes at national and international levels of competition.

These national organizations generally have their provincial counterparts through which various integrated programs are managed. Provincial and territorial governments have a funding/consultation role with these organizations similar to Sport Canada's at the national level. Programs providing direct financial assistance to athletes are perhaps the best known in this regard. The Athlete Assistance Program of the federal government finds its counterpart in similar provincial programs.

Further, an intergovernmental mechanism, the Federal Provincial Territorial Sport Committee, has been developed to co-ordinate sport initiatives of mutual interest. Where there is more particular interest by a province, municipality, institution or national organization, bilateral agreements for sport development may be struck.

In addition to providing overall policy direction affecting the development of sport in Canada, Sport Canada's consultants and program managers provide guidance to organizations serving the nation's athletes and coaches in the areas of association management, high-performance technical development, domestic sport development, and planning and evaluation. Although Sport Canada's most visible form of support is in providing leadership and financial assistance to high-performance sport, it is also committed to assisting national sport organizations to develop a strong domestic sport system which provides participation and developmental opportunities in sport for all Canadians.

WELFARE

The provision of financial support to the provinces for social assistance and welfare services delivered to Canadians is enabled under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), which is administered by the Social Service Programs Branch. CAP is the legal basis for federal sharing in costs to the provinces and their municipalities of providing social assistance and welfare services to needy persons.

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) Act permits federal sharing of costs to the provinces for providing comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs for disabled persons. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) Program enables the federal government to make contributions to provinces in support of new and enhanced alcohol and drug programming.

While the federal government specifies the terms for obtaining cost-sharing under the CAP, VRDP and ADTR agreements, provinces are solely responsible for the administration of their programs, including their design, comprehensiveness, eligibility requirements and method of delivery.

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Health

HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAM

Administered By
The Health Promotion Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose
To contribute to the achievement of healthy lifestyles and to stimulate health-enhancing changes in living and working conditions; to provide leadership in the field of health promotion.

Authority or Background
The Health Promotion Directorate has the lead role within the Department in the development and implementation of policies and programs which promote health and encourage the avoidance of health risks. Programs focus on alcohol, drug and tobacco reduction; AIDS; nutrition; cardiovascular disease; the special needs of families, children and youth; schools; and the workplace.

Health promotion programs are developed and implemented in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, professional and voluntary non-government organizations and

community groups, and the private sector. They are delivered through the strategic co-ordination of key activities: awareness/information; education and training; research; community action; and intersectoral consultation/co-ordination.

Federal programs (e.g., Canada's Drug Strategy; National Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use) are national in scope, developed collaboratively with the provinces and territories and delivered jointly or by provincial departments/agencies. Federal and provincial partners share information, skills and resources through working groups and training/information exchanges. Provinces and non-government organizations are represented on national advisory or steering committees and federal/provincial/territorial working groups. Provinces are also represented on grants/contributions review committees.

Currently, the Health Promotion Directorate emphasizes continuing program development and implementation and the provision of national leadership in health promotion. The latter entails stimulating and supporting the development and implementation of health promotion concepts, strategies, knowledge and models in government and non-government policies and programs. Activities include the continuing development of a health promotion knowledge base (highlighted by the second national Health Promotion Survey) and intersectoral collaboration (e.g., with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, which resulted in the Department's announcement of a special research competition for health promotion research centres).

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

To encourage national organizations and community groups to become involved in health promotion and to increase the effectiveness and impact of programs undertaken by such organizations, the Directorate administers the Health Promotion Fund (HPF).

The HPF supports community action projects through five funding streams. The original funding stream or core program (Health Promotion Contribution Program) supports community-based initiatives which provide disadvantaged individuals, groups and communities with the capacity, knowledge and skills to act on their own behalf to maintain or improve their health. It also supports intersectoral co-operation and policy development activities. The other four funding streams address specific health issues of national concern and include the following:

- public education and social activities under the AIDS Community Action Program (ACAP);

- the Community Action Program of Canada's Drug Strategy;
- community action projects to support the Seniors Independence Program (SIP); and
- public education and community support for tobacco issues.

Payments

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities.

For Further Information

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HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose

To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with funding to assist in the delivery and operation of extended health care services programs.

Authority or Background

The Canada Health Act, 1984: the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The federal government contributes to provincial and territorial health care through the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by Department of Finance Canada. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash contributions. A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance

Canada chapter under the heading, "Established Programs Financing."

Insured Health Services

In order for provinces and territories to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, their plans must satisfy five criteria.

1. **Public administration:** The program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial/territorial government.
2. **Comprehensiveness:** The program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures performed in hospitals.
3. **Universality:** 100% of insured persons must be entitled to insured health services.
4. **Portability:** The program must provide for the payment of insured health services provided to insured persons while temporarily absent from the province/territory or the country.
5. **Accessibility:** The program must provide for insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by insured persons, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces and territories must also meet the following conditions to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution.

1. **Provision of information:** They must provide reasonable information on the operation of the programs.
2. **Recognition:** They must recognize federal contributions and payments. In addition, there are penalties for extra-billing and user charges.
3. **Extra-billing and user charges:** Extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted, except in the case of recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of a hospital or institution where charges for meals and accommodation are authorized.

Defaults

Where a province/territory fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges.

Payments

See Table 16-1.

Extended Health Care Services

Provinces and territories qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services if they satisfy the following two conditions:

1. **Provision of information:** They must provide reasonable information on the operation of their programs.
2. **Recognition:** They must recognize federal contributions.

Payments

See Table 16-2.

For Further Information

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TABLE 16-1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Insured Health Services, 1991-92

	Cash Payments ^a (\$000)	Tax Transfers (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Newfoundland	137,113	145,124	282,237
Prince Edward Island	30,833	32,794	63,627
Nova Scotia	214,595	227,264	441,859
New Brunswick	172,030	183,200	355,230
Quebec	850,166	2,529,176	3,379,342
Ontario	2,126,304	2,939,543	5,065,847
Manitoba	261,747	277,194	538,941
Saskatchewan	225,265	251,665	476,930
Alberta	584,389	646,577	1,230,966
British Columbia	655,888	854,354	1,510,242
Northwest Territories	11,652	14,864	26,516
Yukon	6,183	6,816	12,999
Total	5,276,165	8,108,571	13,384,736

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

^a Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1991-92, including prior years' adjustments.

TABLE 16-2**Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act****Extended Health Care Services, 1991-92**

	Cash Payments ^a (\$000)
Newfoundland	29,816
Prince Edward Island	6,720
Nova Scotia	46,908
New Brunswick	37,528
Quebec	356,993
Ontario	522,539
Manitoba	57,065
Saskatchewan	51,558
Alberta	131,481
British Columbia	167,432
Northwest Territories	2,823
Yukon	1,409
Total	1,412,272

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

^a Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1991-92 including prior years' adjustments.

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**Administered By**

Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose

To provide support for health research and related scientific activities such as workshops and conferences related to national health issues, in order to obtain information required by Health and Welfare Canada to fulfil its responsibilities to the people of Canada. It also provides support for the training and career development of needed research personnel in areas related to public health and health services.

The program is designed to encourage and support research that reflects the current research interests of the department. The general priority areas are: health care; health promotion; risk management; illness prevention; rehabilitation; health of aboriginal peoples; and dissemination of health research outcomes.

Additional resources have been approved in recent years for a number of time-limited special research programs, including

AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse, seniors' independence, and family violence and child sexual abuse.

Authority or Background

The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, annual appropriation acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Recipients may include Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies, associations of health professionals; and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health research, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates. Research proposals are appraised by departmental and provincial health officials in terms of relevance to national health priorities and by panels of experts drawn from outside the department in terms of scientific and technical merit.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the department's reference collection (Department of National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 1B4) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments

See Table 16-3.

For Further Information

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TABLE 16-3

National Health Research and Development Program
Expenditures (\$000)

1987-88	22,087
1988-89	26,649
1989-90	30,558
1990-91	30,330
1991-92 (est.)	28,205

The Seniors Secretariat works with all federal government departments to help make seniors aware of the programs and assistance available to them. It also consults with seniors so that their concerns are taken into consideration in the early stages of program development. Provincial governments, professional groups and voluntary associations are also consulted.

For Further Information

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HEALTH PROTECTION CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By

Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch.

Purpose

To increase health protection through health risk assessment and management activities. Co-operation with provincial agencies, institutions and health professionals enhances the impact of federal health protection efforts and ensures strong continuing surveillance of potential health risks.

Authority or Background

Generally, the Department of Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and regulations, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and regulations, the Tobacco Products Control Act, the Quarantine Act, the Atomic Energy Control Act and regulations, the Canada Labour Code, the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and regulations. Also, the Emergency Planning Order, Treasury Board policies and standards, and provisions of the Financial Administration Act.

Formal and informal co-operative arrangements exist between the Health Protection Branch and provincial health agencies in support of health protection activities.

Time Frame

These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation

Health and Welfare Canada's Health Protection Branch is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. The role of the branch is "to protect and improve the well-being of the Canadian public by defining, advising on and managing risks to health."

The branch identifies, assesses and manages risks to health associated with food, drugs (including immunizing agents and biologics), radiation-emitting and medical devices, consumer products and environmental contaminants. It also investigates the occurrence and cause of communicable and non-communicable diseases. These activities require extensive co-operation with provincial health agencies and authorities, with provincially authorized professional licensing bodies, service institutions, universities and international agencies.

Provincial and federal representatives meet regularly through a structure of committees and working groups, and provinces are often invited to participate with federal health representatives in international conferences. The responsibility for protecting Canadians from certain types of health hazards, such as environmental contaminants, is shared with other federal departments, and often entails interagency co-operation across the two levels of government.

Externally, the branch supports health care services provided by the provinces by assessing the health and safety risks and benefits associated with the drugs and devices on which medicine depends, and by providing national laboratory facilities for diagnostic reference services and the evaluation of diagnostic reagents and methods. The branch also provides specialized analytical services and expert testimony for national, provincial and local law enforcement agencies that control drug abuse and trafficking.

The following paragraphs describe the health protection activities in which provincial co-operation is of particular importance.

Environmental Quality and Hazards

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise ministers and deputy ministers of health on all matters of environmental and occupational health, including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and program options, with due

regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

1. contamination of air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
2. waste disposal activities for urban, industrial and other effluents and emissions;
3. new chemical compounds, biotechnology products and operational innovations;
4. physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
5. personal health services provided at the workplace;
6. other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by the Joint Consultative Committee of Senior Health and Environmental Officials; by the federal-provincial sub-committees on radiation surveillance, and on drinking water; and by working groups on indoor air quality in the office environment, on bioassay and *in vivo* monitoring criteria, on blood lead intervention levels and strategies, on public health inspection, and on multimedia guidelines.

Guidelines on recreational and drinking water quality, indoor air quality, noise exposure, radon and bioassay programs have also been developed.

Committee reports and recommendations are available.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial authorities. Some of these activities include control of pesticide hazards; sanitation in northern communities; health effects of acidic precipitation; storage and disposal of waste materials; asbestos-containing materials in public buildings; labelling and disclosure of industrial chemicals; a nuclear emergency response plan; nuclear intervention levels in food; enforcement of X-ray safety regulations; X-ray inspections and dosimetry services.

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities. One is the Food-Borne Disease Reporting System. Here federal and provincial authorities co-operate in investigating and exchanging information on food-poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

Another is the Botulism Reference Centre. It assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected by examining food samples and clinical specimens; maintaining reference cultures and supplies of

antitoxin; alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved; and serving as an information and liaison centre.

As well, the directorate provides provincial medical and other health officials with the results of its monitoring for organochlorine and other contaminants in human milk and adipose tissues.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial and territorial authorities. These include examination of samples, exchange of data and expert advice on the human health implications of chemicals in soils, foods (including fish) and feeds.

The directorate also participates in the federal/provincial/territorial group on nutrition, and assists provinces with the content, design and analysis of studies on food consumption and nutritional status.

Provincial authorities and agencies are also kept aware of relevant international developments such as the Codex Alimentarius program, as well as international developments regarding health hazard assessments of substances in the food supply.

In those cases involving joint or common areas of interest, copies of proposed food regulations published in the Canada Gazette Part I, or in Information Letters, are sent for comment and input to provincial ministries of health, consumer affairs, agriculture, environment and fisheries.

Senior regional managers in the Field Operations Directorate are in close contact with provincial authorities through the established regional food safety co-ordinating committees. There is also informal co-operation and information exchange extending to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange on such issues as investigations of food-borne illness.

With respect to the activities of its Field Operations Directorate, Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of understanding with provincial governments to promote the efficient and effective use of their respective resources directed toward assuring a safe food supply and to promote consistent regulatory treatment of the Canadian food industry.

These agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawal of products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, and specific data-gathering or data-sharing operations. These programs have been reinforced by the formation of the National Health and Welfare-Provincial/Territorial Committee on Food Safety.

National Health Surveillance

The Laboratory Centre for Disease Control seeks to achieve acceptable national strategies for disease prevention and control through developing national perspectives on health status and changes in disease risk factors. Comprehensive federal-provincial co-operative programs are essential to both the laboratory and epidemiology components. A variety of laboratory diagnostic reference services are provided for the detection, confirmation and differentiation of infectious diseases and their causative agents. Adjunct services include proficiency testing, training and provision of diagnostic reagents not available commercially. The centre acts as the single Canadian contact point for interaction with counterpart reference laboratories of other countries. Consultation is provided on biosafety standards for microbiology laboratories, and legislation is being enacted for control of the importation of human pathogens. The long-standing Technical Advisory Committee, made up of the director of each provincial public health laboratory and senior federal officials, provides a forum for the co-ordination of laboratory activities.

Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres in formulating national strategies to control infectious disease. Standards are set for the collection and compilation of disease and risk factor data, and scientifically assessed surveillance information is provided for national perspectives.

Electronic networks have been developed for the rapid dissemination of information, and disease outbreak teams have been established to work along with the provinces in the co-ordinated investigation and control of outbreaks, e.g., toxic mussel poisoning, hemorrhagic colitis. The long-standing National Advisory Committee for Immunization and the Advisory Committee for Epidemiology, each consisting of federal and provincial health officials, provide input for a co-ordinated program.

Other activities of provincial interest include congenital anomaly surveillance integrated with existing provincial systems, special studies on diseases of aging (e.g., Alzheimer's and other dementias, osteoporosis), and control of hospital-acquired infection. A program to control laboratory and hospital-acquired infections is underway.

National AIDS Program

As the lead federal department on AIDS issues, Health and Welfare Canada is responsible for co-ordinating the government's AIDS programming activities and for developing and implementing national strategies for AIDS' prevention and control.

A national strategy to combat AIDS in Canada was announced by the Minister of National Health and Welfare in June 1990. The national strategy is set out in *HIV and AIDS: Canada's Blueprint*. The strategy identifies overall goals and priorities for action in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, community groups, business, labour and professional associations. It provides a framework for establishing plans of action and for identifying areas of collaboration within these plans.

The federal government's own action plan is spelled out in *Building an Effective Partnership: The Federal Government's Commitment to Fighting AIDS*. The document reflects the government's commitment to strengthen its collaborative efforts and enhance co-ordination of AIDS programming activities. In part, this has been done:

- through the AIDS Secretariat. Reporting to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Health and Welfare Canada, the secretariat co-ordinates AIDS programming, both with the department and amongst other federal government departments and agencies. Such strengthened co-ordination at the federal level facilitates collaborative activities with the provinces and territories; and
- by ensuring that AIDS issues continue to be a priority in federal-provincial discussions and collaborative efforts. The Federal-Provincial/Territorial Advisory Committee on AIDS will continue as the principal co-ordinating mechanism for such activity, and serves as a forum for strategic planning and issues management.

The committee responds to the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health (CDMH) for action on specific AIDS issues.

Monitoring of Distribution and Use of Narcotic and Control Drugs

The distribution, purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs are monitored to ensure that drugs imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not diverted to illicit channels for purposes of abuse. Information concerning provincially licensed or accredited persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of the distribution of these drugs.

Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Regulations and the Food and Drugs Regulations, Part G, the department shares information with provincial licensing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and nursing when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse, misuse or illegal activity.

The Methadone Control Program monitors the implementation of guidelines to control use of the drug in the treatment of

addiction. Authorizations for the use of methadone in managing narcotic addiction or for analgesia are issued to physicians affiliated with recognized methadone treatment programs, or to individual practitioners. A non-governmental expert advisory committee has reviewed the use of methadone and other drugs in opioid abuse and dependence and submitted a report to the department. Consultations regarding this report are ongoing with the provinces and other concerned organizations. The Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch is administering these programs.

Drug Quality Assessment Program

The Drug Quality Assessment Program (QUAD) is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist provincial and territorial departments of health and other agencies in selecting drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce and control drugs, and by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. QUAD is entirely financed by the federal government.

Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

The Health Protection Branch, in co-operation with Solicitor General Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in control of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and provide information for proactive efforts to reduce drug abuse.

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act, Parts III and IV, require that drugs and anything else (including money) seized by police forces be disposed of by the minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Drugs Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, which is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecutions of narcotic, controlled and restricted drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act, and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act, may be initiated by the federal, provincial or municipal authorities. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions, such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, and witness fees, are provided through the Drugs Directorate. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes. The Branch also provides analytical support to these agencies in their investigation of incidents of tampering with foods, drugs or cosmetics.

Exchange of Information

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives.

Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital-based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

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Monitoring of Distribution and Use of Narcotic and Control Drugs**Drug Quality Assessment Program****Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies**

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FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL/NATIONAL ABORIGINAL WORKING GROUP ON ABORIGINAL HEALTH***Administered By***

Medical Services Branch

Purpose

To address the health concerns of the four national native organizations.

Authority and Background

In October 1990, at the request of the Native Council of Canada, provincial and territorial ministers of health wrote to the federal minister to propose a federal/provincial/territorial ministers meeting on aboriginal health issues. The meeting was held on September 17, 1991. The four national aboriginal organizations — the Native Council of Canada, the Assembly of First Nations, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and the Metis National Council — presented their concerns and discussed the need for an ongoing forum to begin to address these concerns.

Time Frame

The working group has been asked by the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health to present a report by June 1993.

Financing and Operation

For workability, only some of the provinces and territories are represented on the working group. Those not present will be kept apprised of discussions and activities.

There are two provinces not directly involved in the working group; Quebec because of its policy not to sit at federal-provincial meetings, and Ontario. In both cases, the provincial government intends to address health issues with the aboriginal organizations within the province.

The federal government and the participating provincial/territorial governments cover their own costs associated with their involvement in the working group. In addition, the federal government funds the participation costs of the Assembly of First Nations and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, while the provinces and territories cover the costs of the representatives from the Metis National Council and the Native Council of Canada.

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CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By

The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with representation from the federal government, provincial governments, the sport community of Canada, and four Canadian members at large.

Purpose

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

Time Frame

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate, one being held every two years. The following games have been held: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec; the 1985 Summer Games in Saint John, New Brunswick; the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and the 1991 Winter Games in Prince Edward Island. The 1993 Summer Games are scheduled to be held in Kamloops, B.C. and the 1995 winter games in Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Financing and Operation

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local games society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, the Canada Games Council and the private sector are all represented in this society. In 1987, federal, provincial and territorial ministers of sport agreed to a new funding formula for Canada Games beyond 1991. The formula limits government contributions for capital projects to \$2 million for each partner (federal government, province and host city) and determines operating contributions according to a formula based on the number of participants, with the actual share to come from each partner predetermined. The federal government also covers the transportation costs of the out-of-the-province athletes participating in the Games.

All federal payments are made to the host society, which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the games, is provided for in advance of each games by means of a formal agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, the participating local games society, and the Canada Games Council.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the national sport organizations. The federal government contributes to the annual operating costs of the Council.

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Welfare**NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM****Administered By**

The Information Access and Coordination Division of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose

To encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority or Background

The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under contribution agreements signed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the head of the recipient organization.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Contributions are made available to provinces and to nationally recognized associations or agencies to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources, e.g., consultants or contract staff. The progress of projects is monitored by project co-ordinators, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments

See Table 16-4.

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TABLE 16-4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program

	Contributions 1975-76 to 1991-92 (\$000)	Estimates for 1992-1993 (\$000)
Newfoundland	2,276	187
Prince Edward Island	667	100
Nova Scotia	3,770	—
New Brunswick	2,808	—
Quebec	2,030	—
Ontario	2,444	—
Manitoba	1,752	—
Saskatchewan	1,722	—
Alberta	1,194	—
British Columbia	1,977	—
Northwest Territories	445	75
Yukon	385	—
National Associations	1,636	569
Total	23,106	931

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)***Administered By***

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

To help provinces and municipalities offer social assistance programs.

Authority or Background

Canada Assistance Plan Act and Regulations; and federal-provincial agreements under parts I and III of the act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements under Part 1 of the act (General Assistance and Welfare Services) have been signed by all the provinces and territories. As for Part III of the act (Work Activity Projects), agreements have been signed with all the provinces, but not the territories. Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the plan — with the exception of day care services where operating costs are shareable and in the case of work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

Under the plan, the federal government reimburses each participating province and territory for 50% of certain costs of:

1. providing special assistance to persons in need;
2. providing welfare services to persons in need and those likely to be in need if the services were not provided; and
3. approved work activity projects.

Contributions to provinces not in receipt of equalization payments are restricted to an annual increase of 5% for a five-year period ending in 1994-95. (Bill C-69 and Bill C-32.)

Assistance

Under the plan, assistance means aid in any form to persons in need, to provide all or any of the following:

1. basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
2. a range of prescribed needs, including items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment); and special needs of

any kind, including any item necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property), civil legal aid, and wheelchairs and transportation for disabled persons;

3. certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
4. care in homes for special care (e.g., child care facilities and hostels for battered women and children). CAP shares in certain costs with respect to homes for aged persons and nursing homes and homes that are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
5. certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under additional benefits or live-in care programs of the provinces; or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and are not funded under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary, Education and Health Contributions Act; and
6. the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.

Welfare Services

Under the plan, welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance, and include:

1. day care services for children;
2. homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for elderly and disabled persons;
3. casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
4. adoption services;
5. rehabilitation services, including services to chronically unemployed persons (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on aged and physically and mentally disabled persons;
6. community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;

7. consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
8. administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

CAP shares in staff costs (salary, travel and training) of agency personnel providing welfare services to eligible clientele.

Work Activity Projects

Work activity projects are cost-shared under Part III of the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements under Part III are in place with all provinces but not with the territories.

Work activity projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Federal-Provincial Agreements to Enhance the Employability of Social Assistance Recipients

Every year, about 60,000 welfare recipients take part in training and employment-related programs funded jointly by the federal and provincial governments. The annual \$400 million cost is shared equally by the two levels of government.

The programs resulted from September 1985 agreements signed by Canada's Minister of National Health and Welfare and Minister of Employment and Immigration with their provincial counterparts. Negotiations are underway for a second set of five-year agreements to end in 1996.

Payments

To submit claims to the federal government, each province or territory sends its approved advance claim, each month, to CSP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal regional manager located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

See Table 16-5.

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TABLE 16-5

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

	1990-91 Expenditures (\$millions)	1991-92 Estimates (\$millions)
Newfoundland	118.9	132.8
Prince Edward Island	28.7	34.7
Nova Scotia	189.0	217.7
New Brunswick	173.7	206.9
Quebec ^a	1,900.0	2,217.9
Ontario	2,474.8	2,158.9
Manitoba	227.0	253.1
Saskatchewan	158.8	177.0
Alberta	554.0	614.1
British Columbia	748.9	747.3
Northwest Territories	22.2	23.8
Yukon	6.0	8.2
Total	6,602.0	6,792.4

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

^a The federal contribution to Quebec includes tax transfers under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act (value of five tax points, e.g., \$671 million in 1991-92).

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority or Background

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, S.1, and agreements with all provinces and territories.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1990, is for a period of three years.

Financing and Operation

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share 50% of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Goods and services provided to individuals under a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program include:

1. assessment;
2. counselling;
3. restorative services;
4. prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices;
5. vocational training and employment placement;
6. books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process;
7. maintenance or training allowances as required by each individual;
8. follow-up goods and services for a period of up to 36 months after a person has entered employment; and
9. goods and services provided during a vocational crisis.

These are provided either directly by the province or through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

VRDP shares in the following costs:

1. salaries, travel and training of provincial and agency staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, including certain administrative expenses;
2. costs of specific goods and services for individual clients (see above);
3. costs of publicity concerning the provincial program and acknowledging the federal contribution; and
4. costs of provincially supported research projects initiated to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

Payments

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditure and must bear the signature of the auditor, who is designated by the province or territory (and acceptable to the federal government), before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 16-6.

TABLE 16-6

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

	1990-1991 Expenditures (\$000)	1991-1992 Estimates (\$000)
Newfoundland	4,536	5,437
Prince Edward Island	216	200
Nova Scotia	5,300	6,409
New Brunswick	3,401	4,361
Quebec	5,360	6,677
Ontario	41,257	57,367
Manitoba	3,207	8,326
Saskatchewan	8,045	9,759
Alberta	23,665	24,847
British Columbia	15,119	23,756
Northwest Territories	862	748
Yukon	166	1,836
Total	111,134	149,723

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

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ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION (ADTR)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

To extend financial support to provinces and territories to increase and improve the availability of alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitation programs to combat alcohol and drug problems in Canada, with special emphasis on programs for youth. The ADTR program is a component of the Canada Drug Strategy announced in May 1987.

Authority or Background

Department of National Health and Welfare Act; and agreements signed with Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. (Negotiations are ongoing with the other provinces and territories.)

Time Frame

Cost-sharing agreements were signed for the first time in 1988-89. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1990, is for a period of three years.

Financing and Operation

The agreement enables the federal government to make contributions in support of enhanced and expanded provincial alcohol and drug programming. The total federal contribution was set at \$20 million annually for 1989-90 to 1991-92, and for subsequent years the allocation is set at \$15.5 million. The allocation for each province is based on a formula outlined in the agreement.

Shareable services are provided directly by the provinces or by non-governmental agencies funded by the provinces. These include a complete range of services such as:

1. detoxification;
2. early identification and intervention;
3. assessment and referral;
4. basic counselling/case management;
5. definitive therapeutic intervention;
6. special access;
7. aftercare/clinical follow-up;
8. awareness and development; and
9. research and evaluation.

Funding also extends to time-limited projects associated with workplace initiatives. Shareable costs include:

1. salaries (and related benefits);
2. staff travel/training;
3. program management and administration with respect to direct services;
4. purchase of goods and services for individuals; and
5. all costs attributable to awareness and development, research and evaluation, as well as workplace initiatives.

Provinces must provide an overview of relevant components of their alcohol and drug programming which may be eligible for federal sharing, including:

1. organizational arrangements;

2. identification of relevant legislative authority;
3. identification of clients or target populations;
4. services and activities;
5. outline of services delivery systems; and
6. a description of the process for estimating amounts claimable and the system of capturing costs to report their expenditures and annual claims. The process relating to the review, audit and settlement of claims must also be described.

Payments

The provinces receive advances based on estimates. Payments are adjusted on the basis of provincial records of expenditure submitted quarterly. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures and is certified by the province before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 16-7.

For Further Information

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TABLE 16-7

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program

	1990-91 Expenditures (\$000)	1991-92 Maximum Allocations (\$000)
Newfoundland	—	149
Prince Edward Island	—	—
Nova Scotia	495	618
New Brunswick	137	82
Quebec	—	975
Ontario	6,285	6,284
Manitoba	—	—
Saskatchewan	575	960
Alberta	751	1,281
British Columbia	2,051	2,051
Northwest Territories	—	—
Yukon	—	—
Total	10,294	12,400

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with the provinces regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. One area of responsibility under this program is the settlement of specific and treaty land entitlement claims through a process of negotiated agreements that involves provincial governments.

The Northern Affairs Program negotiates comprehensive land claim settlements with the direct participation of the provinces or territories, and undertakes financial arrangements and other agreements with the territorial governments. The department administers 39 agreements or other provisions governing provincial or territorial participation.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program enters into numerous co-operative arrangements with provinces, territories and municipalities regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. Much of the intergovernmental co-operation takes place informally, and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations.

Many of the activities involving collaboration between the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program and other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewers and electricity. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services, education, and economic development — including support for Indian and Inuit economic development organizations.

There are other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, and for the development of resources, as well as timber and minerals regulation, and flood protection for Indian communities.

Although federal Indian self-government legislation is outside the scope of this report, it may have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities. To permit the full implementation of The Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act (1986), British Columbia has passed The Sechelt Indian Government District Enabling Act and amended The Land Titles Act.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program has four principal operating strategies:

1. support for the development of political, social and cultural institutions and processes in the North;
2. support for sustainable economic development;
3. management of renewable resources and protection of the northern natural environment; and
4. management of northern non-renewable resources.

The main priority of the Northern Affairs Program is to strengthen responsible, accountable northern governments. This involves working closely with the territorial governments on such matters as territorial transfer payments; the transfer of provincial-type federal responsibilities in the North; the promotion of steady and sustainable growth of the northern economy; the implementation of comprehensive native claims; protection of the northern environment; and promotion of Canadian arctic sovereignty. The program also works with the territorial government in some cross-territorial/provincial boundary issues.

Land claims settlements are outside the scope of this report, however, the comprehensive claims agreements reached to date are listed here, for information, since they have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities.

In those cases where provincial or territorial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces and territories are involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. Aside from the claims being negotiated in the territories, Labrador, Quebec and British Columbia, a number of additional comprehensive native land claims in British Columbia have also been accepted for negotiation.

Comprehensive Claims Agreements Reached to Date

- James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec).
- Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec).
- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (Northwest Territories (N.W.T.) and Yukon).
- The Gwich'in Agreement concerning the Dene and Métis peoples of the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories; final agreement to be signed in April 1992 (N.W.T.).

- Council for Yukon Indian Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1989 (Yukon); final agreement initialled in 1990.
- Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Comprehensive Land Claim, final agreement, December 1991 (N.W.T.).
- Conseil des Atikamekw et des Montagnais Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1988 (Quebec); Agreement of Interim Measures, 1989.
- Nisga'a Comprehensive Land Claim, Tripartite Framework Agreement, 1991 (British Columbia).
- Labrador Inuit Association Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1990 (Labrador).

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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

FIRE SUPPRESSION AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Corporate Services Directorate, Finance and Professional Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Headquarters and Finance and Administration Directorate, Regional Offices: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Purpose

To establish the federal and provincial share of costs for fire fighting by the province on reserve lands and in protected forests of reserve lands.

Authority or Background

The department has established fire suppression agreements to fight against fires occurring on reserve land with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice no later than March 31 of the fiscal year. The agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation

The department has fire suppression agreements for reserve lands with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick. INAC pays a proportion of the province's costs in one of two ways:

- Fire suppression costs based on origin of fire. If the fire starts on reserve land, the department is responsible for the province's total cost.

- Fire suppression costs based on percentage of forested acreage. The department pays an amount equal to the percentage of the protected forested reserve lands relative to the total protected forest in the province, multiplied by the final protection costs for the base years defined in each agreement, plus an adjustment depending on the current year's fire suppression costs. INAC's Saskatchewan Region is in the process of concluding such an agreement with the province.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

This program is described in the chapter on Forestry Canada.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Yukon, Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To share, with all fire protection agencies in Canada, fire-fighting resources, including personnel, equipment and aircraft.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294 dated October 20, 1983.

Time Frame

The agreement was reached in 1983. There is no fixed date for termination.

Financing and Operation

In general, the receiving party will return all equipment in a good state of repair, will reimburse the lending party for all out-of-pocket expenses, and will pay a previously agreed-upon rate for all aircraft used.

For Further Information

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS***Administered By***

Corporate Services Directorate, Finance and Professional Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Headquarters and Finance and Administration Directorate, Regional Offices: Alberta and Manitoba.

Purpose

To help bands prepare emergency preparedness and response plans, with a native community adviser.

Authority or Background

Contribution arrangements with the emergency measures organizations of the Alberta and Manitoba governments.

Time Frame

These arrangements have no termination dates.

Financing and Operation

The department contributes funds to the emergency measures organizations of Alberta and Manitoba to cover

1. the cost of native community advisers who help bands prepare emergency preparedness and response plans; and
2. up to 100% of the cost of provincially co-ordinated emergency response on reserve lands.

For Further Information

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POLICING AGREEMENTS

These agreements have been transferred to Solicitor General Canada. They are described in that department's chapter under the heading First Nations Policing Program.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION***Administered By***

Regional directorates.

Purpose

The department (Education Branch) may enter into two types of agreements with school boards or departments of education.

1. Tuition agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincial schools.
2. Capital agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority or Background

Indian Act, s. 114(1). Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-5/382 dated March 9, 1963.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Tuition rates are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation

When an Indian band decides (usually by band council resolution) that it wants its young people educated in the provincial school system, it negotiates tuition and financial agreements with provincial school authorities and with the department.

Provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled, including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally oriented programs designed specifically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of

financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments

Contributions by the department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are based on budget and project approval.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the net operational costs of the school boards or the provincial departments of education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND — NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Indian Services Sector.

Purpose

To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of services and programs to the Innu and Inuit communities of Labrador.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-council P.C. 1989-1185 and P.C. 1989-1186 authorize the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enter into these agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame

The agreement with the Inuit was signed for five years on July 13, 1989. The agreement with the Innu was signed on July 13, 1989 and has been extended for five years in 1991.

Financing and Operation

Newfoundland extends community and economic development, education, fisheries, housing, and northern development

programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador.

The federal government and the province share the cost of supplementary programs and services to the native communities.

Payments

The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for programs and services in Inuit communities in Labrador is \$25,233,237.

The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for programs and services in Innu communities is \$17,536,940.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By

Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To make available to Indian families and children the services of children's aid societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The agreement, which expired on March 31, 1990, has been extended until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance).

For Further Information

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**CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE
AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND
FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN
NOVA SCOTIA**

Administered By

Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and related family services to children and families on reserves, through the negotiation of a subsidiary agreement.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame

The agreement, which expired on March 31, 1990, has been extended to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada provides funding to the Micmac Family and Children's Services for the cost of child welfare and related family services provided pursuant to the subsidiary agreement.

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**CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD
WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE
AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 10 INDIAN BANDS**

Administered By

Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 10 bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other five bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame

The agreement expired March 31, 1988, but has been extended pending negotiations.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the appropriate Indian child welfare and family services agencies or authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided under subsidiary agreements.

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**CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGREEMENT
REGARDING THE PROVISION OF ROAD MAINTENANCE
SERVICES TO CERTAIN RESERVES IN NEW
BRUNSWICK**

Administered By

Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To ensure provision of road maintenance services to specific New Brunswick Indian reserves and bring them to the same standard in New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The original agreement, signed on May 5, 1988, remains in force and is amended annually by exchange of letters.

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**AGREEMENT WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN
COMMUNITIES****Administered By**

Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To make available to Indian families and children the services of children's aid societies, both to prevent neglect and to protect children.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The agreement, signed in 1991, is continuous from year to year.

Financing and Operation

Canada reimburses Prince Edward Island the full cost of maintenance of children in care. The annual amount for 1991-92 was \$404,000.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — QUEBEC — BARRIÈRE LAKE ALGONQUINS
AGREEMENT CONCERNING SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES****Administered By**

Quebec Regional Office.

Purpose

The agreement calls for the elaboration of an integrated renewable resources development plan covering forests and wildlife in a roughly 10 000 km² area straddling part of the La Vérendrye wildlife reserve and surrounding area.

Authority or Background

Federal government's responsibility for Indian Affairs and Quebec's responsibility for forest management.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed August 22, 1991 and will end May 26, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Expenses are to be shared as follows: common organizational expenses will be shared equally among the parties; fees for consulting and professional services will be shared equally between the province of Quebec and the Algonquins of Barrière Lake.

All expenses incurred by the Algonquins of Barrière Lake will be reimbursed by the Government of Canada.

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**AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE
PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS****Administered By**

Director General, Ontario; and Health and Welfare Canada.

Purpose

To make available to persons living on Indian reserves specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-11/2135.

Time Frame

The agreement became effective December 1, 1965, and has no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12

months after either party gives notice of the desire to terminate.

Financing and Operation

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario for approximately 92% of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services for social assistance (basic and special needs), day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services.

Payments made by Ontario are recovered from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are provided.

For Further Information

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CANADA — ONTARIO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Intergovernmental Affairs Program.

Purpose

To improve the economic circumstances of the Indian people of Ontario through the development and management of the renewable natural resources to which they have access.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The agreement came into effect in 1987-88 and will terminate in 1991-92. A two-year extension has been approved while terms and conditions for a new five-year agreement are being negotiated with all signing parties.

Financing and Operation

This agreement is administered by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Financing of this agreement is shared equally by Ontario and Canada.

Payments

The annual contribution under this agreement for the two-year extension is \$1 million and is shared equally between the federal and the provincial governments. Under the new five-year agreement, the contribution beyond the two-year extension is currently being negotiated.

For Further Information

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Ontario Region

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

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CANADA — MANITOBA — NORTH CENTRAL HYDRO PROJECT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Manitoba, Funding Services (Northeast).

Purpose

To construct a land-line for transmission of hydro-electric power to nine Indian communities in northeast Manitoba. The agreement also has the objective of maximizing employment, training and business contracting for local people and businesses.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-3/939 dated May 23, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed March 16, 1992. The project is expected to be completed in July 1997.

Financing and Operation

The project is cost-shared by Canada (75%), Manitoba (15%) and Manitoba Hydro (10%), with Manitoba Hydro acting as project manager. A management committee (comprising Canada, Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the communities) directs the implementation of the agreement.

Payments

The total value of the agreement is estimated at \$84 million (1991 dollars).

For Further Information

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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
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**CANADA — MANITOBA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Intergovernmental Affairs, Operational Policy Directorate,
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose

To improve the economic circumstances of registered Indian people residing in Manitoba, through the development and co-operative management of the wildlife resources to which they have legal access.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-5-577 dated March 18, 1975.

Time Frame

The agreement came into effect in 1988-89 and will terminate in 1992-93.

Financing and Operation

Manitoba extends support and promotes the direct involvement of Indian people in the co-operative management of wildlife, the provision of enhanced advisory services to producers, and in the increased use of wildlife resources for their economic benefit.

Payments

The total contribution for this agreement is \$5,583,000. The province's share is \$3,871,000 and the federal share is \$1,712,000.

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MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director, Intergovernmental Affairs/Operational Policy Sector,
Manitoba Region, with Environment Canada; Fisheries and
Oceans; Health and Welfare Canada; Employment and
Immigration Canada; Industry, Science and Technology
Canada; Transport Canada; and Energy, Mines and Resources
Canada.

Purpose

To compensate 10,000 status Indians affected by a major
hydro-electric development in northern Manitoba.

Authority or Background

Canada signed the agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council
P.C. 1977-2276 and ratified the agreement pursuant to Order-
in-Council P.C. 1978-594 in accordance with section 35 of the
Indian Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in December 1977 and terminates
when the project is complete. The project entails the construc-
tion of some 14 hydro-generating stations.

Financing and Operation

The federal and provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro
respectively and jointly have various responsibilities and
obligations under the agreement. Program costs and cost-
sharing responsibilities are subject to negotiation or arbitration.

Payments

Cost-sharing responsibilities are the subject of continuing four-
party discussion.

For Further Information

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**LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL —
CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT
RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES
FOR NINE INDIAN BANDS**

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada — Alberta Region
Funding Services Sector.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to the status Indian residents of nine Indian reserves.

Authority or Background

Indian and Child Family Services Directive of March 22, 1991.

Time Frame

There is no time limitation.

Financing and Operation

Canada compensates the regional council for the cost of child welfare and family services provided under subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — ALBERTA — BLACKFOOT — ALBERTA
CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD
WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES**

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada — Alberta Region
Funding Services Directorate.

Purpose

To provide prevention, voluntary care, protection and adoption services to status Indians resident on the Blackfoot Reserve.

Authority or Background

Indian Child and Family Services Directive of March 22, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement is extended to March 31, 1994, with negotiation of a new agreement underway.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the Siksika Family Services Corporation the cost of child welfare and family services.

For Further Information

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SYNCRUDE AGREEMENT

Administered By

Intergovernmental Affairs — Alberta Region Policy Sector.

Purpose

To promote Indian employment and business opportunities with Syncrude Canada, a mineable sands project in Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Authority or Background

This agreement is an extension of an original agreement entered into by Syncrude Canada Ltd., Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), and the Indian Association of Alberta. This renewal included Syncrude Canada Ltd.; INAC and Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) for the federal government; and Municipal Affairs and Housing, Native Services Branch, Career Development and Employment, and Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs for Alberta. The native community is represented by the Athabasca Native Development Corporation (ANDC). This group includes the five local bands and the Métis community.

Time Frame

This agreement will expire June 1993.

Financing and Operation

INAC and EIC share the lead role. The federal and provincial governments equally share the costs. ANDC receives \$150,000 annually for operations.

For Further Information

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 Director Intergovernmental Affairs — Policy Sector
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**CANADA — ALBERTA SOCIAL SERVICES
 ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ARRANGEMENT**

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Alberta Region.

Purpose

As a result of the Canada — Alberta Social Services Administrative Reform Arrangement signed in January 1992, status Indians living off-reserve will, as of April 1992, receive services from the province. Under the arrangement Canada is financially responsible for status Indians residing in Treaty 7 and 8 areas in Alberta while the province is responsible for status Indians off-reserve.

Authority or Background

Treasury Board.

Time frame

Treaty 7 and 8 agreements signed January 1992. Treaty 6 negotiations still ongoing.

Financing and Operation

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada pays on-reserve services and the province pays off-reserve services.

For Further Information

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 Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
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BLOOD IRRIGATION PROJECT***Administered By***

The project is co-ordinated through a tripartite committee of representatives of the federal government (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Industry, Science and Technology Canada (ISTC), Agriculture Canada), Alberta government (Alberta Agriculture, Alberta Environment) and the Blood Tribe. Project management support is provided by staff from each of the participating governments.

Purpose

To provide irrigation infrastructure including turnouts, canals, reservoirs, drop structures and a distribution network to irrigate 25,000 acres on the Blood reserve.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-2/2837 dated December 22, 1988.

Time Frame

Agreement signed February 24, 1989; construction began fiscal year 1989-90 and will end fiscal year 1999-2000.

Financing and Operation

Tripartite funding parties are: federal government (INAC, ISTC, Agriculture Canada); Alberta government \$15.5 million; and Blood Tribe \$10.2 million (1988 dollars). Management support services for this project are provided by personnel from the participating governments.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA INFORMAL
 ARRANGEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE
 PROVIDED TO INDIAN BANDS**

Administered By

Director General, British Columbia Region.

Purpose

To provide services to on-reserve resident children who are in provincial care for protective or statutory purposes.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-11/2135 dated December 1, 1965.

Time Frame

No fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Based on a formula developed from cost breakdown identified by the province, INAC reimburses the province on a per diem basis for the actual cost of protection services related to children in care.

For Further Information

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Program Policy Sector

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**CANADA — NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL
FEDERAL-INDIAN AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO
INDIAN-PROVINCIAL ARRANGEMENTS RESPECTING
CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR
INDIAN BANDS**

Administered By

USNA Nuu-chah-nulth Family and Child Services.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 14 bands through a five-year comprehensive agreement.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1986-2927 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame

The agreement expires on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the USNA Nuu-chah-nulth Family and Child Services the cost of child and family services provided under this agreement.

For Further Information

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Program Policy Sector

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**AGREEMENT WITH YUKON COVERING THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO
INDIAN CHILDREN IN YUKON**

Administered By

Regional Director, Yukon Region.

Purpose

To reimburse Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to, or on behalf of, Indian children in Yukon territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The agreement, which became effective April 1, 1960, has no termination date and could be renegotiated.

Financing and Operation

The department reimburses Yukon up to \$10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year and maintenance costs for Indian children placed in foster homes, group homes or institutions.

For Further Information

Al McDiarmid

Director, Yukon Region

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

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Northern Affairs Program

**FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES**

Administered By

Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To make it possible for the Northwest Territories to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriation acts.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which is currently in the second year of a five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation

Transfer payments are expected to cover all normal operational requirements and are based on a formula instead of the pre-1985 process of annually negotiated grants. The first formula agreement was a five-year trial (1985-86 to 1989-90) to assess its effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory.

Payments

See Table 17-1.

For Further Information

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FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY**Administered By**

Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To make it possible for Yukon to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of Yukon territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriation acts.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which is currently in the second year of a five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation

Transfer payments are expected to cover all normal operational requirements and are based on a formula instead of the pre-1985 process of annually negotiated grants. The first formula agreement was a five-year trial (1985-86 to 1989-90) to assess its effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory.

Payments

See Table 17-2.

For Further Information

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TABLE 17-1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories (Entitlements)

	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)	Projected Actual 1991-92 (\$000)	Estimate 1992-93 (\$000)
Grant	565,798	644,045	709,355	769,950	798,745	832,417

TABLE 17-2

Financial Agreement with Yukon Territory (Entitlements)

	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)	Projected Actual 1991-92 (\$000)	Estimate 1992-93 (\$000)
Grant	170,140	179,741	191,170	219,965	221,115	248,478

**FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON —
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARY*****Administered By***

Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with the government of the Northwest Territories to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon — Northwest Territories Boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1988. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to \$20,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

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**FOREST FIRE PROTECTION FOR LANDS UNDER THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUKON*****Administered By***

Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with the government of Yukon to provide for uniform services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) will protect lands under the administration of the government of Yukon in the same manner as lands under the administration of INAC.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1984. There is no fixed date for termination.

Financing and Operation

INAC has historically provided services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. This agreement does not provide any reimbursement to INAC for expenditures in protecting, from forest fire, lands under the administration of the government of Yukon.

For Further Information

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**FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON —
BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY*****Administered By***

Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with British Columbia to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon — British Columbia boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1962 and amended in 1974. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to \$5,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in respect of planning and implementation of economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991 and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Economic Development Agreement (EDA) is a framework document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Three subsidiary Cooperation agreements worth \$49.9 million, cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments, have been signed pursuant to the framework EDA. Cooperation agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and to identify specific financial commitments.

INAC is the federal body responsible for implementing one of the three Cooperation agreements. Its description follows. See the Industry, Science and Technology Canada and the Forestry Canada chapters for information about the two others.

Payments

No payments are made through the framework Economic Development Agreement. See individual Cooperation agreements.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation for planning and implementation of economic development initiatives in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991 and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$38.6 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee of federal and territorial representatives is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

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FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By

A steering committee chaired by Environment Canada; one member each from the Government of the Northwest Territories and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Flood Damage Reduction

Purpose

To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-Council P.C. 1978-2-377 dated October 4, 1978, and P.C. 187-13-630 dated March 26, 1987.

Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping signed May 2, 1979, by the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame

Agreement terminates March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and INAC.

Flood Risk Mapping

The following are available: flood risk maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, Northwest Territories, and a field survey of storm surges in the Tuktoyaktuk area.

For Further Information

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H. Gerein

Assistant Deputy Minister

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Government of the Northwest Territories

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R. Halliday

Director, Western and Northern Region

Inland Waters Directorate

Environment Canada

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4P 3R4

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INUIT LOAN FUND**Administered By**

Jointly by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To improve the economic and social situation of the Inuit by encouraging and assisting the planned development of Inuit-controlled enterprises. The financial assistance results in the development of viable, self-sustaining Inuit businesses, the generation of employment and local investment opportunity.

Authority or Background

Appropriation Act No. 3, 1953; loan fund conditions approved in 1980.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The Inuit loan fund is a direct loan program of the federal and Northwest Territories governments. Loans are provided solely by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the program is administered by the territory, which at times jointly finances projects.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN —
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY — KAMINURIAK
BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT
AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To provide for co-operative management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou in order to ensure their continued well-being.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreements Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 3, 1982 and expires on June 3, 1992. A commitment has been made to renew the agreement.

Financing and Operation

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is \$30,000. The \$75,000 budget is used to operate a management board which has government and native members. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments

Federal funding is arranged through a 10-year contribution agreement.

For Further Information

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Kevin Lloyd
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Director, Wildlife Branch
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Government of Manitoba
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**CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES —
COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME
COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS
ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT
AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada,
Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, and Northwest
Territories Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To co-operatively manage the Porcupine caribou herd and to
protect and maintain its habitat.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act;
Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordin-
ance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed October 26, 1985 for an indefinite
period.

Financing and Operation

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada and Environment Canada), Yukon and the
Northwest Territories. Canada's share is \$30,000. The \$80,000
budget is used to operate a management board. Programs are
funded by the administering departments.

Payments

Federal funding is arranged through three-year contribution
agreements.

For Further Information

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 Whitehorse, Yukon
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CANADA — YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the government of Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives undertaken in planning and implementing economic development in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991 and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling framework document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Six subsidiary Cooperation agreements worth \$37.7 million, cost-shared 70/30 by the federal and territorial governments, have been signed pursuant to the

framework EDA. Cooperation agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives, and to identify specific financial commitments.

INAC is the federal body responsible for implementing three of the six Cooperation agreements. These are described on the following pages. See the Industry, Science and Technology Canada and Forestry Canada chapters for information about the other three.

Payments

No payments are made through the framework EDA. See individual Cooperation agreements.

For Further Information

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CANADA — YUKON EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the government of Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation for the planning and implementation of economic development initiatives in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.
 Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991 and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$5 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — YUKON EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT:
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT****Administered By**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the government of Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in the planning and implementation of mineral development initiatives in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991 and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$9 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial government. A management committee with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

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**CANADA — YUKON EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT:
RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT****Administered By**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the government of Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in the planning and implementation of renewable resource development initiatives in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991 and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$9 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

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CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT**Administered By**

The Strathcona Sound Monitoring Committee comprising federal and territorial representatives and one from Arctic Bay.

Purpose

This agreement funded construction of infrastructure facilities, including an airport, dock, roads and a townsite. In return, the federal government acquired an 18% equity interest in the mine, which it sold in 1986 to Mineral Resources International Ltd.

The project provides significant benefits to Canada, which are monitored by the committee: the Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; there is a major opportunity for Canadian shipping.

Authority or Background

The government approved the agreement in March 1974 based on the policy statement "Canada's North 1970-1980."

Time Frame

The mine is expected to operate until at least 1995.

Payments

The cost to the federal government for the airport, dock and road was \$11.5 million. Portions have been recovered, in accordance with the agreement. The mine has now fulfilled all of its financial obligations to the federal government.

For Further Information

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Industry, Science and Technology Canada

The mission of Industry, Science and Technology Canada (ISTC) is to promote international competitiveness and excellence in Canadian industry, science and technology.

ISTC's main responsibilities are to:

1. develop and promote industry and science policies and programs to build a climate for sustainable, long-term economic growth;
2. act as an advocate within the federal government for the interests of the industrial and scientific communities;
3. encourage innovation, technology adoption and research and development to improve competitiveness;
4. foster and recognize excellence in industry, science and technology;
5. support efforts of Canadian businesses — particularly small- and medium-sized businesses — to expand domestic and international sales; and
6. champion the growth of a Canadian scientific community and culture.

In addition, ISTC is responsible for regional development in Northern Ontario, for aboriginal people's economic development across Canada, and for the continuing development of the tourism industry.

To ensure the widest possible dissemination of information and advice, the department maintains offices in every province and territory. In each ISTC regional office, an international trade centre assures direct contact with the trade promotion services of External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

The department is led by the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and two colleague ministers: the Minister for Science and the Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism).

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CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By

Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada.

Purpose

1. To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians within their own province, to other provinces and internationally.
2. To collect information on how frequently Canadians travel, the most popular seasons for travel, and the characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
 - a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities; and
 - b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller.

Authority or Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

A continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, through Tourism Canada, is responsible for conducting a quarterly basic survey utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any or in all quarters of the year. The survey has been carried out every other year since 1980.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments

No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The Tourism Canada budget for this program is approximately \$800,000.

For Further Information

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL TRADE MARKETPLACE — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose

Rendez-vous Canada is an international marketplace for U.S. and overseas wholesale buyers, held annually in a major convention centre in Canada for the purpose of buying and selling Canadian tourism attractions, facilities and services.

Authority or Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

Annually, in April or May.

Financing and Operation

The activity regularly involves financial cooperation with provinces and related Canadian trade partners.

For Further Information

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Canada Directorate — Marketing
Tourism Canada
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
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SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT***Administered By***

Statistics Canada and Entrepreneurship and Small Business Office.

Purpose

To improve the availability of data on various aspects of small business in order to meet the data requirements of small businesses and public, institutional and private sector users of small business data.

Authority or Background

Statistics Act and Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Financing and Operation

The Small Business Statistics Data Base is the result of extensive federal-provincial consultation and co-operation. The project is being jointly funded by ISTC and provincial and territorial ministries of industry and small business.

The project has several outputs. *Small Business Profiles* provides a statistical overview of 682 industries by province — detailing profits, expenses, sources of capital, business counts, and start-ups and failures. *Sales per Selling Area of Independent Retailers* provides data on space utilization by location, e.g., on street or shopping malls. *Employment Dynamics* is a special tabulation displaying job creation and job loss by life status; that is, a new business entity, a continuing business entity or one that has terminated operation during the period under consideration. *Wage and Salary Earners* provides the age, sex and income of workers in Canada by size and type of employer. The *Employment and Payroll* survey provides data by size of business in Canada.

Payments

The project got underway in 1986 and is in a new four-year phase (1989-93). The \$2.8 million cost will be shared by Statistics Canada, ISTC and provincial and territorial governments. The ISTC share is estimated at \$377,000 a year.

For Further Information

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 Statistics Canada
 Jean-Talon Building
 Ottawa, Ontario
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 Tel.: (613) 951-5967

John Lorenz
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 Entrepreneurship and Small Business Office
 Industry, Science and Technology Canada
 235 Queen Street
 Ottawa, Ontario
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NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON CROSS BORDER SHOPPING**Administered By**

Private sector partners.

Purpose

The National Task force on Cross Border Shopping (NTFCBS) was established in 1990 by private and public sector partners including businesses, consumers, labour, municipal, provincial and federal governments to address issues related to cross border shopping impacts.

Authority and Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

September 1990 to October 1993 (or longer).

Financing and Operation

New Brunswick, Manitoba and Ontario have contributed funds to the task force (\$10,000, \$10,000 and \$130,000 respectively) and to specific research projects undertaken by its competitiveness and communications committees. The federal share of \$445,000 has come from ISTC (\$315,000), Agriculture (\$80,000), Finance (\$40,000) and ACOA (\$10,000) as of March 31, 1992. Federal involvement is managed by the Distribution Service Industries Directorate of ISTC's Capital Goods and Service Industries Branch which has been working to bring provincial governments into the project. Quebec and British Columbia will be joining and making contributions.

For Further Information

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 Distribution Service Industries
 Industry, Science and Technology Canada
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WESTERN PROVINCES ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRIES BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT STUDY**Administered By**

Environmental Affairs Branch.

Purpose

To identify specific projects and business approaches for western co-operation and collaboration to facilitate and promote the development of the environmental industries in the four western provinces. To meet these objectives, the Western Provinces Environmental Industries Business Development Study is divided into three main parts:

1. Statistical description of the industry;
2. Analysis of industry structure, performance and capabilities; and
3. Business development opportunities and recommendations.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into an agreement and to jointly fund the study was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1991-1/2121.

Time Frame

December 1, 1991 to October 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The total cost of this study is \$180,000. A steering committee comprised of the following members oversees and manages this study. The cost is shared in the following fashion:

Alberta Economic Development and Trade	\$22,500
British Columbia Regional and Economic Development	\$22,500
Manitoba Industry, Trade and Tourism	\$22,500
Saskatchewan Economic Diversification and Trade	\$22,500
Industry, Science and Technology Canada	\$60,000
Western Economic Diversification Canada	\$30,000

For Further Information

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**CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL AND MARKET
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIMDP) — BRITISH
COLUMBIA MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS*****Administered By***

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

The CIMDP was established to stimulate the growth of the secondary wood manufacturing industry of British Columbia through industrial and export market development initiatives in North American and overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into the first tripartite agreement was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1988-9/2442. Participants are ISTC, the British Columbia Ministry of International Business and Immigration, and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame

June 15, 1988 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government and British Columbia have each agreed to contribute up to 40% or \$2.74 million. Industry will contribute 20% or up to \$1.37 million. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Sector Campaigns Program. The program is administered by COFI under the direction of a steering committee and each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by ISTC's Forest Industries Branch, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

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**CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (COMDP) — WESTERN CANADA WOOD
PRODUCTS*****Administered by***

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP — Western Canada was established to consolidate and co-ordinate the overseas market development efforts of Canada, two provinces and two industry associations in Western Canada in carrying out activities to broaden the market base for the wood products industries in Western Canada, to reduce their dependence on the highly cyclical North American market and to encourage the better utilization of resources through the promotion and export of wood products, with increased emphasis on value-added products.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a multi-party agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1991-3/297. Participants are ISTC and External Affairs and International Trade Canada; the British Columbia Ministry of Development, Trade and Tourism; the Alberta Ministry of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife; the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI); and the Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA).

Time Frame

January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will contribute \$15.61 million to the five-year COMDP. British Columbia and Alberta together will provide another \$15.61 million; and a third \$15.61 million contribution will be shared by COFI and AFPA. The federal

share is contributed under ISTC's Forest Industries Program. The project is operated by COFI under the direction of a steering committee and each party has voting rights proportionate to its level of contribution. Federal involvement is administered by the Forest Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the provincial governments and the associations in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

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CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — ALBERTA WOOD PRODUCTS***Administered By***

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP — Alberta was established to support the Alberta wood products industry's entry into the COMDP — Western Canada project by helping its members become more familiar with offshore forest products export markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1991-7/799. Participants are ISTC, the Alberta ministry of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife and the Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA).

Time Frame

April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government and Alberta have agreed to each contribute \$200,000 to the two-year project while the industry share of the funding is estimated at \$133,000. The federal share is provided under ISTC's Forest Industries Program. The project is operated by the AFPA under the direction of a management committee composed of a representative from each funding partner. Federal involvement is administered by the Forest Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the Alberta government and AFPA in setting and

approving an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

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CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — EASTERN CANADA WOOD PRODUCTS***Administered By***

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP — Eastern Canada was established to consolidate and co-ordinate the overseas market development efforts of the federal government, six provincial governments and five industry associations in Eastern Canada in carrying out activities to broaden the base of the market for the wood products industry in Eastern Canada, to reduce the dependence of the wood products industry of Eastern Canada on the highly cyclical North American market and to encourage the better utilization of resources through the promotion and export of wood products, with increased emphasis on value-added products.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a multiparty agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1990-4/1364. The federal government is represented by ISTC and External Affairs and International Trade Canada; Quebec by the Ministry of International Affairs, the Ministry of Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Forestry; Ontario by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Technology; Nova Scotia by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Technology and the Ministry of Lands and Forests; New Brunswick by the Ministry of Commerce and Technology; Newfoundland by the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture; and Prince Edward Island by the Ministry of Energy and Forestry. The wood products industry is represented by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; the Quebec Lumber Manufacturers' Association; the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers' Association; and the Maritime

Lumber Bureau, which also represents the Newfoundland Lumber Producers' Association.

Time Frame

January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, the provinces (collectively) and the industry associations (collectively) have agreed to each contribute \$2.46 million. The federal share is provided under ISTC's Forest Industries Program. The project is operated by the Bureau de promotion des industries du bois (BPIB) under the direction of a steering committee composed of a representative from each party to the agreement. Federal involvement is administered by the Forest Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with all participants in setting and approving an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation and co-ordination regarding economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ISTC manages the framework ERDA in Ontario. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is responsible for the Atlantic provinces; and Western Economic Diversification Canada manages the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces. ISTC's powers respecting regional development in Quebec were transferred by Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-1111 dated June 13, 1991, to the Minister responsible for the Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec). ISTC still co-ordinates a number of activities conducted

under the ERDAs, even though most are now under the responsibility of FORD(Q).

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements)/Cooperation agreements, or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing nine of the ERDA subagreements/Cooperation agreements or MOUs still in effect as of December 31, 1991. (See Table 18-1.)

ERDA Payments

In 1990-91, federal expenditures under the Canada — Quebec ERDA subsidiary agreement where ISTC was the responsible federal body totaled \$6,604,900. In 1990-91, \$6,033,761, was expended under the Canada — Quebec Tourism Development Subsidiary Agreement (1985-1990) which expired on March 31, 1990.

In 1990-91, federal expenditures under the Canada — Alberta ERDA subsidiary agreements where ISTC was the responsible federal body totaled \$7,909,577.

For Further Information

For subsidiary agreements listed in Table 18-1, contact the ISTC senior managers listed at the end of this chapter.

CANADA — ONTARIO

ERDA 1984

Signed

November 2, 1984.

Effective date

November 2, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;
2. to improve opportunities for Ontarians to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in a

TABLE 18-1

ERDA Subagreements/Cooperation Agreements and MOUs for which Industry, Science and Technology Canada is responsible
In Effect at December 31, 1991

	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Costs (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
PAN — ATLANTIC					
International Tourism Marketing	17/07/91	01/04/91	31/03/94	10,000	6,000
Total				10,000	6,000
NEWFOUNDLAND					
Tourism and Historic Resources	17/05/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	20,000	14,000
Total				20,000	14,000
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND					
Tourism Development	31/10/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	9,000	5,220
Total				9,000	5,220
NOVA SCOTIA					
Tourism Development	04/12/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	19,300	10,900
Total				19,300	10,900
QUEBEC					
Science and Technology Development	10/06/85	10/06/85	31/01/92 ^a	103,600	51,800
Total				103,600	51,800
ONTARIO					
Northern Development (Tourism portion)	04/11/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	15,000	7,500
Total				15,000	7,500
SASKATCHEWAN					
Tourism	17/10/91	17/10/91	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Total				10,000	5,000
ALBERTA					
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	08/06/84	08/06/84	31/03/94	—	—
Northern Development	02/10/85	01/04/86	31/03/92	40,000	20,000
Total				40,000	20,000
Grand total				226,900	120,420

^a Includes an extension signed 30/07/91.

manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region in the province by consulting and coordinating, where possible, the planning and implementation of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments.

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada — Ontario ERDA was in effect as of December 31, 1991. (See Table 18-2.)

Payments

In 1990-91, there were no federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where ISTC was the responsible federal body.

For Further Information

1. for the ERDA, contact
Hal McGonigal
Administrator, FedNor
302 Queen Street East
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 1Z1
Tel.: (705) 942-1327
2. for the subsidiary agreement, or portion thereof, where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 18-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT ON THE FINANCING OF THE NATIONAL OPTICS INSTITUTE

Administered By

Electronics and Information Products Industries.

Time Frame

This agreement was signed August 21, 1989, took effect April 1, 1990, and expires March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The Canada — Quebec Agreement on the Financing of the National Optics Institute complements the Canada — Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement on Science and Technology Development — but is not part of it.

Canada and Quebec equally share the \$36 million cost of helping the optics institute grow and market the results of its research and development.

Payments

In 1990-91, federal disbursements totaled \$4,505,000.

For Further Information

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Electronic and Information Products Industries
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
800 Tour de la Place Victoria
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Economic Development Agreements (EDAs)

Development agreements similar to the ERDAs also exist between the federal government and the governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Northwest Territories in 1982 and later extended to 1991. The EDA with Yukon was signed in 1984 and expired June 4, 1989. New EDAs with Yukon and the Northwest Territories were signed in 1991 and expire March 31, 1996.

TABLE 18-2

Canada — Ontario ERDA Subagreement in Effect December 31, 1991

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Northern Ontario Development	Industry, Science and Technology	04/11/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	95,000	47,500
Total					95,000	47,500
Components:						
Forestry	Forestry Canada				50,000	25,000
Minerals	Energy, Mines and Resources				30,000	15,000
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology				15,000	7,500

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the federal minister responsible for co-ordinating activities under the framework EDAs. Specific initiatives under each framework EDA are implemented by subsidiary (subagreements)/cooperation agreements or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are the responsibility of the federal and territorial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing three existing EDA-related cooperation agreements. (See tables 18-3 and 18-4.)

CANADA — YUKON

Also in place, although not a part of EDA, is a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for co-operative efforts in science and technology. This MOU was signed September 9, 1987, by Yukon, ISTC, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The expiry date is September 9, 1992.

Payments

The federal government paid \$374,500 in 1990-91 under tourism and small business subsidiary agreements as part of the

1984 Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement. The two subagreements expired March 31, 1991.

For Further Information

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Industry, Science and Technology Canada
300 Main Street, Suite 210
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2B5
Tel.: (403) 667-3921

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Payments

The federal government spent \$2,402,004 in 1990-91 under tourism and small business subsidiary agreements as part of the Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement. The two subagreements expired on March 31, 1991.

TABLE 18-3

Canada — Yukon EDA Cooperation Agreements in Effect December 31, 1991

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Costs (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Small Business	Industry, Science and Technology	24/02/92	01/04/91	31/03/96	3,000	2,100
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology	24/02/92	01/04/91	31/03/96	9,000	6,300
Total					12,000	8,400

TABLE 18-4

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Cooperation Agreement in Effect December 31, 1991

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Costs (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Tourism and Entrepreneurship	Industry, Science and Technology	24/02/92	01/04/91	31/03/96	8,565	5,995
Total					8,565	5,995

For Further Information

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Industry, Science and Technology Canada
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Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8570

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

No agreements remain in effect as this program is winding up. In 1990-91, federal expenditures under the Special Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA) agreements were \$2,200,000. The cash flow will continue until March 31, 1993. The purpose of the program was to improve job opportunities and incomes for rural residents in Western Canada, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry.

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Department of Justice Canada

Department of Justice Canada was established in 1868 and operates under the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the department and oversees all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, Department of Justice Canada interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and administration of four federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Assistance to Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Criminal Injuries Compensation Programs and Other Services for Victims of Crimes	19-1
Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law	19-2
Native Courtworker Program	19-3
Assistance to the Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act	19-4

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND OTHER SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMES

Administered By
Programs Directorate.

Purpose
To provide compensation to innocent victims of violent crime for losses incurred as a result of the injury, death or disability of the victim, the maintenance of a child born as a result of sexual assault, losses to dependants as a result of a victim's death and other reasonable expenses.

Authority or Background
Annual appropriation acts.

Authority is provided under Order-in-Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order-in-Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Time Frame

The first federal-provincial/territorial cost-sharing agreement covering compensation programs came into effect on January 1, 1973, and there were revisions in 1977 and 1987. The 1987-90 agreement increased funding for criminal injuries compensation programs and established the Victim Assistance Fund to provide limited funding for other services and programs. The agreements were extended to cover 1990-91.

Financing and Operation

Provinces and territories operate their own compensation programs. Some 46 crimes are covered by the federal-provincial/territorial compensation agreement.

According to the financing agreement, the federal government contributes:

1. for criminal injuries, — up to 50% of compensation paid, based on the greater of \$50,000 or 25 cents for each person in the province or territory; and
2. for approved services not covered by other government agreements — 10 cents for each person in the province or territory, or at least \$50,000.

To receive the federal payment, provinces and territories complete a detailed claim form and supply documentation.

See Table 19-1.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
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Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Agreements Respecting Federal Financial Support of Programs and Services for Victims of Crime

	Actual 1988-89 (\$)	Actual 1989-90 (\$)	Estimates 1990-91 (\$)
Newfoundland	111,926	85,770	143,250
Prince Edward Island	50,000	50,740	75,070
Nova Scotia	301,919	310,380	312,060
New Brunswick	167,451	198,659	203,930
Quebec	2,323,720	2,341,045	2,366,770
Ontario	3,300,780	3,349,325	3,405,920
Manitoba	379,645	379,470	381,465
Saskatchewan	353,920	378,535	350,105
Alberta	798,534	790,545	787,386
British Columbia	1,044,400	1,073,126	1,096,095
Yukon	117,344	98,896	175,185
Northwest Territories	121,025	94,985	119,619
Total	9,070,664	9,151,476	9,416,855

Note: The federal contributions to provinces and territories are paid on a "lag" year basis (one year in arrears) upon receipt of the claim.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By
Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To provide across Canada a minimum standard of legal aid services to economically disadvantaged people involved in criminal cases.

Authority or Background

Annual appropriation acts.

Authority is provided under Order-in-Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order-in-Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Financing agreements are in place with all provinces and both territories.

Time Frame

Early in 1972, the federal government decided, in principle, to financially support provinces providing legal aid. Agreements for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973. The financial provisions have been renegotiated periodically to improve the federal

contribution. A three-year legal aid agreement covering adult criminal and young offender cases ended in 1990. Until new financial arrangements are agreed to, federal contributions to the Legal Aid Program are limited to the total contributions paid in 1989-90.

Federal-territorial agreements also cover civil legal aid.

Financing and Operation

Generally, under the terms of the financing agreements, federal contributions for adult criminal legal aid are approximately 50% of national shareable expenditures.

Federal contributions for young offender legal aid are the lesser of a per capita amount or 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures.

The provinces are responsible for the operation of legal aid programs. Provinces also determine the financial circumstances under which an applicant for legal aid may be approved.

Under the adult criminal and young offenders legal aid agreements, coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. offences contrary to an act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. all summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an act of Parliament, or ii) a regulation made pursuant to an act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, it is likely that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment for adult offenders or open or secure custody for young offenders, or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of legal aid;
3. proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3 for adults and 1 and 2 for young persons; and
5. appeals by an accused, whether an adult or a young person, in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; and appeals by an adult accused in matters referred to in paragraph 3, where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to request the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

For young offenders, the agreement also includes coverage for services provided to eligible persons at any stage of a proceeding under the act for which a young person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.

In order to receive the annual federal contribution, provinces and territories must submit a detailed claim form with supporting documents.

See Table 19-2.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Corporate Policy and Programs Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-2

Estimated Contributions by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult and Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreements

	Actual 1989-90 (\$)	Actual 1990-91 (\$)	Actual 1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	1,695,298	1,695,298	1,695,298
Prince Edward Island	210,658	210,658	210,658
Nova Scotia	3,145,401	3,145,401	3,145,401
New Brunswick	1,229,150	1,229,150	1,229,150
Quebec	16,042,791	16,042,791	16,042,791
Ontario	41,208,986	41,208,986	41,208,986
Manitoba	3,384,597	3,384,597	3,384,597
Saskatchewan	2,539,023	2,522,647	2,532,084
Alberta	6,455,923	6,455,923	6,455,923
British Columbia	8,998,625	8,998,625	8,998,625
Yukon	418,895	418,082	418,082
Northwest Territories	1,617,128	1,617,128	1,617,128
Total	86,946,475	86,929,286	86,938,723

Note: In the February 1990 budget, the federal government decided to limit funding of the Legal Aid Program for 1990-91 and 1991-92 to the same level as 1989-90.

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to native persons (including young native persons) in the criminal justice system. The native courtworker helps natives (status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit) to understand the nature of the criminal charges against

them and refers them to legal or other resources. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of native people, as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority or Background

Annual appropriation acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

This is a program under which the Department of Justice Canada enters into financing agreements with provincial and territorial governments, which in turn negotiate with a carrier agency to administer a courtworker program for the benefit of native people. In the case of Manitoba, the program is administered by the Manitoba Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the program are as follows:

1. the program must serve status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit people alike;
2. the program must be administered by an organization, agency or department selected by the province/territory to administer a native courtworker program;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice Canada must be limited to providing criminal courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance halfway houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programs, etc.); and
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker program must be borne by the province involved.

See Table 19-3.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Corporate Policy and Programs Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

	Actual 1989-90 (\$)	Actual 1990-91 (\$)	Actual 1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	84,500	84,500	102,081
Quebec	451,100	471,850	492,150
Ontario	477,667	542,590	702,850
Manitoba	282,900	274,150	265,600
Alberta	957,750	946,050	954,100
British Columbia	712,509	774,624	937,992
Yukon	129,138	124,000	135,011
Northwest Territories	286,180	327,448	394,891
			+112,831 ^a
Total	3,381,744	3,545,212	4,097,506

^a Adjustments for Young Offenders

ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES PURSUANT TO THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To support the Young Offenders Act and improvements to programs and services available to young offenders throughout Canada.

Authority or Background

The Young Offenders Act.

Cost-sharing agreements are currently in place with all provinces and both territories.

Time Frame

Agreements were effective from April 2, 1984 to March 31, 1989. However, pending the negotiation of new arrangements, or until at least one year's notice of termination is given in writing, the federal government is required to continue its funding to the provinces and territories at a level not to exceed the amount payable for the fiscal year that ended March 31,

1989. The federal government has advised the provinces and territories that it will not increase this level in the foreseeable future (generally understood to be the next five years).

Financing and Operation

The agreements expand the range of services previously shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan, increasing the overall federal contribution to the juvenile justice system.

The essential financial elements are that the federal government contributes:

1. 50% of the total costs associated with the provision of residential services (secure and open custody, and post-adjudication detention), alternative measures and judicial interim release programs;
2. 50%, less a base-year deduction, for pre-dispositional reports, assessments, screening services, review boards, and dispositional supervision services (primarily probation); and
3. pending the negotiation of revised agreements, annual contributions are not to exceed 1988-89 funding levels.

Concomitantly, a number of transitional support programs were initiated to assist the provinces/territories and private sector agencies active in juvenile justice in implementing the new legislation, i.e., the development of automated information systems compatible with the records provisions of the act, the development/implementation of innovative/effective services for dealing with young offenders, and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the general public.

See Table 19-4.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Corporate Policy and Programs Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19-4

Payments made to the Provinces and Territories for Provision of Services
Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act, as of March 31, 1992

	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	4,436,558	4,743,000	4,109,000	4,462,000	4,743,000
Prince Edward Island	1,020,456	1,934,241	1,934,241	1,934,241	1,934,241
Nova Scotia	4,369,481	5,870,821	5,870,821	5,870,821	5,495,821
New Brunswick	3,915,719	4,594,808	4,594,808	4,594,808	4,594,808
Quebec	27,287,182	26,578,061	26,578,061	26,578,061	26,578,061
Ontario	54,453,127	56,677,207	56,677,207	56,677,207	56,677,207
Manitoba	5,523,708	5,683,989	5,683,989	5,683,989	5,683,989
Saskatchewan	6,818,737	7,091,854	7,091,854	7,091,854	7,091,854
Alberta	12,963,677	14,132,693	13,467,936	14,132,693	14,132,693
British Columbia	15,635,546	16,473,097	16,473,097	16,473,097	16,473,097
Yukon	941,793	1,055,365	1,055,365	1,055,365	1,055,365
Northwest Territories	2,799,297	3,329,781	3,329,781	3,329,781	3,329,781
Total	140,165,281	148,164,917	146,866,160	147,883,917	147,789,917

Note: The amounts listed may be subject to change as claims are finalized.

Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since then, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for labour education, research into the impacts of technological change, labour-government employee exchanges, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial, territorial and international agencies in undertaking research and policy development on issues of concern to women in employment. It produces a wide range of information, conducts educational programs, administers contributions and grants and operates a reference centre.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing occupational safety and health in the above industries as well as in the operation of trains, aircraft and ships; in the petroleum industry on Crown lands; and in the federal public service.

Labour Canada serves the public through six regional offices:

Atlantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland and Labrador;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec with the exception of the Outaouais region and Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories;

Capital Region

Ottawa headquarters, consists of the National Capital Region and environs on both sides of the Ontario — Quebec border;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario and the portion of the Northwest Territories east of the Manitoba/Saskatchewan border, excluding Baffin Island;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon, and the remainder of the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the department seeks formal and informal consultation with labour and business representatives to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and to keep open channels of communication among the parties involved in various aspects of Labour Canada's mandate. In this respect, Labour Canada was involved in establishing the Canadian Steel Trade and Employment Congress and the Western Wood Products Forum; these sectorial organizations are responsible for developing joint labour-business responses to problems and issues facing their industries. The department maintains an ongoing dialogue with these and other organizations on matters pertaining to the labour market and industrial relations.

The department's relations with provincial and territorial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and meetings which provide for the discussion of aspects of industrial relations, employment conditions, and occupational safety and health. These activities include federal, provincial and territorial meetings of ministers or deputy ministers of labour and ministers responsible for occupational safety and health, meetings of deputy ministers on International Labour Organization questions, as well as the work of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation.

Under a program dealing with injury compensation, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed by Labour Canada for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the federal public service and of most Crown corporations.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

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ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal, provincial and territorial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards, and occupational safety and health. A series of information and research documents is produced and available upon request, or through Supply and Services Canada on a cost-recovery basis. The documents include: *Industrial Relations Legislation in Canada* and *Employment Standards Legislation in Canada* (biennial) and the *Labour Law Update* (a subscription of six issues per annum).

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose

To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and also accessed by the provinces, territories, business and labour.

Authority or Background

The general mandate of the federal Minister of Labour includes the collection, study and dissemination of information in the labour field.

Time Frame

The time frame for the preparation of the information and research documents varies from ongoing to twenty-four months.

Financing and Operation

Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' and territories' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is wholly provided by the department.

For Further Information

M. Gauvin
Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-0067

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

The program administers and co-ordinates the provision of employment injury compensation to federal government employees pursuant to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses the provincial boards and commissions for their disbursements and costs of adjudicating claims for work injuries made by employees of the federal public service and most Crown agencies.

Authority or Background

Government Employees Compensation Act.

Government Employees Compensation Regulations.

The act sets out who is covered and how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Claims concerning work-related injuries are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada, which forward them to the provincial workers' compensation boards to adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The boards, in turn, submit billings for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit, the department makes payments directly to the compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments

See Table 20-1.

TABLE 20-1**Compensation and Administration Expenses 1990-91**

	Compensation Payments (\$)	Administration Expenses (\$)	Total Payments (\$)
Newfoundland	1,424,333	232,179	1,656,512
Prince Edward Island	440,600	68,875	509,475
Nova Scotia — Federal	3,257,794	475,836	3,733,630
Nova Scotia — CBDC	11,056,096	999,923	12,056,019
Nova Scotia — CBDC (Sect 9A)	4,993,949	359,011	5,352,960
Nova Scotia — Old Silicosis	652,324	49,524	701,848
New Brunswick	1,099,795	189,322	1,289,117
Quebec	13,006,271	2,987,533	15,993,804
Ontario	25,303,845	4,383,810	29,687,655
Manitoba	1,656,440	288,000	1,944,440
Saskatchewan	1,654,700	324,000	1,978,700
Alberta	4,420,738	1,093,424	5,514,162
British Columbia	3,821,145	1,501,182	5,322,327
Total	72,788,030	12,952,619	85,740,649

For Further Information

Injury Compensation Division

Occupational Safety and Health Branch

Labour Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 953-0149

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

(for the federal public service and industries subject to federal labour laws).

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

To prevent accidents and injury to health in the course of employment in enterprises under federal jurisdiction.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety and health in the uranium mining industry in Saskatchewan is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted for Labour Canada by the province.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code, Part II (Occupational Safety and Health), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame

Albeit not by formal agreement, the province of Saskatchewan provides mining inspection services for Labour Canada on a continuing basis.

CANADA — MANITOBA AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Central regional office with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

To prevent accidents and injury to health in the course of employment in enterprises under federal jurisdiction.

To provide, for a fee, certain administrative, inspection, enforcement and related services for the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code, Part II (Occupational Safety and Health), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame

The agreement and compensation to the province is negotiated on an annual basis.

For Further Information

J.W. McLellan

Director General

Occupational Safety and Health Branch

Labour Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3520

Regions

J. Toews

Director, Mountain Region

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 Guy-Favreau Complex
 200 René-Lévesque Boulevard West
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 Tel.: (514) 283-1385

G.J. Blanchard
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 Labour Canada
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 95 Foundry Street, Room 213
 P.O. Box 2967, Station "A"
 Moncton, New Brunswick
 E1C 8T8
 Tel.: (506) 851-6648

G.R. McKnight
 Director, Capital Region
 Labour Canada
 Medfair Building
 6th Floor, 1355 Bank Street
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1H 8K7
 Tel.: (613) 998-0933

WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

Administered By

WHMIS is a nation-wide communication system administered by 13 jurisdictions. Within the federal jurisdiction, Consumer

and Corporate Affairs Canada (CCAC) and Labour Canada (LC) share responsibilities for administration of WHMIS. CCAC's role is directed toward the manufacturers, importers and suppliers of hazardous materials; LC's duty is to ensure that WHMIS is implemented in federal workplaces, undertakings and businesses covered by the Canada Labour Code, Part II.

Purpose

To ensure workers and employers have information on hazardous materials used in the workplace.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code and Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Code.

Time Frame

WHMIS came into force on October 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation

Incorporated into existing occupational safety and health programs of all jurisdictions.

For Further Information

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
 Labour Canada
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0J2
 Tel.: (819) 953-8090

PROGRAM FOR OLDER WORKER ADJUSTMENT (POWA)

Administered By

Older Worker Adjustment Branch, in conjunction with appropriate provincial and territorial government departments.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to older workers across the country who, after working for a long period of time, have no prospects for re-employment following major permanent layoffs.

Authority or Background

Department of Labour Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The Program for Older Worker Adjustment is a jointly financed and administered federal-provincial program.

Payments

Annuities totalling \$73.9 million were purchased in 1991-92. The federal government contributed \$48.1 million and the provinces and territories the remaining \$25.8 million.

For Further Information

Elayne van Snellenberg
Executive Director
Older Worker Adjustment Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada (MCC) reports to Parliament through the Minister of Multiculturalism and Citizenship. It shares major common services with the Department of the Secretary of State.

The overall goal of MCC is full and active citizenship for all Canadians. To achieve this goal the department's programs and policies aim at promoting appreciation of Canadian citizenship as the symbol of all that binds Canadians together; encouraging active and responsible participation in Canadian life; and breaking down the barriers that prevent the exercise of citizenship rights and responsibilities: these barriers include racism, illiteracy, integration problems, and disregard for the rights of others. As well, MCC provides services for acquisition and proof of Canadian citizenship.

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NATIONAL LITERACY SECRETARIAT

The National Literacy Secretariat was established in 1988 as part of a national literacy strategy to help ensure that Canadians have the literacy skills necessary to participate fully in the social and economic life of Canada. The Secretariat acts as a catalyst and facilitator in this national effort. It forges co-operative relationships with the provinces and territories, with voluntary organizations, and with business and labour, in support of five types of activities: developing learning materials; improving co-ordination and information-sharing; increasing public awareness; improving access and outreach; and supporting research.

The program has two funding streams. Through its federal-provincial/territorial stream it sponsors projects that are directed to regional or local needs. Through its national funding stream it supports projects in partnership with a variety of non-governmental and voluntary organizations, both literacy and non-literacy groups and business and labour organizations. Broadly speaking, initiatives with these groups address an issue or concern of relevance to literacy in Canada from a national perspective. The National Literacy Program does not fund direct, ongoing literacy services.

Through its partnerships, the National Literacy Secretariat has funded over 1,400 projects.

For Further Information

Cathy Chapman, A/Director General
National Literacy Secretariat, Citizenship
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1K5
Tel.: (819) 953-5280

CONTINUING COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By

Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship.

Purpose

To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified; and to co-ordinate regular federal-provincial-territorial ministerial conferences relating to these responsibilities. The committee maintains consultation and collaboration among governments in Canada with respect to the domestic implementation of international human rights instruments.

Through working groups, the committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

1. studying of measures taken in the area of employment equity for persons with disabilities;
2. assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada;
3. preparing reports on medical-legal issues which raise human rights concerns, such as organ transplants, testing for AIDS and for drugs in the workplace, and medical research involving human subjects;
4. reviewing federal, provincial and territorial legislation to determine their overall compliance with the American Convention on Human Rights, an international instrument from the Organization of American States;

5. preparing a United Nations declaration and an Organization of American States agreement on the subject of violence against women.

Authority or Background

Committee created by ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983, September 1985 and September 1988 ministerial conferences.

Time Frame

Indefinite. The committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation

Each delegation pays the expenses of its own participation. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its co-ordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate; but, at each meeting to date, provincial and territorial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative is the Assistant Deputy Minister of Citizenship although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to committee meetings.

Payments

Nil.

For Further Information

W. White, Director
Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADIAN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Administered By

Heritage Cultures and Languages Program, Multiculturalism Programs Branch.

Purpose

To foster development of the folkloric performing arts in Canada by providing a forum for skill and professional training and exchange among young folkloric performing artists from all provinces and territories, and by showcasing their talents before a wide audience.

Authority or Background

Part of the minister's mandate under the Canadian Multiculturalism Act.

Time Frame

This program has been in existence since 1974.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared with the host province under a contribution agreement. Federal contributions have been in the order of \$300,000. The host province is encouraged to contract, in consultation with the Multiculturalism Sector, an independent producer/director for the Canadian Heritage Festival.

The Canadian Heritage Festival was first held in 1974 as an element of multiculturalism programming, and has been held with provincial cooperation and support each year, often in conjunction with major celebrations. This is an annual event, usually held in several centres in the host province, over a period of up to a week. The 1991 festival was co-hosted by Manitoba and held in conjunction with Folklorama. The performance phase is preceded by skill development and rehearsal phases, which bring the total running time of the festival to no more than three weeks. The 1992 event was combined with Experience Canada, a Canada 125 project through which 125 youths were trained and then toured schools and communities coast-to-coast for four months.

For Further Information

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Multiculturalism Programs Branch
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National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959, created the National Capital Commission (NCC) as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The 20-member commission is appointed by the governor-in-council. Members include residents of each of the 10 provinces, and the cities of Ottawa, Hull and neighbouring municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The chairperson is the chief executive officer and presides at all meetings. In the chairperson's absence, this responsibility is exercised by the vice-chairperson.

The objects and purposes of the commission were expanded by an amendment to the National Capital Act that received royal assent on September 13, 1988. They are defined in section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance"; and

"To organize, sponsor or promote such public activities and events in the National Capital Region as will enrich the cultural and social fabric of Canada, taking into account the federal character of Canada, the equality of status of the official languages of Canada and the heritage of the people of Canada."

The National Capital Region (NCR), as set out in the act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and comprises an area of about 4,660 square kilometres. The commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

Historical Mandate

The commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land use changes on federal land, to approve land sales of federal lands and to review and approve the appearance of all federal government buildings within the region. In the past, the commission provided planning and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects that benefited the National Capital Region. This assistance was provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and included support for roads, bridges,

public transportation facilities and other projects within the region.

The government also assigned to the commission prime responsibility for official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service.

New Directions

In June 1986, the commission reached a major turning point in its history when the federal government approved a new mandate for the NCC based on three elements:

1. The capital as Canada's meeting place;
2. The capital as a tool for communicating Canada to Canadians (and to the world); and
3. The capital as a place for safeguarding and preserving Canada's treasures.

In approving this new mandate, the government recognized that the capital no longer required the degree of physical development that it did in the early years of its evolution. For that reason, the commission was requested to reduce its involvement in the development of regional infrastructure in the NCR unless such projects met specific federal needs.

With a reduction in its involvement in regional infrastructure development of the NCR, the commission has placed increased emphasis on its role as a catalyst and co-ordinator of the cultural dimension of the national capital, so that it becomes a meeting place with relevance for Canadians across the nation. In this role, the commission is attempting to generate enthusiasm and innovation in the future evolution of the national capital, and to act as a channel for the energy and creativity of the other partners who have an interest and stake in the national capital.

The commission has begun a process of reaching out to all regions of the country. One example is Christmas Lights Across Canada, a program in which the provinces simultaneously illuminate their legislative buildings at the same time as the Prime Minister illuminates the Parliament Buildings.

The commission intends to continue this process of outreach — offering provinces and territories other opportunities to be included in the physical and cultural development of the national capital. It is hoped that these initial discussions will lead to specific developments, events and programs that will give visitors to the national capital a better understanding of the major regions of the country, and the beliefs and customs of the Canadian people.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES**PAGE**

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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT
PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO
MUNICIPALITIES**

Quebec—NCC Roadway Agreement

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region (brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull), it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The commission shares on a 50:50 basis with the province of Quebec the cost of a number of major road projects. The commission's share as specified in a 1972 agreement is estimated at approximately \$259 million (in 1991 dollars). Approximately \$159 million was spent as of March 1992.

Interprovincial Bridges Study

The commission is co-ordinating a joint federal, provincial and regional study of interprovincial bridges in the National Capital Region. Phase 1 of the study was completed at a cost of \$176,000. Phase 2 began 1991 and should be completed in 1993. The costs of the study will total over \$626,000 and will be shared equally between the National Capital Commission

and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The study will assist federal, provincial and regional governments to optimize the use of existing interprovincial bridges and to identify the priorities, costs, land requirements, socio-economic and environmental impacts for other interprovincial bridges and their approach roads.

Grants-in-lieu of Taxes

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which commission property is located — about 10% of all lands in the National Capital Region. This grants' program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a fashion similar to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1991-92, Ontario municipalities received \$10,616,048. Quebec municipalities' share was \$2,418,577.

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TABLE 22-1

Expenditures of the Past Five Years on Existing Agreements

	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
Quebec—NCC Roadway Agreement	6,930,134	9,668,028	7,730,745	4,500,000	2,947,167
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes Ontario (excluding leased properties)	5,877,332	6,650,757	9,790,664	10,265,299	10,616,048
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes Quebec (excluding leased properties)	1,506,796	1,713,345	1,881,047	1,954,302	2,418,577

National Defence

National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the commander in chief of the Canadian Forces. The Cabinet (the executive body of the government), is responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The deputy minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the chief of the defence staff is the senior military adviser to the minister.

The many activities necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). For one, Canadian Forces and departmental personnel provide timely assistance to civil authorities during emergencies, disasters, or when there are internal security threats. As well, the department co-operates with civil authorities by co-ordinating search and rescue operations, taking part in community activities, and assisting in national programs for young people and northern development. Additionally, National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs for allied nations when they are conducted in Canada.

The general aim of research and development in National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions — ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third through contracts to industry, universities and other government departments.

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ARMED ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Administered By

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Purpose

The program concerns the provision of armed assistance to the provinces, territories, and other federal government departments for the maintenance of law and order.

Authority or Background

National Defence Act, Part XI and section 33(1); and Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-131.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of the department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in armed assistance commences on receipt of a requisition from a provincial attorney general or the Solicitor General for assistance to Correctional Services Canada or upon acceptance by the Minister of National Defence of a request from another federal minister. The activity continues until the originator officially terminates the requisition or request.

Financing and Operation

There are three types of armed assistance which may be authorized:

1. Aid of the Civil Power

- In accordance with the National Defence Act, Part XI, a provincial attorney general (or equivalent) may requisition, in writing addressed to the chief of the defence staff (CDS), Canadian Forces assistance in aid of the civil power "in any case in which a riot or disturbance of the peace occurs, or is, in the opinion of the attorney general, considered as likely to occur, and that is beyond the power of the civil authorities to suppress, prevent or deal with."
- Response by the CDS to the requisition is mandatory and the facts presented cannot be disputed, but the extent of armed assistance provided may be determined by the CDS.

2. Armed Assistance to Other Federal Government Departments (National Defence Act, Part II, section 33)

- In accordance with the National Defence Act, Part II, section 33, officers and members of the Regular Force "are at all times liable to perform any lawful duty." Lawful duty has been interpreted to mean any duty within the jurisdiction of the federal government.

- Thus, a minister of another federal government department may request the Minister of National Defence to provide armed assistance in maintaining or enforcing the laws of Canada for which the former has statutory responsibility. The Minister of National Defence may or may not accept the request. The CDS will determine the extent of armed assistance to be provided. Agreements do exist, however, with Solicitor General Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada to provide specific National Defence resources for anti-drug smuggling operations and fisheries incidents.
- Only incremental costs are recovered from other federal government departments when armed assistance is provided.

3. Armed Assistance to Correctional Service Canada

- Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-131, dated January 23, 1975, authorizes the Solicitor General of Canada or the commissioner of penitentiaries to "request" orally (to be confirmed in writing) directly to the CDS that a military force be sent to a federal penitentiary to assist authorities in situations which are or may be beyond the powers of penitentiary staff to control. In practice, such requests are made on a minister-to-minister basis.
- Response is mandatory but the extent of assistance may be determined by the CDS.
- Military assistance is limited to perimeter security tasks unless specific authority otherwise is granted.
- Only incremental costs are recovered by National Defence.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON-DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By

Deputy chief of the defence staff.

Purpose

This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals and by municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and does not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority or Background

Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces, Article 36,40; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of February 27, 1973.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of the department. Requests for services can be made at any time, but the degree to which they are met depends on the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation

The scope of activities in this area includes assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, landslides, hurricanes, snowstorms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or where local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosives, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services and the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable, with the party requesting the use of the services being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate.

Recovery action may be effected at the base, station or regional headquarters level, or at National Defence headquarters.

Payments

Amounts vary depending on the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information**National Defence Headquarters**

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 Director General Public Affairs
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 Tel.: (403) 456-2450, Local 203

National Defence Office of Information
 Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
 FMO Victoria, British Columbia
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 Tel.: (604) 380-2396

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS***Administered By***

Chief of construction and properties.

Purpose

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial, territorial, municipal and Crown agency construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority or Background

A formal agreement between the department and a province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity related to a number of individual projects.

Financing and Operation

Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading of facilities for the purpose of environmental protection and such other improvements to municipal facilities that will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board directives.

Payments

Payments are made directly to the province, territory, municipality or Crown agency responsible for the construction project, in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See Table 23-1.)

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

TABLE 23-1**Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1991-92**

	Project Description	National Defence Contribution (\$000)
Town of Oromocto, New Brunswick	Install Traffic Signal at Main Gate	93
Ville de la Baie, Quebec	Construct Bus Shelter	12
Ville de St Hubert, Quebec	MQ Infrastructure Condition Study	171
City of North Bay, Ontario	Blue Box Program	8
Village of Petawawa, Ontario	Repair Sewage Treatment Plant	63
	Consultants Study / Water and Sewage	24
Township of Pittsburg, Ontario	Blue Box Program	19
	Transfer Water Plant to Township	375
Township of St. Vincent, Ontario	Upgrade Main Access Rd., MTSC Meaford	248
Township of Sydney, Ontario	MQ Infrastructure Condition Study	79
Province of Manitoba	Construct Bypass, Year 4 of 4	303
City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	Construct Crosswalk, Birch/Highway 2	18
City of Edmonton, Alberta	Upgrade Griesback Married Quarters, Year 2 of 4	1,754
District of Chilliwack, British Columbia	Upgrade Sewage Treatment Plant, Year 4 of 5	33
	Vernon Pedestrian Underpass	187

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES***Administered By***

Director general, properties and utilities.

Purpose

To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchised utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities; and, in other cases, to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority or Background

Government contract regulations.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar services) are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available, the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to

villages and other users. For example, water service is provided to the village of Petawawa.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces base or station concerned.

Payments

See Table 23-2.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA***Administered By***

Deputy chief of the defence staff.

Purpose

Several training programs for foreign military personnel are conducted in Canada to help improve the effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various locations. The three current major programs involve

TABLE 23-2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1985-86

	1985-86 (\$000)	1986-87 (\$000)	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)
Newfoundland	4,977	15,817	6,658	6,991	4,243	6,285
Prince Edward Island	1,127	892	888	932	959	974
Nova Scotia	11,172	12,715	11,433	12,005	10,633	14,444
New Brunswick	3,288	3,492	3,507	3,682	4,125	4,140
Quebec	15,616	15,792	14,798	15,538	14,416	18,057
Ontario	29,220	30,568	27,571	28,950	30,282	31,654
Manitoba	5,915	5,466	4,431	4,653	4,893	5,364
Saskatchewan	3,005	2,684	1,819	1,910	1,902	2,026
Alberta	10,028	10,074	9,900	10,395	7,147	10,695
British Columbia	6,629	6,982	7,603	7,983	5,696	7,787
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	13
Northwest Territories	592	160	12	131	134	783
Total	91,569	104,642	88,620	93,170	84,430	102,222

the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands. Air force personnel from all three countries train at Goose Bay, Newfoundland. Members of the British army train in Alberta at Canadian Forces Base Suffield and at Wainwright; while German army trainees travel to CFB Shilo, Manitoba. As well, there are exchange programs for small units throughout the year. Notably, U.S. army reserve units train at CFB Galetown, New Brunswick, each summer; and U.S. air force units train at Goose Bay, and at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta, twice a year.

Federal interaction with the provinces and territories concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver's licences.

Authority or Background

Various international agreements.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

As directed by the government in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the German, British and Netherlands military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training is borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing National Defence training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CANADA

Administered By

Executive Director, Emergency Preparedness Canada.

Purpose

To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Five primary activities are:

1. developing a national civil emergency preparedness policy framework;
2. developing national civil emergency preparedness plans;
3. establishing and maintaining national operational standards and capabilities;
4. creating public awareness;
5. developing and maintaining a national network of federal civil emergency preparedness offices and facilities.

Authority or Background

Emergency Preparedness Act, Chapter 11, S.C., 1988. As announced in the federal budget of February 1992, the government plans to amend this act to transfer the authority for civil emergency planning from Emergency Preparedness Canada to the Minister of National Defence.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) advances civil preparedness in Canada for emergencies of all types and co-ordinates federal emergency planning. EPC arranges for ongoing consultation among departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures. It works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness, to ensure compatibility of arrangements with other orders of government. EPC also co-ordinates federal participation in co-operative international planning initiatives with Canada's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and with the United States (under a formal Canada-U.S. agreement).

EPC performs other emergency-related functions:

1. maintains an emergency co-ordination centre to monitor and report on emergencies and to provide an operations centre to ministers and the Cabinet if needed in an emergency;
2. manages the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program to help the provinces and territories with emergency preparedness projects;
3. administers Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements to help provinces and territories cope with the cost of recuperating from major disasters;
4. trains federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;
5. sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies;
6. informs the public about emergency-related subjects;
7. participates in programs to improve national preparedness, e.g., Continuity of Government (which ensures continuity of government during emergencies cited in the Emergencies Act); Vital Points (which identifies vital facilities, plants and services to be protected if national security is threatened); and Essential Records (which identifies and preserves records essential for government operations during and after an emergency).

EPC is based in Ottawa. It has regional offices in each provincial capital; a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario; and an attaché at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program

The Joint Emergency Preparedness Program was established in 1980. Through it, the federal government, in co-operation with provinces and territories, takes part in emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program costs about \$6.6 million a year. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established in 1970 to help provincial and territorial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. To date, the federal government has contributed more than \$165 million. A formal request to the federal government for cost sharing is made by the appropriate provincial or territorial minister. If approved, payments are made by Treasury Board through supplementary estimates.

Workers' Compensation

Under workers' compensation agreements signed in the early 1960s, the federal government pays 75% of the cost of compensating registered volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, while training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the workers' compensation board of the province or territory concerned.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental co-operation in emergency planning, EPC is negotiating agreements that specify the principles of joint planning and identify the duties of each government. Memoranda of understanding have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

To improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College. The program familiarizes federal, provincial and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for all types of emergencies. There is no charge to participants.

For Further Information

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National Transportation Agency of Canada

The National Transportation Agency of Canada (which replaced the Canadian Transport Commission) has quasi-judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

1. all aspects of railway operations in Canada — excluding railway safety and transportation of dangerous goods — undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
2. the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
3. the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada;
4. the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the agency under the terms of the Motor Vehicle Transport Act, 1987).

The agency reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

As well, the agency authorizes subsidies for:

1. the few uneconomic rail passenger services not yet absorbed by VIA Rail Canada Inc.;
2. uneconomic branch lines; and
3. the movement of commodities by rail and truck within the "select territory" (the Atlantic provinces and Quebec south of the St. Lawrence River and east of Lévis) and westbound from the select territory to other parts of Canada.

On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within the select territory. In addition, the agency administers certain limited subsidies paid under the regional air carrier subsidy policy of 1966 — where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term, but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Atlantic Regional Office.

Purpose

To help manufacturers and producers in the "select territory," i.e., the Atlantic provinces and the portion of Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence River east of Lévis.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act; Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Financing and Operation

The program provides financial assistance to carriers who have reduced their rates on traffic moving within the select territory, and on traffic moving from the select territory to other parts of Canada.

All claims must be substantiated by copies of shipping documents which are audited to determine conformity to acts and regulations. Field audits are also conducted to verify the accuracy of information contained in the documents submitted.

An intra-regional assistance program applies to eligible commodities only. These commodities must have been manufactured or produced and shipped within the select territory. Carriers transporting eligible commodities who reduce their normal rates by 10% may claim reimbursement from the NTA for the 10% reduction. All four modes of transportation (by rail, by water, by air and by truck) may apply for the assistance.

A basic westbound assistance program is available to assist shippers within the select territory to be competitive despite the long distances to the markets of Canada outside the territory.

Under this program, a reduced rate is charged for transportation by rail or by "hire truck" of all goods originating in the select territory and moving westbound to points in Canada outside the territory. This assistance applies regardless of the type of commodity, distance, or costs, and is automatically reflected in the freight rates published by certified carriers.

The amount of the basic westbound assistance is 30%, based on the proportion of the distance travelled in the select territory to the total distance of the shipment. For example, if the freight charges from a point in New Brunswick to a point in Ontario are \$1,000, and the distance within the select territory

is 400 miles, and the distance west of the select territory is also 400 miles, one half of the charges are eligible for a reduction of 30% (or 15% of the total charges) = \$150.

A selective westbound assistance is also available to rail carriers and to hire truck carriers to help producers and manufacturers within the select territory transport their goods at a competitive price to the markets of Canada outside the select territory.

Under this program, an additional reduction of 20% applies over and above the basic westbound program. While the basic assistance applies to all commodities, the additional 20% assistance applies only to an approved list of eligible goods that have been grown, harvested or subjected to a manufacturing process within the select territory and which move from the territory to points in Canada outside it.

As with the basic westbound assistance, the selective westbound assistance is also based on the percentage of the distance of the shipment. For instance, having calculated the amount of basic westbound assistance, if the freight charges from a point in New Brunswick to a point in Ontario are \$1,000, and the distance within the select territory is 400 miles, and the distance west of the territory is 400 miles, one half of the charges are eligible for a reduction of 20% (or 10% of the total charges) = \$100.

Payments

(See Table 24-1.)

For Further Information

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National Transportation Agency of Canada
Atlantic Regional Office
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Moncton, New Brunswick
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Telephone: (506) 851-2529

TABLE 24-1

Payments made under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and the Maritime Freight Rates Act

	Subsidy Payment (\$000,000)
1989	80.6
1990	107.7
1991	105.1

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

The allocation and distribution of funds for this program are determined by Transport Canada. (For more information, see the chapter on Transport Canada.)

WESTERN GRAIN TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

The Western Grain Transportation Subsidy Program provides for payments to eligible railways for the movement of specified grains and crops from western Canada to Thunder Bay or Armstrong in Ontario, and to ports in British Columbia or the port of Churchill in Manitoba, for export. Eligible companies include Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, the British Columbia Railway, and the Central Western Railway. The subsidy supplies the railways with sufficient funds to provide a safe, economic, efficient and adequate rail network for the movement of western grain to export positions without placing an undue burden on shippers.

Authority or Background

Western Grain Transportation Act.

Financing and Operation

Base year costs are established every four years. For each crop year a rate scale, based on variable costs plus a contribution to constant costs, is determined by the agency. A complex formula is used to determine the rate portion to be paid by the government to the railways, and the portion to be paid by the shippers. The amount of the payment is determined by applying the government portion of the approved mileage-based rate scale to the tonnage handled for each movement included in a claim. The act also provides for an additional payment to Canadian National to compensate for extra mileage incurred, as compared to Canadian Pacific, for movements to B.C. ports and for operation of the line to Churchill.

Payments

(See Table 24-2.)

For Further Information

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TABLE 24-2

Payments made under the Western Grain Transportation Act for the past six years

	Subsidy Payment (\$000,000)
1986	671.1
1987	942.1
1988	777.1
1989	568.3
1990	645.2
1991	779.2

Note: The 1988 payments include a recapture of some \$71.7 million from previous years.

PASSENGER-TRAIN SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

Subsidies are paid to railways to compensate them for losses incurred in the operation of passenger-trains declared uneconomic by the agency and which the agency has ordered the railways to continue operating in the public interest. To obtain passenger-train subsidies, the railways must file claims and supporting documentation for each uneconomic passenger-train operated. The subsidy provisions of section 270 apply only to those passenger-trains of railways under federal jurisdiction which are not operated by VIA Rail Canada. At present three passenger-train services, in relatively remote areas of the country, are eligible for section 270 subsidies.

Authority or Background

Section 270 of the Railway Act (from January 1, 1988; prior to that the relevant section was 261).

Financing and Operation

Each calendar year the agency determines the variable costs of each passenger-train service. The amount of subsidy is limited to 80% of the difference between the revenues received by the railway and the variable costs as determined by the agency.

Payments

(See Table 24-3.)

For Further Information

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TABLE 24-3

Passenger-train subsidies for the past six years

	Railway Act Payment (\$000,000)
1986	5.3
1987	5.8
1988	7.8
1989	6.0
1990	5.8
1991	5.7

BRANCH LINE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

Subsidies are paid to railways to compensate them for losses incurred in the operation of branch lines declared uneconomic by the agency and which the agency has ordered the railways to continue operating in the public interest. To obtain branch line subsidies, the railways must file claims and supporting documentation for each uneconomic branch line. Only Canadian National and Canadian Pacific currently receive branch line subsidies, and these subsidies are paid for the operation of branch lines across Canada.

Authority or Background

Section 178 of the National Transportation Act, 1987 (since January 1, 1988).

Financing and Operation

Each calendar year the agency determines the revenues and the variable costs for the operation of branch lines and from these, the actual losses incurred. Total variable costs include all costs incurred on the line, as well as those incurred between the point where traffic leaves or enters the line and its ultimate origin or destination. The amount of subsidy paid is equal to the difference between the revenues received by the railway for traffic originating or terminating on each line and the variable costs as determined by the agency.

Payments

(See Table 24-4.)

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 24-4

Payments related to uneconomic branch lines for the past six years

	Payments — Railway Act		Payments — National Transportation Act
	Section 256 (\$000,000)	Section 258 (\$000,000)	Section 178 (\$000,000)
1986	12.1	3.1	—
1987	11.0	3.8	—
1988	11.5	7.0	—
1989	—	—	22.3
1990	—	—	35.0
1991 ^a	—	—	6.1

^a Based only on claims filed and paid by December 31, 1991.

Public Works Canada

Public Works Canada, established in 1867, operates under the Public Works Act and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works. The department has two major roles: custodian and service agent.

As custodian, the department is responsible for federal office and common use accommodation, certain bridges, highways, dry docks, dams, one canal lock, and the parliamentary precinct.

As service agent, the department provides to the federal government, at market-based rates, architectural and engineering services (including the design, construction, and project management of federal facilities; dredging and fleet services), real estate services (including appraisal and legal survey of real property, market and investment analysis, acquisition and disposal, leasing and commercial letting, and the payment of grants in lieu of property taxes), and property management services (including operation, maintenance and management of buildings and land).

The department's activities are administered under three broad programs: the Services Program, the Real Property Program, and the Crown Corporations Program. The Real Property Program, administered by the department's Accommodation Branch, is of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, which is described in a separate chapter.

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WATER LEVEL CONTROL

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water as an aid to navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others in developing hydroelectric

generation, controlling water supply, and in lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act and the Ottawa River Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Public Works Canada administers a lock and dams on four river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the St. Andrews Lock and Dam at Lockport on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Anglier-Quinze, Temiscamingue, Kipawa and Laniel dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario; and the Rideau Falls Dam on the Rideau River system in Ontario.

Expenditures

1986-87: \$2,098,000; 1987-88: \$2,497,000; 1988-89: \$1,717,000; 1989-90: \$1,840,000; 1990-91: \$1,626,407.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

To provide and maintain at the most economical cost, highways, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of highway projects, as well as the construction and maintenance costs of international, intraprovincial and interprovincial bridges.

Public Works Canada also provides engineering audit services for works executed under federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of seven interprovincial bridges. The following two are examples:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame

The agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation

In the two agreements relating to maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75% of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25%.

In future, however, the department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments

Table 25-1 shows the maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges for the past five years. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two thirds of these costs for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25% for the Perley Bridge have been paid back to the federal government by the provinces.

On several of the other interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

TABLE 25-1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier (\$)	Perley (\$)
1986-87	83,800	167,000
1987-88	1,071,000	694,000
1988-89	15,000	158,000
1989-90	14,000	150,000
1990-91	63,869	1,154,339

NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act.

Description

The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1,946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska-Yukon border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska-British Columbia border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation

On 920 kilometres of the portion of the Alaska Highway located in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance. Since 1961, British Columbia has been responsible for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

On 893 kilometres in Yukon, the federal government, until recently, was responsible for construction and maintenance. Maintenance was carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

However, an agreement has been negotiated which transfers Public Works' capital and maintenance responsibilities to the Yukon territorial government as of April 1992.

Payments

A portion of the Northwest Highway System known as the Shakwak Project is being reconstructed under an agreement with the United States. The project, which began in 1978, includes 80 km of the Haines Road in B.C., 105 km of the Haines Road in Yukon, and 329 km of the Alaska Highway from Haines Junction to the Alaska-Yukon border. The Shakwak reconstruction project is estimated to cost approximately \$279 million, financed entirely by the United States government.

TABLE 25-2

Maintenance and Capital Costs of the B.C. Portion of the Northwest Highway System (\$000)

	Maintenance	Capital	Total
1986-87	12,227	6,561	18,788
1987-88	14,690	14,264	28,954
1988-89	12,799	14,507	27,306
1989-90	11,907	12,500	24,407
1990-91	12,047	9,177	21,224

TABLE 25-3

Maintenance and Capital Costs of the Yukon Portion of the Northwest Highway System (\$000)

	Maintenance	Capital	Total
1986-87	10,620	6,380	17,000
1987-88	10,251	1,057	11,308
1988-89	12,986	1,836	14,822
1989-90	10,559	2,500	13,059
1990-91	12,619	5,823	18,442

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM**Administered By**

Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority or Background

The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame

There is a five-year time limit (including application year) for making an application for a grant under the Municipal Grants Act.

Financing and Operation

These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by the minister.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions, including Indian reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made for property administered by a federal department but leased to, or occupied by, a third party; however, certain such property is prescribed by regulations and so becomes eligible.

Payments

See Table 25-4.

TABLE 25-4

Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures		
	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)
Newfoundland ^a	6,112	3,344	3,034
Prince Edward Island ^b	1,695	2,161	1
Nova Scotia ^a	17,086	22,014	17,909
New Brunswick ^a	23,255	4,300	11,868
Quebec	53,016	50,045	60,448
Ontario	124,618	132,005	149,705
Manitoba	16,089	15,180	13,360
Saskatchewan	7,631	7,613	7,904
Alberta ^c	16,089	19,619	14,642
British Columbia	28,472	25,661	28,470
Yukon Territory	883	976	1,282
Northwest Territories	1,950	995	1,348
Total	296,896	283,913	309,971

^a Increase due to catch up on backlog.

^b 1990 grant application processed in 1991/92.

^c Interim payments only, made to some municipalities in 1990/91.

WHARF DISPOSAL PROGRAM**Administered By**

Accommodation Branch.

Authority and Background

Public Works Act.

Purpose

The wharf disposal program responds to the government's direction that Public Works Canada dispose or divest of properties which no longer support its program mandate. The

department currently has 166 wharves in its custody which do not support its program mandate and which are surplus to requirements.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

As of 1988, the Surplus Marine Disposal activity gives Public Works Canada the authority to make a one-time contribution equal to the estimated cost of demolition, or \$250,000, whichever is lower, to any province or municipality wishing to assume title to these structures. The contribution is made on presentation by the community of an estimate of costs to be incurred in rehabilitating the wharf and the signing of a formal agreement.

Payments

To date, 122 wharves have been transferred under this program in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, at a total cost of \$8.8 million.

For Further Information

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Accommodation Branch
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Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise

The Department of National Revenue Act empowers Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise, with the responsibility for "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act."

The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for the administration of the Customs Act. Customs and Excise also has the legal mandate for the administration of the Customs Tariff, the Special Import Measures Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act, all of which are the legislative responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Customs and Excise has three distinct activities.

The Excise component administers the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act, the Softwood Lumber Products Export Act and other relevant legislation to ensure that duties, taxes and other applicable charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded at least cost to the public and in a manner that ensures the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of the excise process.

The Customs component administers the Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Special Import Measures Act, Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act and other legislation and regulations to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada; and to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as from other forms of unfair import competition.

Customs is also responsible for administering the customs and tariff aspects of the Canada — United States Free Trade Agreement, and trade agreements Canada has with other countries. To determine entitlement benefits of a particular tariff, Customs administers regulations governing the origin of goods and assesses appropriate customs duties.

A third group of corporate elements in the department provides management direction, as well as planning and policy co-ordination and advice in service and administrative areas such as information and technology, policy and consultations and communications, human resource management, and audit and evaluation functions.

Customs and Excise also administers more than 70 pieces of legislation for other departments, notably, Agriculture, Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Industry,

Science and Technology, Statistics Canada and Employment and Immigration.

Customs and Excise also has arrangements in place with various provincial and territorial governments to collect certain fees and taxes and to co-operate in other programs.

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COLLECTION OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By

Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages by travellers up to and including 9.09 litres. Previously, alcoholic beverages in excess of duty free exemptions could not be imported until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial/territorial liquor authorities.

Authority or Background

Administrative agreements with the provincial and territorial liquor authorities via correspondence.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

These agreements include all provinces and Yukon. All liquor imports in excess of the duty free allowance of up to 9.09 litres for each traveller are subject to the following schedule of provincial fees: spirits, 15¢ per 0.0281 L; sparkling wines and champagne, 15¢ per 0.0281 L; other wines, 10¢ per 0.0281 L;

beer, 1¢ per 0.0281 L; and cooler products, 5¢ per 0.0281 L. Agreements with liquor authorities list imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of 9.09 litres require a permit issued by the provincial or territorial liquor authority except in the province of Manitoba. For Manitoba, a schedule of fees for importations greater than 9.09 litres has been established for collection by Customs without a special permit. This schedule of fees is as follows: spirits, 42¢ per 0.0281 L; sparkling wines and champagnes, 20¢ per 0.0281 L; other wines, 16¢ per 0.0281 L; beer, 4¢ per 0.0281 L; and cooler products, 8¢ per 0.0281 L.

Payments

All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited, once each month, in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial or territorial liquor authorities.

For Further Information

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Director, Travellers Assessment and Tax Policy
Travellers Directorate
Sir Richard Scott Bldg., 8th Floor
191 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
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COLLECTION OF ONTARIO GASOLINE AND FUEL TAXES AT CUSTOMS BORDER LOCATIONS

Administered By

Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To assist the province of Ontario in stemming the evasion of provincial taxes on gasoline and fuel products by collecting Ontario taxes on bulk importations of gasoline and fuel products at Customs border locations.

Authority or Background

Customs officers have been authorized by the Ontario Minister of Revenue to collect information and payment of provincial taxes on bulk importations of gasoline and fuel products. The Fuel Tax Act, 1981 and the Gasoline Tax Act provide the legislative base for this program.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

This program is in effect in Ontario only. Upon arrival at the border, the importer must present a completed Ontario tax form to Customs for all bulk importations of gasoline and fuel. At the same time, payment of provincial taxes must be submitted to Customs unless the importer is a collector (that is, registered with the province of Ontario) or if the shipment is a middle distillate fuel that is dyed into a non-taxable fuel under the supervision of a Canada Customs officer.

The Ministry of Revenue for Ontario has agreed to defray the cost of collecting the tax.

Payments

All tax forms and monies collected on behalf of the province of Ontario are forwarded on a weekly basis to the Ontario Ministry of Revenue.

For Further Information

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Transportation Division
Customs Operations
Connaught Building, 5th Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-7191

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PETROLEUM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To identify shipments of petroleum products, supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels, and provide entry documentation and computer printouts to the Ontario and Quebec governments to help prevent fraud and tax evasion on petroleum products.

Authority or Background

Signed agreements from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec authorizing Customs to supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

This program is in operation at the following Quebec and Ontario border locations: Philipsburg, Rock Island, Lacolle, Stanhope, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Lansdowne, Prescott and Cornwall. The Ontario and Quebec governments are responsible for providing Customs border locations with the pre-mixed dye and information and procedural booklets.

For Further Information

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Operations Division
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MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
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COLLECTION OF PROVINCIAL TOBACCO TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS OF TOBACCO INTO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Administered by
Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To collect provincial tobacco taxes on behalf of the province of Quebec on tobacco and tobacco products imported into the province above the tourist exemptions in accordance with Quebec's Tobacco Tax Act which requires that tobacco taxes be paid upon importation into the province.

Authority or Background

Formal agreement between the province of Quebec and Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

This agreement with the province was made on a cost recovery basis. As of January 1, 1992, tobacco and tobacco products in excess of the tourist exemptions are subject to the following tax: 6.88¢ per cigarette; 2.92¢ per gram of loose tobacco; 7.35¢ per tobacco stick; and 95% of the retail price of a cigar.

Payment

All monies collected on behalf of the province of Quebec are paid to the province on a monthly basis. Ongoing compensation payments from the province for this collection are made to Revenue Canada (Consolidated Revenue Fund) on a monthly basis.

For Further Information

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COLLECTION OF PROVINCIAL SALES TAX IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Administered by
Customs and Excise.

Purpose

To collect provincial sales tax for the province of Quebec on non-commercial importations from outside Canada into the province of Quebec as a means of enforcing a clause in the Quebec Retail Sales Tax Act which requires that provincial sales tax be paid upon importation into the province if the goods are to be consumed in Quebec.

Authority or Background

Formal agreement with the province of Quebec.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The agreement to collect provincial sales tax for the province of Quebec was made on a cost recovery basis.

All non-commercial importations in excess of the tourist exemptions are subject to Quebec's provincial sales tax at a rate of 8% in addition to all applicable federal duties and taxes.

Payments

All monies collected on behalf of the province of Quebec are paid to the province on a monthly basis. Ongoing compensation payments from the province for this collection are made to Revenue Canada (Consolidated Revenue Fund) on a monthly basis.

For Further Information

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Revenue Canada, Taxation

The income tax system is vital to the funding and delivery of social and economic programs in Canada. It influences virtually all aspects of society, from individual quality of life to international competitiveness.

The mission at Revenue Canada, Taxation, which reports to Parliament through the Minister of National Revenue, is to support Canada's social and economic progress by achieving excellence in the operation of the income tax system.

Revenue Canada, Taxation will realize its mission through a highly capable work force dedicated to ensuring all obligations are understood and honoured, all entitlements are received and all its clients are treated in accordance with the department's policy paper, the "Declaration of Taxpayer Rights."

Revenue Canada, Taxation is committed to quality service built on

- responsiveness and accessibility;
- fairness and responsible enforcement;
- simplicity and clarity; and
- efficiency and continuous improvement.

Revenue Canada, Taxation is also committed to a quality work environment built on

- leadership, teamwork and trust;
- quality training and professional development;
- creativity and innovation; and
- recognition and rewards.

The department collects the federal income tax of individual taxpayers, as well as their provincial and territorial taxes in all provinces and territories except Quebec. It collects federal corporate taxes and also provincial taxes on behalf of all provinces except Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. The department also collects Canada pension plan contributions and unemployment insurance premiums.

Revenue Canada, Taxation distributes benefits such as the Goods and Services Tax Credit to millions of Canadians and their families. The department also administers provincial tax credit programs on behalf of the provinces.

Under Canada's self-assessment system of taxation, taxpayers provide the facts about their income and deductions and calculate their tax payable.

Departmental plans and policies are developed at headquarters. Six assistant deputy ministers and two directors general, who report directly to the deputy minister, are responsible for the following branches: Communications and Consultations,

Corporate Affairs, Taxation Programs, EDP Systems and Technology, Human Resources, Finance and Administration, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Appeals.

Thirty-seven district offices provide the main point of contact between the department and Canada's individual and corporate taxpayers. They conduct audits and handle activities that require communication with taxpayers by telephone or in person. From these district offices, taxpayers obtain the forms required to fulfil their tax obligations and all the information needed to complete their tax returns. District office staff answer telephone and over-the-counter enquiries concerning notices of assessments, taxpayer refunds, payment of tax in arrears and late-filed returns. Taxpayers also contact district offices to apply for authorization to destroy records and files.

The processing of returns takes place in the taxation centres, which send out notices of assessment to taxpayers and forward requests to Supply and Services Canada to issue refunds, whether by cheque or direct deposit. When processing is completed, tax files are stored at the centres.

The taxation centres also answer taxpayers' letters of enquiry and handle all correspondence pertaining to the filing of returns and to assessment notices. Individuals, corporations, employers and non-residents remit their tax instalments to these centres either directly or through financial institutions.

Revenue Canada, Taxation has divided Canada into five regions, for administrative purposes, with a central office in each region responsible for operations. The five regional assistant deputy ministers report directly to the deputy minister.

The function of the regional offices is to ensure the uniform and impartial application of departmental programs and policies across Canada. The regional offices are also responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the district offices and taxation centres in their region.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Federal-Provincial Tax Collection Agreements 27-1

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Purpose

To facilitate joint occupancy of the income tax field, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income taxes; all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing since January 1, 1962.

Financing and Operation

Pursuant to the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, Canada and the provinces have agreed that Canada will collect the taxes imposed under provincial acts and will administer those acts through Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Canada agrees to collect the provincial income taxes as agent of the provinces and to remit the taxes assessed to the provinces. The provinces agree to maintain their taxes as percentages of federal tax for individuals and taxable income for corporations.

The provinces also agree to maintain the provisions of their acts and regulations as they pertain to administration, enforcement and collection of the income tax in a form and content similar to the federal act. Interest and penalties must also be maintained at the same percentages as under the federal act.

The agreements have been amended several times over the years to facilitate the administration by Canada of various provincial credits, surtaxes, tax reductions and flat taxes.

Revenue Canada, Taxation has also entered into agreements with Alberta, Ontario and Quebec for the exchange of taxpayer information to facilitate the administration of our respective income tax acts. These agreements to exchange such information are authorized by paragraph 241(4)(b) of the Income Tax

Act and are necessary for these provinces since the federal government does not administer all of their income tax laws. Authority for such exchanges with respect to taxes covered by a collection agreement is contained in those agreements.

Payments

See Table 27-1.

For Further Information

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Acting Director

Provincial and International Relations Division

Revenue Canada, Taxation

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Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0L8

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TABLE 27-1

Taxation Statistics for 1989

	Number of Taxable Returns	Federal Income Tax (\$ million)	Provincial Income Tax (\$ million)
Newfoundland	235,150	649.7	382.2
Prince Edward Island	60,470	162.9	92.0
Nova Scotia	409,680	1,365.7	746.8
New Brunswick	320,820	987.8	572.4
Quebec	3,293,410	11,520.0	—
Ontario	5,210,810	25,292.0	12,783.6
Manitoba	517,320	1,690.4	1,047.2
Saskatchewan	441,940	1,392.2	866.4
Alberta	1,214,550	5,024.9	2,394.1
British Columbia	1,584,640	6,753.2	3,344.0
Northwest Territories	21,200	111.7	46.2
Yukon	12,890	53.0	22.9
Non-Residents	79,310	391.8	2.9

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, which reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State, seeks to foster a sense of belonging to Canada, to assist Canadians to understand and celebrate their identity, and to increase opportunities for the enjoyment of Canada's educational, social, political and cultural resources.

The department seeks to accomplish this goal by providing financial support to provincial governments for post-secondary education and financial assistance to post-secondary students; by offering financial and technical assistance to individuals, groups and private institutions; and by facilitating and encouraging communications in both official languages.

The department supports the federal government's official languages policy by providing translation, interpretation, and terminology and language advisory services; financial and technical assistance to official-language communities; and contributions for minority official-language education and second-official-language instruction.

In the area of official languages, the department's interests are shared, and to a considerable extent supported, by the Public Service Commission, the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, provincial and territorial governments, and by private institutions and organizations active in such areas as post-secondary education, communications and culture.

In the field of education, the department is responsible for cash payments to provinces under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program and for advising on policy matters in this area. The department is the federal focal point for the development of policies and the delivery of programs respecting student financial assistance at the post-secondary level. To ensure access by Canadians to post-secondary education, the department provides financial assistance to qualified full-time and part-time post-secondary students in the form of guaranteed loans and interest subsidies. In co-operation with External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the department contributes to the effective participation of Canada in international fora and activities.

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PROMOTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES PROGRAM — INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By

Promotion of Official Languages Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To encourage and assist the governments of the provinces and territories and para-public institutions to foster the development of minority official-language communities by providing these communities with services in English and French, in areas other than education.

Authority or Background

The Official Languages Act of 1988 enshrines the federal government's commitment to co-operating with provincial/territorial governments and para-public institutions in promoting the official languages and in enhancing the development of anglophone and francophone minority groups, particularly by providing services in English and French in areas other than education.

Financing and Operation

The department encourages the provinces and territories to implement new services or improve the quality and scope of existing services related to the day-to-day life of minority official-language communities (e.g., in health, economics, justice, recreation and social services), and to promote the recognition and use of the two official languages.

The two main mechanisms through which this co-operative effort is carried out are:

1. the general agreement, which relates to several measures or projects in different activity sectors (general agreements normally cover five years); and
2. the co-operation agreement, which relates to one or more specific projects in a particular sector. (Co-operation agreements normally cover one year.)

In order to be eligible, the measures or projects must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. They must support the development and growth of the minority official-language community, and encourage members to participate in their own language in various aspects of Canadian life.
2. They must foster greater public acceptance and appreciation of English and French, thereby promoting better understanding between the two official-language communities.
3. They must be one-time projects, that is, they must be aimed at implementing new services or expanding existing services, and must not require permanent or ongoing funding.
4. They must cover areas that are important for the province or territory concerned.

Costs will be shared as agreed, usually on a 50:50 basis, by the department and the provincial government involved.

Costs of planning, research, development and implementation are eligible, while capital costs and costs related to the acquisition of equipment and the replacement of staff undertaking language training are normally excluded.

The assistance provided by the department is for the initial period during which a measure or project is implemented and is not to be ongoing or permanent. Canada and the province or territory involved agree on the funding period for individual measures or projects. The federal government is committed to assuming 100% of the costs of providing services in French to Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information

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OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Official Languages in Education Branch, Education Support.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to enable minority official-language communities to be educated in their own language and to provide all Canadians with an opportunity to learn their second official language.

Authority or Background

Official languages in education programs were established in 1970-71 further to recommendations of the 1968 report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost \$1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education. In 1983, a protocol was signed and three-year bilateral agreements worth approximately \$600 million were concluded with each province and territory. In September 1985, the protocol and bilateral agreements were extended for two years until 1987-88. Renewal of the Official Languages in Education Program for a five-year period (1988-89 to 1992-93) and a \$145 million increase to the program's budget were announced in June 1988.

In November 1988, the Secretary of State (on behalf of the Government of Canada) and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (on behalf of the provincial governments) signed a five-year protocol for agreements for minority-language education and second-language instruction. Under the 1988-89 to 1992-93 protocol, bilateral agreements were concluded with all the provinces and both territories.

Time Frame

From 1970 through 1992-93.

Financing and Operation

Federal financial assistance is provided under these program expenditure categories:

Infrastructure Support

Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for minority-language education and second-language instruction is provided in the form of perstudent payments and/or for special arrangements agreed to with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development

Support is provided for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the setting-up of minority-language education programs, immersion programs and the development or purchase of teaching materials.

Teacher Training and Development

Assistance is provided to minority-language and second-language teachers who are upgrading their linguistic and teaching skills. In particular, the federal government funds individual bursaries awarded by provincial and territorial departments of education for teacher training/upgrading and workshops, and contributes to other related activities agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support

Assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities: exchanges, special projects, extra-curricular activities, and so on. Bursaries are awarded through provincial and territorial authorities to students at the post-secondary level, belonging to the official-language minority, who wish to study in their own language; or to students who wish to study in their second official language.

Support is also provided for two national programs administered by the provincial/territorial departments of education in conjunction with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Summer Language Bursary Program

This program enables some 7,500 college and university students to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language (French or English) at accredited institutions. Young francophone students outside Quebec may also take courses to improve their skills in French.

Official-Language Monitor Program

Through this program, full-time college or university students assist teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

Language Acquisition Development Program

The Language Acquisition Development Program provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for national projects involving the gathering and dissemination of information related to official-language-minority education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; and for the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language, or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their undergraduate studies in their second official language. These awards (five in 1990-91) are financed from the accumulated interest of a \$300,000 endowment fund created in 1977 and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments

See Table 28-1.

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CANADA STUDENT LOANS PROGRAM**Administered By**

Student Assistance Branch, Education Support.

Purpose

The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help in the form of loan guarantees available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest-relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for an exemption from interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for former students who are unemployed or temporarily disabled.

Authority or Background

Canada Student Loans Act and Regulations.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program, except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province that chooses to operate its own student aid program, and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program, may be paid an alternative payment. Quebec has opted out since the inception of the program and received an alternative payment of \$86,607,063.02 for the 1990-91 loan year. The Northwest Territories opted out of the program as of 1988-89 loan year and received an alternative payment of \$921,796.87 for the 1990-91 loan year.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a certificate of eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled full-time at an eligible institution in a post-secondary program of studies and for six months after he or she ceases to be enrolled. At that time, the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may receive a loan of up to \$105 a week during the study period. Repayment terms are arranged between the

TABLE 28-1

Official Languages in Education Summary by Provinces and Territories — Expenditures for 1990-91 (\$)

	Infrastructure Support	Program Expansion and Development	Teacher Training and Development	Student Support	Canada- Saskatchewan Agreement	Other Program Expenditures	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,427,133	2,105,624	189,560	257,000			3,979,317
Prince Edward Island	1,053,675	3,476,927	50,000	93,000			4,673,602
Nova Scotia	3,157,869	4,908,403	207,125	424,299			8,697,696
Independent schools	18,518	—	—	—			18,518
New Brunswick	22,509,434	2,855,000	235,000	170,000			25,769,434
Quebec	70,861,565	1,786,404	1,239,000	2,229,500		744,573	76,861,042
Ontario	52,589,588	5,708,264	690,728	881,008		7,000,000	66,869,588
Independent schools	965,036	—	—	—			965,036
Manitoba	7,614,956	1,782,474	125,000	346,000			9,868,420
Independent schools	82,333	62,720	—	—			145,053
Saskatchewan	3,289,444	1,952,475	325,305	584,757	5,448,169		11,600,150
Alberta	7,018,518	2,318,011	264,098	335,800			9,936,427
Independent schools	126,590	—	—	—			126,590
British Columbia	5,235,940	4,091,172	774,832	290,342			10,392,286
Independent schools	344,355	153,309	—	—			497,664
Provinces subtotal	176,294,944	31,200,783	4,100,648	5,611,706	5,448,169	7,744,573	230,400,823
Yukon	215,000	666,000	39,000	35,000			955,000
Northwest Territories	135,000	831,850	28,600	39,000			1,034,450
Territories subtotal	350,000	1,497,850	67,600	74,000			1,989,450
Provinces and Territories Total	176,644,944	32,698,633	4,168,248	5,685,706	5,448,169	7,744,573	232,390,273
National Programs							
Summer Language Bursaries Program							12,452,497
Official-Language Monitor Program							7,831,429
National Programs Subtotal							20,283,926
Language Acquisition Program							1,058,616
Grand Total							253,732,815

borrower and lender, subject to a maximum term of 9.5 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may owe more than \$2,500 in principal at any one time. Under the interest-relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the

federal government for a total of up to 18 months, granted to the borrower in three-month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government are determined annually on August 1 in accordance with a formula in the regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields over the previous six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Loan applications by full-time and part-time students are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority, which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount

granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a certificate of eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A certificate of eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender. For interest relief, the borrower submits his or her application to the Student Assistance Branch, through the lender.

The total amount of money to be loaned to full- and part-time students is determined each year by multiplying the legislative provision of \$530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrolment between that year and the year concerned, as well as applying a factor related to costs of education. In addition to this "basic loan provision," the legislation provides for an additional 30% as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic loan provision is divided among provinces based on the number of people aged 18 to 24 in their population.

Payments

See Table 28-2.

For Further Information

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Administered By

Student Assistance Branch, Education Support; in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination and complementarity of federal and provincial activities and programs in the area of student financial assistance, and thereby to:

1. ensure that services and benefits to students are enhanced;
2. utilize total resources available to both levels of government as efficiently and effectively as possible;
3. provide a more stable environment for planning and development of student aid services and programs.

Authority or Background

The committee was created by the CMEC and the Secretary of State in September 1987. It was endorsed by ministers at a

meeting in September 1988, during which time its report was accepted.

Time Frame

Indefinite. The committee generally meets twice a year, usually in April or May and October or November.

Activities

To pursue, as appropriate, co-operative activities in, but not limited to, the following areas:

1. exchange and analysis of information on programs, client needs, and so forth to ensure and improve, where necessary, the relevance and effectiveness of programs and services and to aid in the development of new or modified program initiatives as needs are identified;
2. development of joint or co-operative responses to broad issues in the field of student aid and to the financial needs of particular client groups (such as students with disabilities) who are disadvantaged economically in pursuing post-secondary education;
3. measures to enhance federal-provincial/territorial co-operation in the planning and administration of programs of student financial assistance;
4. communications initiatives related to financial assistance aimed at students, potential students and other interested parties (e.g., parents); and
5. development of future means of co-operation for consideration of ministers, including the possibilities of formal agreements between the two orders of government.

Financing and Operation

The CMEC pays the expenses of provincial participants. Costs incurred in the preparation and execution of meetings have been borne alternately by the Government of Canada and the CMEC by reason of their respective co-ordinating roles stemming from the responsibilities of the co-chairs. The committee's terms of reference allow for a federal co-chair, the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Education Support), and a provincial co-chair appointed by the CMEC.

Payments

Nil.

For Further Information

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TABLE 28-2

Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province

	Loans Authorized 1989-90		Loans Authorized 1990-91 (preliminary)	
	Value (\$)	Number of Students	Value (\$)	Number of Students
Newfoundland	35,698,379	11,617	40,621,662	12,753
Prince Edward Island	7,486,882	2,640	5,414,466	2,120
Nova Scotia	44,722,281	14,353	45,878,508	14,900
New Brunswick	41,661,970	12,978	42,750,040	13,139
Ontario	218,542,961	95,050	250,967,616	104,275
Manitoba	39,783,425	11,463	41,959,102	11,637
Saskatchewan	54,445,686	16,598	59,076,119	16,876
Alberta	132,413,030	41,195	129,088,765	39,212
British Columbia	125,797,570	29,381	109,412,549	33,085
Yukon	914,759	223	1,267,073	199
Total	701,466,943	235,498	726,435,900	248,196

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By

Education Finance Unit, Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada; Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance.

Purpose

To finance post-secondary education through contributions to provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Under this act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash transfers and tax transfers.

The cash transfers made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated by the Department of Finance for this purpose.

Tables 28-3 and 28-4 present post-secondary education entitlements by province and territory for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter, under the heading "Established Programs Financing."

As required by the legislation, the total federal post-secondary education contributions and the expenditures by each province and territory on post-secondary education are reported by the Secretary of State in an annual report to Parliament entitled "Federal and Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada."

Payments

See tables 28-3 and 28-4.

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TABLE 28-3

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Fiscal Year 1990-91^a (\$000)

	Cash Transfer ^b	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	58,514	66,453	124,967
Prince Edward Island	13,297	15,101	28,398
Nova Scotia	91,251	103,632	194,883
New Brunswick	73,800	83,815	157,615
Quebec	343,140	1,132,101	1,475,241
Ontario	795,116	1,328,346	2,123,462
Manitoba	111,394	126,510	237,904
Saskatchewan	101,996	115,836	217,832
Alberta	246,452	292,210	538,662
British Columbia	299,908	381,506	681,414
Yukon	2,601	3,087	5,688
Northwest Territories	4,163	7,562	11,725
Total	2,141,632	3,656,159	5,797,791

^a Department of Finance First Interim Adjustment (February 1, 1992).

^b The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by the department totalled \$1,861,531,000 for 1990-91. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

STATE CEREMONIAL

Administered By

State Ceremonial Branch and Canadian Identity, Policy and Consultation.

Purpose

Assistance may be provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority or Background

Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal royal visit coordinator in a series of meetings with provincial co-ordinators and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval.

TABLE 28-4

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Fiscal Year 1991-92^a (\$000)

	Cash Transfer ^b	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	56,252	68,684	124,936
Prince Edward Island	12,712	15,520	28,232
Nova Scotia	88,092	107,558	195,650
New Brunswick	71,011	86,704	157,715
Quebec	297,471	1,196,993	1,494,464
Ontario	795,459	1,391,210	2,186,669
Manitoba	107,445	131,189	238,634
Saskatchewan	97,550	119,106	216,656
Alberta	244,425	306,008	550,433
British Columbia	299,239	404,344	703,583
Yukon	2,622	3,226	5,848
Northwest Territories	4,833	7,035	11,868
Total	2,077,111	3,837,577	5,914,688

^a Department of Finance First Adjustment to Advance Calculation (December 13, 1991).

^b The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by the department totalled \$2,142,062,000 for 1991-92. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

Royal Visits 1991

The Princess Royal — June 30 to July 6: visit to Newfoundland to take part in the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Beaumont Hamel; and visit to Nova Scotia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales — October 23 to 29: visit to Ontario, continuing a cross-Canada tour.

Royal Visits 1992

The Queen — June 30 to July 2: visit to the National Capital region for the celebrations of the 125th anniversary of Confederation.

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TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS — LINGUISTIC SERVICES***Administered By***

Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate, Promotion of Official Languages Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To provide provincial and territorial governments having official translation services with the benefits of the Translation Bureau's expertise in this area.

Activities

Since February 1980, the Translation Bureau has held, in various regions, yearly conferences where senior officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments discuss their experiences in translation and redefine requirements for their co-operative effort.

Highlights — 1982-1989

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to the governments of New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Prince Edward Island.
2. SVP, a telephone advisory service, provides terminological and linguistic services to the provinces and to institutions within their jurisdiction, such as hospitals, school boards, colleges and universities.

3. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provides New Brunswick with technical assistance and revision services as part of the occupations glossaries project.
4. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate exchanges terminological information and documentation and initiates some research in areas shared with provincial governments and institutions across Canada.
5. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provides professional training services for translators with the governments of Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
6. The Translation Bureau corrected recruitment and promotion examinations for the translation services of the governments of Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
7. Since 1981, the Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate has been collaborating with the governments of Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories to develop and standardize French terminology in common law.

Financing and Operation

Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the department's Translation Bureau. This service is co-ordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

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Solicitor General Canada

Solicitor General Canada was established as a ministry by the Department of the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General of Canada is responsible for federal corrections, national security and law enforcement. The department includes the Secretariat, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Correctional Service Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Investigator Canada, the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the RCMP External Review Committee.

MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat develops and co-ordinates policies with the ministry agencies and consults the provinces and other levels of government. Demonstration projects, training programs, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The RCMP, the largest agency under the Solicitor General, has three objectives: to enforce federal laws; prevent crime; and maintain peace, order and security. It enforces a broad range of federal statutes and executive orders. Under the Security Offences Act, the RCMP investigates and prevents offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons.

Under arrangements with the provinces, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and fraudulent activities. It selectively investigates crimes against the Government of Canada or its agencies and those involving significant national interest.

Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal intelligence data banks are provided free to the Canadian police community.

The RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, and to the two territories and 191 municipalities.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Correctional Service Canada administers sentences of imprisonment greater than two years and prepares offenders for their return to the community. Federal-provincial co-operation

includes sharing facilities and services, maintaining certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, providing certain parole services by provincial authorities, and jointly investigating issues of mutual concern.

Provincial and territorial desire for consultation with the federal government — to address overlap in service delivery and programs — resulted in the Commissioner of Corrections establishing a multilateral forum that has met twice annually since 1979.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The Parole Act empowers the National Parole Board to make conditional release decisions for offenders in federal, territorial, and many provincial prisons. Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia maintain parole boards for inmates serving sentences of less than two years in their provincial institutions.

The Criminal Records Act requires the board to investigate and make decisions about the granting of pardons.

Parole is society's only mechanism to return offenders to the community at the optimum time with control, supervision, and support. Most often it is successful. Approximately 13,000 federal offenders are on register at any given time. Even without parole, about 90% of those admitted this year will return to the community in less than seven years. Experience shows that most offenders, released at the proper time to spend some of their sentence in the community with support and guidance, are less likely to return to prison.

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for the collection, analysis and retention of information and intelligence on activities that threaten the security of Canada. It reports to and advises the Government of Canada in relation to such activities; and it provides security assessments to federal departments on the loyalty of individuals employed by, or under contract to, the Government of Canada when their work involves access to classified information. CSIS provides information and advice concerning security matters under the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act, and may in certain circumstances assist within Canada the Minister of National Defence or the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the collection of information or intelligence relating to a foreign state or group of foreign states.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Correctional Investigator Canada, established in 1973, provides independent review of inmate complaints.

The Inspector General CSIS — appointed by the governor in council and, under the CSIS Act, responsible to the deputy solicitor general — provides the Solicitor General with certificates of compliance with respect to the service's operational activities.

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission is an impartial and independent body that receives and examines complaints brought before it. It conducts investigations, holds public hearings, summons witnesses, administers oaths, accepts evidence, and makes findings and recommendations to the commissioner of the RCMP and the Solicitor General. The chairperson reports annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

The RCMP External Review Committee (ERC) is an independent tribunal that hears certain grievances referred to it by the commissioner, appeals from formal discipline, and all discharge and demotion appeals. The committee reports annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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Ministry Secretariat

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

Administered By

Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose

To provide a regional presence for the ministry Secretariat and to facilitate and support the delivery of the Secretariat's programs throughout the country; to liaise with provincial/territorial governments, voluntary organizations and the general public; to identify needs and opportunities within the regions to facilitate implementation of the Secretariat's programs; and to manage the Secretariat's communications program at the regional level and serve as the major channel of communication between the Secretariat and the regions.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The organization consists of five regional offices within the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch. The regional offices provide information, consultations, communications, liaison and program development services and support to the ministry Secretariat.

Regional offices have a mandate in four general areas:

1. Federal-Provincial Liaison

The objective is to assist the Secretariat in its mandate to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of policing and corrections services by fostering co-operation and by co-ordinating policies and programs among orders of government, the voluntary and corporate sectors, and the general public.

Activities under this mandate include the development and maintenance of links, regular dialogue and a climate of co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, components of the criminal justice system, voluntary organizations and the general public; the provision of direct access to the Secretariat; the support, organization and conduct of consultations on behalf of the Secretariat; and the planning and organization of special events, such as Crime Prevention Week, etc.

2. Identification of Needs and Opportunities

The objective is to contribute to the Secretariat's planning and policy development processes relevant observations, data and ideas from a regional perspective on emerging and existing needs for more efficient, effective and humane criminal justice services and opportunities for meeting those needs.

Activities include regional workshops, symposia and meetings; participation in regional planning processes; and networks on specific priority issues for the Secretariat.

3. Facilitation of Policy and Program Implementation

The objective is to provide essential assistance at the local level in implementing the Secretariat's policy, research and program activities in the areas of policing and corrections.

4. Management of the Secretariat's communication program at the regional level and provision of a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the region

The objective is to encourage support and participation from the general public and the criminal justice community in the development and implementation of Secretariat policies and programs.

Activities include responding to inquiries from the media, officials and the public; monitoring the media; organizing press conferences and consultations with the public, government officials and special interest groups; developing and maintaining a regional resource centre; producing or distributing newsletters and special reports; and organizing and participating in workshops, conferences and seminars.

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S7H 4K3
Tel.: (306) 975-4262

Pacific Region

Solicitor General Canada
800 Burrard Street
Suite 1320
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J5
Tel.: (604) 666-5307

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ACTIVITIES***Administered By***

Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose

To promote, in concert with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, the development of better information and statistics on the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The division collaborates with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency which has primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by a federal-provincial group called the Justice Information Council (JIC). The JIC, made up of federal and provincial deputy ministers responsible for justice along with the chief statistician, is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the JIC is the Liaison Officers Committee (LOC), which has membership from each of the departments sitting on JIC, as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of LOC to meet frequently with the centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the centre.

The Intergovernmental Affairs Division co-ordinates ministry participation with the centre and provides the membership to LOC. The Intergovernmental Affairs Division distributes, interprets and analyses data emanating from the centre, and ensures the centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities carried out within the ministry.

For Further Information

J. Johnston

Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division

Planning and Management Branch

Solicitor General Canada

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CORRECTIONS RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION ACTIVITIES***Administered By***

Research and Program Development Division, Corrections Branch.

Purpose

To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research and demonstration projects on issues related to corrections in Canada and to communicate research and development findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation

The Corrections Research and Program Development Division develops, manages and conducts social science research and demonstration projects on corrections for the ministry. The division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research and development to ministry objectives in order to:

1. provide research-based policy and program advice;
2. provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to the ministry mandate;
3. evaluate correctional system policies, programs and legislation;
4. increase the general knowledge base and information on which ministry policy and program decisions can be made;

5. provide information on corrections to the public and criminal justice professionals;
6. anticipate problems and areas of concern within the ministry mandate for corrections and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research and development are reviewed annually in consultation with all ministry activities to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and development and evolving ministry objectives. The Corrections Research and Program Development Division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs, and makes contributions to support the development of model programs.

For Further Information

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CORRECTIONS POLICY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS DIRECTORATE ACTIVITIES

Administered By
Corrections Branch.

Purpose

To foster the development and implementation of policies and programs involving the ministry and its agencies with various federal and provincial agencies, departments and ministries.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The Policy and Program Analysis Directorate develops and drafts policy proposals and legislation, conducts consultations with the provinces and private sector representatives, and participates in the negotiation of agreements. Recent activities have involved the areas of:

1. consulting and negotiating federal-provincial disclosure agreements respecting the Privacy Act;

2. disseminating information and consulting provincial officials and professional and voluntary sector groups regarding proposals to amend the Parole Act and the Penitentiary Act.

For Further Information

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POLICE POLICY AND RESEARCH

Administered By

Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research on issues related to policing and law enforcement in Canada and to communicate research findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation

The Police Policy and Research Division develops, manages and conducts social science research for the ministry. The division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to ministry objectives in order to:

1. provide research-based policy and program advice;
2. provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to the ministry mandate;
3. evaluate police and law enforcement policies, programs and legislation related to drug enforcement, family violence, multiculturalism and community-based policing;

4. increase the general knowledge base and information on which ministry policy and program decisions can be made;
5. provide information on the policing working environment to the public and criminal justice professionals;
6. encourage the development of criminological research and researchers;
7. anticipate problems and areas of concern with the ministry mandate and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving ministry objectives. The division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Police Policy and Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. assisting police in electronic data-processing applications through the Police Information Technology Centre located in Ottawa;
2. community-based policing and crime prevention in a multicultural society;
3. efficiency and effectiveness of policing and law enforcement programs and services;
4. fair and equitable decision making in the delivery of these services;
5. increasing the ability of the police to work effectively with elders, disabled and children at risk;
6. family violence;
7. increasing community involvement;
8. with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, improving the data base related to policing and law enforcement;
9. unique requirements of native persons and communities in relation to policing and law enforcement;
10. drug prevention and enforcement and enterprise crime.

For Further Information

Margaret E. Beare
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 Police and Law Enforcement Directorate
 Police and Security Branch
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NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT POLICY

Administered By

Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To promote the development of progressive policy to resolve operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada in consultation, where appropriate, with the Department of Justice and the provinces.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

The operation of the directorate is continuous, although the time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation

Policy

The costs of the policy component of the unit are minimal, involving only salaries of analysts and contracts let for expert advice. Present tasks include:

1. promotion of co-operation on law enforcement matters, including the development of mutual assistance treaties;
2. monitoring and analysis of proposed legislative changes and jurisprudence affecting police and law enforcement;
3. the designation of agents, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part VI of the Criminal Code;
4. the designation of peace officers, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part VI of the Criminal Code;
5. the designation, by the Solicitor General, of fingerprint examiners pursuant to section 667 of the Criminal Code;
6. the designation, by the Solicitor General, of counterfeit examiners pursuant to section 461 of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation that provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

For Further Information

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FIRST NATIONS POLICING PROGRAM**Administered By**

Aboriginal Policing Directorate.

Purpose

To contribute to the administration of justice, the maintenance of social order, public security and personal safety in on-reserve First Nations communities, through the negotiation and implementation of tripartite agreements with First Nations communities and provinces/territories for First Nations policing services. Financial support for First Nations policing services will be provided on a cost-shared basis with the provinces/territories.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The operation of the First Nations Policing Program is continuous although the Solicitor General must evaluate the policy and report back to Cabinet within five years.

Financing and Operation

The Aboriginal Policing Directorate is responsible for:

1. implementing and monitoring the on-reserve policing policy through the negotiation and administration of tripartite policing agreements;
2. co-ordinating research, evaluation and policy development to support program implementation, information dissemination and identification of long-term options and priorities; and
3. identifying and implementing, where appropriate, co-operative strategies to maximize the beneficial impact to the on-reserve First Nations Policing Program from other federal initiatives such as those related to family violence, drugs and aboriginal justice.

The costs of the unit are chiefly related to the cost-shared on-reserve policing arrangements, at the ratio of 52 percent federal

and 48 percent provincial. In addition to salaries, other costs include the travel of officers for consultation and development work, communications and research.

Until the effect of aboriginal and treaty rights on the administration of justice are clarified, the federal, provincial/territorial and First Nations governments will work in partnership and share the responsibilities for developing professional First Nations policing services as outlined below:

1. First Nations communities and organizations will be involved in the administration and management of policing services.
2. The federal government will provide money and expertise to support First Nations policing programs within the guidelines outlined in the First Nations Policing Policy.
3. Provincial/territorial governments will have primary responsibility for the administration of justice within their boundaries, including First Nations reserves.

For Further Information

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ARRANGEMENTS PURSUANT TO THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT**Administered By**

Security Policy and Operations Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To support the effective implementation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act (CSIS Act) and the Security Offences Act (SOA). The CSIS Act and the SOA provide for two types of co-operative arrangements:

1. under section 17 of the CSIS Act, between CSIS and a province for co-operation and exchanges of information; and
2. under section 6(2) of the SOA, between Canada and a province to facilitate the work of peace officers in respect of security offences and co-operation between the RCMP and provincial law enforcement agencies.

Authority or Background

As a result of the passage of the CSIS Act and the SOA in 1984, federal-provincial consultations produced model arrangements which have provided the basis for the conclusion of arrangements with most provinces.

Financing and Operation

The arrangements are managed by CSIS, the RCMP and the provinces, and are monitored by the ministry Secretariat. There are no federal grants or contributions pursuant to these arrangements.

For Further Information

Respecting CSIS Act Arrangements:

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Respecting Security Offences Act Agreements:

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FEDERAL COUNTER-TERRORISM PROGRAM***Administered By***

National Security Co-ordination Centre, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To interpret in policy, plans and arrangements the Solicitor General's lead responsibility for counter-terrorism and public order emergencies and to co-ordinate and test in exercises the implementation of these through collaboration with other federal departments, the provinces and territories, and foreign governments so as to:

1. minimize the risk of politically motivated violence;
2. ensure an effective response to politically motivated violence;

3. promote arrangements with the international community to enhance their counter-terrorism capabilities and ours; and
4. foster a confident and more knowledgeable public.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The operation of the centre is continuous, although time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation

Apart from salaries, the costs of the unit are chiefly related to the maintenance of the ministry crisis centre (a special facility to co-ordinate interdepartmental communications in the management of emergencies falling within the Solicitor General's mandate), and to the travel of officers for consultation at the national and international levels. Projects are often managed through the establishment of ad hoc working groups drawing upon other departments and agencies involved in the program.

The operations of the directorate concentrate on the following areas:

1. identifying what is required to ensure an effective national response to the threat of terrorism and the discharge of our international obligations in this regard;
2. developing policy, plans and arrangements to address those requirements nationally and internationally;
3. maintaining a crisis management centre in support of the Solicitor General's responsibility to co-ordinate the management of domestic terrorist incidents and national and international exercises. A federal contributions program is available to fund joint training and exercises;
4. engaging in counter-terrorism research and promoting such research in support of policy development responsibilities; and
5. fostering public knowledge of, and confidence in, Canada's counter-terrorism arrangements.

Provincial responsibility for the administration of justice and the management of emergencies affecting public safety necessitates strong federal-provincial co-operation in these activities. This is particularly so in respect of the requirement for formal agreements and arrangements pursuant to the CSIS Act governing co-operation between police forces on national security offences that embrace the terrorist threat.

For Further Information

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police**ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND
EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

The RCMP has the primary role in the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders.

A native special constable program, funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, is provided in seven provinces (Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick excepted) and two territories, and provides an effective law enforcement link with native Canadians.

Protective services are provided to various federal government departments, institutions and agencies as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials. Law enforcement services are provided at 18 major airports.

The RCMP also provides a centralized criminal intelligence service to all accredited police agencies in Canada and acts as the Canadian representative to the International Police Organization (Interpol) in Paris. Through these services, the Canadian police population can monitor the activities of known criminals throughout the world.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Law Enforcement Services, previously known as Canadian Police Services, provides services essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and criminal courts. These services include the RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service, Identification Services, the Canadian Police Information Centre, and the Canadian Police College.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in fiscal year 1991-92 was \$121,047,634.

Forensic Laboratory Service***Purpose***

The RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service provides technical and scientific assistance, at no cost, to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from regional laboratories located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Sackville, and Halifax. The laboratory staff conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence in the fields of alcohol, chemistry, document examination, firearms and tool marks, serology, counterfeiting, toxicology, hair and fibers, and molecular genetics to Canadian criminal courts.

In addition to establishing ongoing analytical procedures for maintaining acceptable scientific standards, the senior staff of the central forensic laboratory are responsible for training, standards of performance, and certification of laboratory personnel. Liaison is maintained with national and international forensic institutions concerning research and development projects. The Forensic Laboratory Service is involved in evaluating police equipment and has an ongoing involvement in the national breath-testing-for-alcohol program. This activity results in the approval of breath-testing instruments for police use, and involvement in the formulation of new laws affecting breath testing.

Operational support activities within the Forensic Laboratory Service are a continuing responsibility. Explosive residue methodology has been developed and implemented into casework. This service is offered from two laboratories, Vancouver and Ottawa. The identification of body fluids using DNA typing is now offered from Ottawa. Investigations of new, more sensitive DNA typing methodologies are ongoing. Gunshot residue (GSR) analysis is being offered as a centralized service from Ottawa. Additional studies on the effects of environmental contaminants on analytical conclusions are planned.

Authority or Background

A forensic laboratory service was created by the commissioner of the RCMP in 1937, under the authority of the RCMP Act. An agreement reached at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966 brought the Forensic Laboratory Service under the umbrella of Law Enforcement Services.

Since 1979, the RCMP has managed the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), formerly the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement. The other partners of the CPRC are the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. The mandate of the CPRC focuses on research, development and evaluation of police equipment. The CPRC also strives to transfer results of research programs to the private sector.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1991-92 federal government contribution to the Forensic Laboratory Service was \$26,210,682.

Identification Services***Purpose***

Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week basis.

Authority or Background

The Identification of Criminals Act and the RCMP Act authorized the creation of Identification Services in 1920. Following an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, Identification Services became part of the Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1991-92 federal government contribution to the RCMP Identification Services was \$24,984,183.

Canadian Police Information Centre***Purpose***

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) provides an automated central repository for police information, which is made available to accredited Canadian police agencies through a nationwide data communications network. On-line response to operational police queries is provided through terminals strategically located across Canada to serve over 50,000 Canadian police officers in federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions. Present applications are vehicles, persons (including missing children, dental and unidentified persons), property, marine, major crimes, automated criminal intelligence information system (ACIIS), message switching, criminal records, provincial motor vehicle registered owner and driver's licence systems, and corrections services inmates.

Authority or Background

The RCMP was directed to automate police information in 1965. As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-

Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, CPIC was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This program has been a continuing responsibility of the RCMP since the CPIC system became available to Canadian law enforcement agencies on July 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation

The 1991-92 federal government contribution to telecommunications and electronic data processing was \$60,599,003.

Canadian Police College

The Canadian Police College (CPC) provides advanced management and specialized police training in areas such as drugs, hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. It also provides "train the trainer" courses in multiculturalism, crisis and conflict intervention, and drug abuse prevention. Moreover, it conducts research in the sphere of police management and administration, publishes the CPC journal and furnishes related information and advisory services. The college is open to all law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police agencies on a limited basis.

An advisory committee of representatives from the RCMP, Solicitor General Canada, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and the provincial attorneys general (or solicitors general) reviews courses and programs to provide advice with respect to the functioning of the college.

Authority or Background

As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, the Canadian Police College was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1991-92 federal government contribution to the Canadian Police College was \$7,831,588.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA***Purpose***

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), founded in 1969, is an organization of Canadian police forces which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Sûreté du Québec, Ontario Provincial Police and more than 115 municipal police departments.

The purpose of CISC is to provide facilities to ensure the exchange of criminal intelligence between law enforcement units, the CISC provincial bureaus, and the central bureau.

The CISC executive committee is composed of five RCMP commanding officers and the chiefs of police of 11 member forces. The commissioner of the RCMP is the chairman. The RCMP administers the central bureau and there are three officers: the Director, from the Ontario Provincial Police, an Assistant Director from the Sûreté du Québec, and an Asian Coordinator from the Ottawa Police. Seconded police personnel also assist in the daily functions of many provincial bureaus, located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is serviced by the Nova Scotia bureau.

CISC is host to an on-line computer data bank known as the automated criminal intelligence information system (ACIIS). ACIIS is used for gathering intelligence on all organized crime groups in Canada. All member agencies of CISC co-operate with each other in the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence by contributing to ACIIS. CISC uses another computer application called "Project Focus" which is designed to record motorcycle gang-related information. This information is provided on a continuing basis by participating Canadian law enforcement agencies. In return, agencies are supplied with current and up-to-date information on the activities of motorcycle gangs, their members and associates to facilitate prosecution. While Project Focus has been part of CISC since March 1986, it has been in existence since May 1978.

Approximately 120 Canadian law enforcement agencies, including regional, municipal, provincial and federal agencies, provide valuable intelligence and enforcement information for entry onto the data base. There has been some participation with the United States (regional information sharing system) as well as numerous countries abroad.

CISC produces an annual report of organized crime activities in Canada. The report, which is released to the public by the Organized Crime Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, represents the collective views of the Canadian intelligence community and provides a comprehensive overview of major organized crime activity.

Authority or Background

CISC was created as a result of an agreement reached pursuant to the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime and commenced operation in 1969.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1991-92 federal government contribution to CISC was \$2,391,126.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

Administered By

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Purpose

To provide, under contract, the services of the RCMP for provincial, territorial and municipal policing.

Authority or Background

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-10, authorizes the Solicitor General, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to arrange with provincial, territorial and municipal governments for the provision of RCMP policing services and, with the approval of the Treasury Board, to determine the amount of money to be paid by recipients of the services.

Time Frame

The RCMP contract policing agreements were most recently renegotiated in 1992. These agreements expire on March 31, 2012.

Financing and Operation

The RCMP currently provides policing services under contract to all provinces, except Ontario and Quebec, to the two territories; and to 197 municipalities.

The costs of RCMP contract policing services are shared between the federal government and the province, territory or municipality receiving the services. In 1992-93, the federal government will contribute 10% to municipalities with more than 15,000 people, and 30% to all other jurisdictions.

Payments

Jurisdictions receiving RCMP policing services are billed on a quarterly basis. Gross expenditures for RCMP contract policing services in 1991-92 were \$730.8 million, of which the contract jurisdictions paid \$590.3 million and the federal government \$140.5 million.

For Further Information

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FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT***Purpose***

To reimburse provincial governments for costs they incur in administering the business permit and firearms acquisition certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.1 of the Criminal Code.

Authority or Background

Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation

As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from fee revenues for these permits and certificates.

Payments

See Table 29-1.

For Further Information

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TABLE 29-1

Payments by the Government of Canada under the Firearms Financial Agreement

	1990 (\$)
Newfoundland	136,817
Prince Edward Island	52,939
Nova Scotia	205,747
New Brunswick	210,831
Quebec	516,933
Ontario	956,244
Manitoba	232,819
Saskatchewan	240,565
Alberta	381,257
British Columbia	367,951
Yukon	53,656
Northwest Territories	76,866
Total	3,432,625

Correctional Service Canada**EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES*****Administered By***

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

To provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates in Saskatchewan and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand; and to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in Quebec.

Authority or Background

Penitentiary Act.

Federal-provincial agreement with Saskatchewan effective November 14, 1977; amended April 1, 1990.

Time Frame

This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

The federal government's regional psychiatric centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for 32 provincial inmates admitted under the terms of the agreement. The province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the per capita costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The per capita costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, equipment and depreciation.

The Quebec government's Institut Philippe Pinel in Montreal provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. Under the agreement, Canada and Quebec agree annually on the number of patient days required and the associated per diem. Table 29-2 depicts the cost over the past five years.

For Further Information

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TABLE 29-2

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	(\$)
1987-88	7,384,071
1988-89	7,172,136
1989-90	8,013,355
1990-91	8,572,242
1991-92	8,846,519

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

Through interjurisdictional transfers, to place offenders in institutions that best meet their program needs; to reimburse provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of Section 19 of the Penitentiary Act at the request of the federal jurisdiction; and, in provincial facilities, to provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority or Background

Penitentiary Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatory Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-Provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). Amendment executed February 12, 1990.

Prince Edward Island

September 7, 1984 (transfers); January 1, 1985 (suspensions).

New Brunswick

March 15, 1975 (transfers); November 1, 1974 (suspensions).

Manitoba

December 31, 1973 (transfers); March 1, 1983 (suspensions).

April 24, 1989 capital contribution agreement: (\$3.045 million for 21 guaranteed beds); the agreement will replace the 1973

and 1983 agreements when the facility, to which the contribution is directed, is operational.

Saskatchewan

March 27, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a guarantee of up to 125 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$13.75 million. Amendment executed December 4, 1991.

Alberta

November 28, 1985; amended April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a minimum 100 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$10.5 million.

British Columbia

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). Amendment executed April, 1990. This agreement provides a minimum 30 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$5.9 million. A separate agreement for up to 50 guaranteed beds for federally sentenced women in exchange for a capital contribution of \$12.677 million was executed on April 1, 1990. Amendment executed January 17, 1992.

Yukon Territory

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a guarantee of up to four community residential beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$80,000.

Quebec

February 15, 1974 (transfers); May 1, 1975 (suspensions); April 1, 1982 (female offenders).

Northwest Territories

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement guarantees 20 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$3 million.

Newfoundland

November 1, 1974 (suspensions); January 2, 1985 (transfers); an agreement signed on September 14, 1949 provides that offenders sentenced to two years or more serve their sentence at Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ontario

October 3, 1985; amended July 19, 1986 (suspensions). The Northern Treatment Centre Agreement was entered into on June 10, 1988 (transfers for treatment). The agreement provides for the equal sharing of a 96-bed treatment facility in exchange for a capital contribution of \$7.5 million. The facility opened May 28, 1990.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of Correctional Service Canada.

Financing and Operation

The agreements provide for payment of the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the agreement. The daily maintenance cost is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation. Where mutually acceptable, a flat per diem fee has been negotiated. A new payment structure was inaugurated with the Northern Treatment Centre Agreement. This structure is based on proportional sharing of operating expenses. The agreement with B.C. for federally sentenced women utilizes the same structure.

Payments

See Table 29-3.

For Further Information

Irving Kulik

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ALBERTA — CANADA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

To ensure unified program delivery consistent with the standards approved by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) for the following services:

1. non-residential services: community supervision (parole, mandatory supervision, day parole, temporary absence); case preparation for federal offenders who have been transferred to Alberta provincial facilities; community assessments and investigations;
2. residential services: up to 114 community correctional centre-type beds for federal day parolees;
3. administration of all community corrections contracts with private sector agencies in Alberta.

Authority or Background

Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame

On-going with annual review of workload and funding.

Financing and Operation

The payment for non-residential services is based on Correctional Service Canada's case management person-year formula. For each person-year of work, the CSC will pay the province of Alberta an annually adjusted amount based on a calculation that covers all associated indirect costs such as employee supervision, office space, and support staff. The workload and related funding is forecasted annually.

TABLE 29-3

Payments to Provinces/Territories for Maintenance of Inmates, Including Parolees under Suspension

	1986-87 (\$)	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)
Newfoundland	1,589,094 ^a	1,473,046	1,728,429	1,941,082	1,843,913
Prince Edward Island	128,377	7,048	6,318	28,492	14,751
Nova Scotia	50,907	186,060	106,111	156,244	174,542
New Brunswick	18,299	33,326	43,305	92,815	83,902
Quebec	5,208,685	4,295,552	4,190,184	4,906,000	4,912,419
Ontario	2,087,695	2,415,352	1,900,000	2,757,000	7,534,092
Manitoba	165,442	212,182	279,572	243,342	295,000
Saskatchewan	1,390,556 ^b	2,671,520	3,423,742	3,658,465	3,543,822
Alberta	7,196,733	6,924,579	6,070,622	5,490,578	6,080,502
British Columbia	1,758,946	2,183,636	2,342,867	1,934,317	2,169,967
Yukon	42,257	928	2,239	15,590	730,062
Northwest Territories	587,270	511,254	655,515	462,919	17,150
Total	20,224,261	20,914,483	20,748,904	21,686,844	27,400,122

^a Includes \$900,000 retroactive adjustment.

^b Includes \$260,000 settlement for previous-year account.

Bed requirements and related funding for community correctional centre-type beds is determined annually.

Payments

See Table 29-4.

For Further Information

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Correctional Service Canada

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TABLE 29-4

Alberta — Canada Community Correctional Services
Agreement

	(\$)
1986-87	1,501,261 ^a
1987-88	5,009,173
1988-89	5,316,310
1989-90	4,460,162
1990-91	4,748,938

^a Partial year.

CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

Administered By

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to Correctional Service Canada in relation to parole and supervision.

Authority or Background

Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame

The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31 expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Correctional Service Canada has the following responsibilities with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in

those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

1. the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;
2. the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board.

In carrying out these responsibilities, Correctional Service Canada co-operates with provincial after-care agencies in the following ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain community assessments for the service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide parole supervision on behalf of the service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on temporary absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.
4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

Community assessments are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he or she has been released on parole. Assessments include such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he or she will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with plans for rehabilitation. Correctional Service Canada usually carries out these assessments, but will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, parole supervision services must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision, but also provide guidance and counsel to parolees and their families. Correctional Service Canada usually provides these services, but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them on the basis of fee-for-service rates developed for each service.

Payments

See Table 29-5.

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National Parole Board**NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD****Purpose**

To make independent, quality conditional release and pardon decisions and clemency recommendations; to contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the timely reintegration of offenders as law-abiding citizens.

Authority or Background

The Corrections and Conditional Release Act empowers the National Parole Board to make conditional release decisions for offenders in federal, territorial, and many provincial prisons. Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia maintain parole boards for almost all inmates serving sentences in their provincial institutions.

The Criminal Records Act allows the Board to issue, grant, deny or revoke pardons for convictions under federal acts or regulations.

The Board's powers derive from the Corrections and Conditional Release Act for parole matters and the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy and the Criminal Records Act for statutory pardon matters. The Criminal Code of Canada also confers jurisdiction on the Board.

The other statutes which govern the operations of the Board include the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Financial Administration Act, the Public Service Employment Act, the Official Languages Act, the Privacy Act, the Access to Information Act, the Canadian Human Rights Act, and the Auditor General's Act.

Financing and Operation

The National Parole Board is an administrative tribunal that has exclusive authority to grant, deny, terminate, or revoke parole and terminate or revoke statutory release. The Board can review and decide a case with respect to detention during the period of statutory release. It can also authorize or cancel unescorted temporary absences for lifers, offenders with indeterminate sentences, or persons convicted of a serious drug offence or a serious harm offence.

TABLE 29-5

Payments to the Provinces/Territories for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

	1986-87 (\$)	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)
Newfoundland	13,413	12,978	10,749	8,806	56,541
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	64,340	12,977 ^b	—	—	—
Alberta	48,200	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	37,317 ^a	68,277	99,998	88,815	114,123
Yukon	19,418	26,523	23,385	20,053	48,225
Northwest Territories	18,292	29,999	40,181	57,539	17,928
Total	200,980	150,754	174,313	175,213	236,817

^a Correction of expenditure reported in previous year's report.

^b Payment in 1987-88 for services provided in 1986-87.

The National Parole Board retains conditional release jurisdiction in all cases for offenders sentenced for an indeterminate period, sentenced to life imprisonment as a minimum punishment, or whose sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment, whether the inmate is in a federal or a provincial institution.

Organization

The National Parole Board is composed of up to 45 full-time members and a number of part-time members appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister. One member serves as Chairperson, another as executive Vice-Chairperson.

Conditional release decisions are made by Board members acting out of the five regional offices. These are Pacific: Abbotsford, British Columbia; Prairies: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Ontario: Kingston, Ontario; Quebec: Montréal, Quebec; Atlantic: Moncton, New Brunswick.

Appeal Division

Board members in the Appeal Division, located at NPB headquarters, re-examine conditional release decisions, make decisions to grant or deny pardons under the Criminal Records Act, and make recommendations on applications for clemency. Most NPB decisions are subject to appeal. In general, the Appeal Division can affirm an original decision, vary it, or order a new review, in each case providing written reasons to the inmate.

Decision registry

All conditional release decisions made by the Board after the date of proclamation of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act are stored in a data bank, referred to as a decision registry. On receiving a written application, the Board will disclose information in the registry relating to a particular case, as long as the disclosure will not jeopardize anyone's safety or reveal a source of confidential information. The Board will not disclose information that could adversely affect the reintegration of the offender if it is released to the public.

Conditional release types

Offenders are accountable for their behaviour and must agree to abide by certain conditions before they are granted release. They are supervised on any type of release; the release may be suspended and the offender referred to the Board. The Board will then decide whether to cancel the suspension or to terminate or revoke the release.

Temporary absence: A temporary absence is usually the first type of release an offender is granted. With or without escort,

it may be granted for various reasons, including participation in community service projects, contact with family and community, personal development, and medical consultations.

Work release: Heads of federal correctional institutions may release eligible offenders for specified periods for work or community service. Offenders are supervised during the work release.

Day parole: Day parole gives offenders a chance to participate in approved community-based activities to prepare for release on full parole or statutory release. An offender on day parole must return nightly to an institution or a halfway house unless otherwise authorized by the Board.

Full parole: Full parole allows offenders to serve the remainder of their sentence under supervision in the community.

Accelerated review: Generally, the act requires that full parole be granted to some offenders who are serving their first term in a penitentiary after they have served one-third of their sentence. In these cases, they must be serving this sentence for a nonviolent or a nonserious drug offence and the Board must find no reasonable grounds to believe they are likely to commit an offence involving violence before the end of the sentence.

Statutory release: By law, most federal inmates must be released after serving two-thirds of their sentence. Offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences are not eligible for statutory release.

The Corrections and Conditional Release Act authorizes the National Parole Board, following a referral by the Correctional Service of Canada, to detain in custody until the end of the sentence, or to place under strict residential conditions, anyone likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person or to commit a serious drug offence before the end of the sentence.

Making a decision

The National Parole Board has adopted decision policies to guide Board members in making decisions. Risk is the most important factor in deciding about release. The Board uses information from police, judges, officers of the Correctional Service of Canada, the offender, victims, and others to assess risk. The Corrections and Conditional Release Act also requires that the Board decide whether the release would aid the offender's reform and rehabilitation.

Clemency and pardons

Parliament passed the Criminal Records Act to help people who were once convicted of a criminal offence, completed their sentence, and went on to show themselves to be responsible citizens. The act permits the National Parole Board to

issue, grant, deny, or revoke a pardon for convictions under federal acts or regulations.

If a pardon is in force, any federal agency or department that has records of convictions must keep the records of those convictions separate. They may not disclose the information in the record without permission from the Solicitor General of Canada.

Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities

The NPB is a charter member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) to which the three provincial boards also belong. CAPA meets regularly to discuss matters of common concern.

For Further Information

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Canadian Security Intelligence Service

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Purpose

To collect and analyze information and intelligence on activities that are reasonably suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, and to report this intelligence to the government.

Financing and Operation

Under its mandate, the service is concerned with four basic categories of activity constituting threats to the security of Canada: espionage or sabotage; foreign-influenced activities; terrorism; and subversion.

The service is responsible for security screenings and foreign intelligence.

1. Security screening

Security clearances are required for persons employed by the federal government, or under contract to provide goods and services, who, in the course of their duties, require access to assets classified in the national interest. CSIS is the investigative agency for the government (except for the RCMP and National Defence Canada) responsible for providing security assessments to government departments and agencies of the loyalty and reliability of subjects for whom clearance requests have been made.

CSIS also provides advice and information to the Secretary of State and the Minister of Employment and Immigration with respect to the responsibility of those ministers pursuant to the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act.

In carrying out security screening investigations, CSIS is precluded by legislation from using those intrusive investigative techniques which require a warrant. Individuals adversely affected by security screening decisions may apply to the Security Intelligence Review Committee for a review of those decisions.

2. Foreign intelligence

The service may, if requested, assist either the Secretary of State for External Affairs or the Minister of National Defence in the collection of foreign intelligence. This type of activity is sanctioned only in Canada; may not be conducted against Canadian citizens, permanent residents within the meaning of the Immigration Act, 1976, or federally or provincially incorporated companies; and requires ministerial approvals.

The service has negotiated and concluded co-operative agreements with nine of the 10 provinces and several federal departments. These memoranda of understanding outline the general parameters of co-operation and investigative assistance that CSIS and provincial authorities provide.

With headquarters in Ottawa, the service also has regional offices in the major city centres across Canada, as well as district offices in other cities.

Authority or Background

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Review Mechanism

The CSIS Act created two unique entities that provide for review.

The first of these is the inspector general, appointed by the governor-in-council, who monitors compliance by the service with its operational policies, reviews the service's operational

activities and submits certificates to the Solicitor General. The second entity is the Security Intelligence Review Committee. This committee consists of members of the Queen's Privy Council who are not serving members of Parliament and who are appointed by the Prime Minister following consultation with opposition party leaders in the House of Commons. The role of this committee is to review the activities of, and investigate public complaints against, the service.

For Further Information

Headquarters

Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Communications Branch

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B.C. Region

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Victoria District

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Prairie Region

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Manitoba District

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Quebec Region

Montreal

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Quebec District

Tel.: (418) 648-4960

Toronto Region

Toronto

Tel.: (416) 865-1480

Windsor District

Tel.: (519) 258-6637

Kitchener District
Tel.: (519) 579-4170

Hamilton District
Tel.: (416) 572-2935

Ottawa Region
Ottawa
Tel.: (613) 998-1679

Atlantic Region
Halifax
Tel.: (902) 420-5900

New Brunswick District
Moncton

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Newfoundland
St. John's
Tel.: (709) 772-5449

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada) was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1985) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology. Since its inception as Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada's mandate has been:

- (a) to collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people;
- (b) to collaborate with departments of government in the collection, compilation and publication of statistical information, including statistics derived from the activities of those departments;
- (c) to take the census of population of Canada and the census of agriculture of Canada;
- (d) to promote the avoidance of duplication in the information collected by departments of government; and
- (e) generally, to promote and develop integrated social and economic statistics pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces thereof and to coordinate plans for the integration of those statistics.

While Statistics Canada has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost-benefit of what can be collected.

Statistics Canada is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and of the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision making and general information purposes.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presence. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in 10 locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices handle reference and consultative services at the rate of approximately

475,200 inquiries per year. As well, they each provide a reference centre facility and a sales counter. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and to ensure consistency and usefulness. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the co-operative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian population.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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CO-OPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By

The Agriculture, Balance of Payments, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health Information, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International Trade, Investment and Capital Stock, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Services, Science and Technology, Standards, and Transportation divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through co-operation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; also, to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority or Background

Statistics Act.

Several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments

Except in the special case of vital statistics, no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information

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VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM***Administered By***

Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Purpose

To maintain, in co-operation with the provinces, a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-Council: PC 693-1919; PC 4851-1945; PC 625678-1964; PC 725130-1974.

Agreements signed pursuant to section 10 of the Statistics Act.

Time Frame

This program, which began in 1919, is continually being updated.

Financing and Operation

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in co-operation with provincial authorities. The department prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of them, transfer the information to computer tapes and then forward both tape and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays for the printing of a one-page form; for each microfilm frame supplied by a province; and for the keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments

See Table 30-1.

For Further Information

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TABLE 30-1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

	Expenditures 1987-88 (\$)	Expenditures 1988-89 (\$)	Expenditures 1989-90 (\$)	Expenditures 1990-91 (\$)	Estimates 1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	1,825.40	1,301.70	1,542.50	1,667.40	1,470.00
Prince Edward Island	399.30	406.10	408.80	406.00	390.00
Nova Scotia	2,769.80	6,652.10	4,073.70	7,924.50	5,250.00
New Brunswick	10,092.36	10,272.75	2,093.20	2,021.20	18,970.00
Quebec	34,850.40	64,043.32	76,381.81	108,852.85	83,860.00
Ontario	123,879.97	127,746.83	123,865.35	127,497.50	141,500.00
Manitoba	18,597.60	12,183.15	20,961.30	14,049.72	23,320.00
Saskatchewan	29,430.49	38,568.38	27,117.09	37,870.79	29,450.00
Alberta	37,497.90	53,750.42	26,826.81	55,194.10	44,050.00
British Columbia	53,366.02	42,033.09	45,541.30	52,405.92	50,990.00
Total	312,709.24	356,957.84	328,811.86	407,889.98	399,250.00

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

Newfoundland and Labrador

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Maritime Provinces

Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
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Quebec

Statistics Canada
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National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
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Vancouver, British Columbia

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Toll free: 1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)

Yukon and Atlin, B.C.: Zenith 08913

Supply and Services Canada

Supply and Services Canada was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c. S-18). The present department — known as Supply and Services Canada (SSC) — was formed by amalgamating the Department of Defence Production, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer), the Shipbuilding Branch of Transport Canada, the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board, and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission of Canada.

The department, on behalf of the Receiver General for Canada, receives public funds and issues all payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It reconciles all payments made by the government; keeps up-to-date, central accounts of federal government finances; and produces monthly financial statements and the annual Public Accounts of Canada. The department also maintains the public service payroll and superannuation systems.

Supply and Services Canada is involved in five federal-provincial programs and initiatives.

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BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By

Co-ordinating committee of representatives of provincial health departments and Health and Welfare Canada, and Supply and Services Canada.

Purpose

To purchase drugs and specific vaccines co-operatively on behalf of the provinces and federal government departments.

Authority or Background

Federal government: Department of Supply and Services Act, section 8; Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-661.

Provincial: ministers of health.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

For a service fee, Supply and Services Canada contracts for specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, and for certain drugs on behalf of a number of provinces. In 1991-92, this procurement will total more than \$20 million.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Regional directorates of Supply and Services Canada.

Purpose

Supply and Services Canada has concluded memoranda of understanding on co-operative supply and source development with all provinces and the territorial governments. Under these arrangements, specific action plans are designed to improve the efficiency of public sector procurement activities and to

promote public sector procurement as a tool to support economic development objectives. Major source development opportunities are identified in SSC procurement strategies. Input is obtained from suppliers and industry associations in all provinces.

Authority or Background

Federal government: Department of Supply and Services Act, section 8; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-661.

Provincial: varies by province.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

These projects are funded jointly by the respective levels of government.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE ON PROCUREMENT

Administered By

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers with procurement responsibilities.

Purpose

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for procurement have established three inter-jurisdictional working groups designed to ensure that government procurement opportunities are accessible, open and fair to Canadian businesses.

The working group on Public Sector Procurement Data has the mandate to improve access to federal-provincial-territorial procurement opportunities by Canadian business. This working group is responsible for exchanging procurement data between jurisdictions so that information about procurement opportunities may be made available through print and electronic media.

The working group on Environmentally Responsible Procurement deals with environmental purchasing issues. For example, it oversees the development of environmentally responsible purchasing standards, and it provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and initiatives about environmentally sensitive purchasing developed in different jurisdictions.

The working group on implementation issues associated with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Government Procurement ensures that all jurisdictions implement the agreement consistently across Canada.

Authority or Background

Department of Supply and Services Act, section 5.

Time Frame

Meetings of ministers occur approximately once a year.

Financing and Operation

Each government assumes financial and operational responsibility for its own participation.

For Further Information

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CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD (CGSB)**Administered By**

CGSB standards, qualification and certification officers. These officers work through consensus standards committees and listing panels comprising some 5,000 volunteers who represent the three levels of government; industry; consumers; research and testing organizations; and other interested parties.

Purpose

On behalf of all three levels of government and the private sector, CGSB develops quality standards for goods and services, and manages qualification listing programs and certification listing programs. CGSB also offers registration to the ISO 9000 series of international quality standards.

Authority or Background

Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c); National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi); and Orders-in-Council P.C. 1965-248; P.C. 1974-10/1539; and P.C. 1974-11/1699.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

CGSB is accredited as a national standards-writing and certification organization by the Standards Council of Canada. The board's standards help ensure that buyers throughout Canada receive quality products and services for intended use in such areas as textiles, tools, construction materials,

lifesaving devices, petroleum, non-destructive testing and more. CGSB currently has over 700 standards recognized as National Standards of Canada.

The CGSB became a Special Operating Agency on April 1, 1992. These agencies deliver service in a more market-oriented style. They are accountable to Deputy Heads but operate independently of departmental structures.

CGSB has developed more than 1,600 standards (including the National Standards of Canada), used by consumers, industry, and all levels of government to serve a variety of needs, including purchasing, consumer protection, health and safety, energy efficiency, international trade, and regulatory reference.

In developing these standards for goods and services, CGSB uses a consensus approach: the opinions of all interested parties (including users and producers) are weighed. The final decision reflects the will of a substantial majority of a committee of volunteers representing the three levels of government, consumers and industry from across Canada.

Through the Qualification Listing Program, CGSB develops lists of goods and services that meet CGSB performance standards, and lists of manufacturers who are reliable sources of supply. About 1,200 products — such as paints, waxes and insulation — are currently listed.

Through the Certification Listing Program, CGSB evaluates products and production facilities, and licenses successful manufacturers to use the CGSB certification mark — which enables consumers to identify quality products that comply with the performance requirements of a recognized standard.

CGSB also publishes and sells standards, qualification and certification lists, and other material reporting the results of its work in developing standards and specifications. These are available from the CGSB Sales Unit (819) 956-0425.

CGSB's in-house operation focuses on management and administration. The board contracts out all of its testing and associated activity. It also relies on resources from other organizations, including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations.

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament, but endeavours to recover its costs on a program-by-program basis.

For Further Information

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REFERENCE CANADA PROGRAM***Administered By***

Reference Canada.

Purpose

The Reference Canada Program operates toll-free telephone referral services nation-wide to help the public find answers to questions concerning the federal government. In some cases, the telephone referral services operate in conjunction with a province or territory.

The Reference Canada Program is responsible for the annual *Guide to Federal Programs and Services*, a reference book describing the programs and services of federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The *Guide* also lists the addresses and phone numbers of local, district, and regional federal government offices. The public can find the *Guide* in libraries or purchase it through associated bookstore agents and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 45 Sacré-Cœur Boulevard, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

Authority or Background

The Minister of Supply and Services has signed telephone referral service agreements with Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Yukon.

Time Frame

The federal-provincial-territorial agreements expire March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Financed through Treasury Board allotments — valued at \$1,309,500 for 1992-93 — for the delivery of a toll-free telephone referral service capable of handling federal enquiries.

For Further Information

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Manager

Reference Canada

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Transport Canada

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the National Transportation Agency of Canada, several Crown corporations with various degrees of autonomy and other, separate, agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is promotional; facilitating the growth and development of appropriate transportation systems. The other is regulatory; economic regulation of rates and services by the National Transportation Agency, and regulation of safety, which is Transport Canada's primary objective.

Although both roles can involve provincial and municipal governments, the promotional role created many programs or activities resulting in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance. Such programs are primarily administered by the following Transport Canada Groups: Policy and Co-ordination, Aviation, Airports, Surface and Marine.

POLICY AND CO-ORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Co-ordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and in seven regions. It is responsible for liaison with other governments and industry, and for international relations; for long- and short-term corporate policy, planning and programming; for transportation research and development; and for the transportation of disabled persons program. This group conducts economic analysis and delivers cost-shared or subsidized programs such as ferries, highways agreements, and economic and regional development sub-agreements on transportation.

AVIATION GROUP

This group — led by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Aviation — manages all developmental, operational and regulatory activities of Transport Canada in support of aeronautics, including the national air navigation system. The group administers the departmental fleet of 110 aircraft (18 of which are leased to the provinces); promotes all aspects of air safety; and administers Part I and elements of Part III of the Aeronautics Act.

The Aviation Regulation Directorate develops and directs the safety regulations which govern aviation. The Air Navigation Services Directorate develops policies and standards for the control of Canadian-managed airspace; and provides the facilities, systems and services needed for the air navigation

system in Canada, in normal or emergency situations. The Aircraft Services Directorate provides helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to meet the aircraft needs of Transport Canada and other federal departments.

The System Safety Directorate monitors the National Civil Air Transportation System to detect and eliminate aviation system deficiencies that could contribute to accidents. It promotes safety throughout the aviation community by developing programs to reduce aircraft accidents through improved personnel attitudes, awareness and knowledge. Six regional organizations functionally responsible to headquarters administer and implement safety program activities.

AIRPORTS GROUP

The Airports Group is currently involved in two activities that provide financial assistance to provincial and municipal governments and to local airport authorities. The first activity is providing capital and ongoing operating assistance to non-federally operated airports. The second activity deals with requests for partial funding to study the feasibility of transferring the management and operation of federal airports to local airport authorities.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface Group is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of policies and programs in support of surface transportation safety in the areas of road safety and motor vehicle regulation, railway safety and safety in the transportation of dangerous goods. In general, regulations, standards and compliance programs are developed at headquarters and are then implemented by the five regional Surface Group offices.

The Surface Group works with the provincial governments within the framework of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) to harmonize regulations regarding motor vehicle safety and to co-ordinate related safety programs. In addition, the Federal-Provincial/Territorial Transportation of Dangerous Goods Task Force reports to the CCMTA and works to ensure consistent Canada-wide delivery of the dangerous goods program as it relates to the highway mode of transportation. In the area of railway safety, the Surface Group contributes financial support to the railways, provinces, and municipalities for safety initiatives to improve public safety at rail/road intersections.

MARINE GROUP — CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters; ship safety; ship inspection; certification of Canadian shipmasters, mates and engineers; environmental response and emergency planning; vessel traffic services; waterways development; Arctic resupply; operation of marine coastal radio stations; ice-breaking; search and rescue; aids to navigation; main channel dredging and shore protection works; and, the management and operation of public harbours and ports facilities. The Coast Guard occasionally provides financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal harbour commissions.

Harbour Commissions

The Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act gives Transport Canada complete management, control, use and development of public port facilities. There are 360 public ports across Canada engaged in the movement of goods and people in accordance with national port policy.

Harbour commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Harbour commissions, which have a high degree of autonomy, are responsible for the management and operation of their ports — consistent with government transportation and trade objectives. There are nine harbour commissions located in the Ontario—Great Lakes System and in British Columbia.

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The company was established to operate the *MV Arctic*, an experimental Arctic class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

Pilotage Authorities

The four pilotage authorities — Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific — created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective regions to enhance marine safety. They are not involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CANADA PORTS CORPORATION

Canada Ports Corporation, formerly the National Harbours Board, was established in 1983 by the Canada Ports Corporation Act and administers a system of 15 ports under Schedule III, Part II of the Financial Administration Act. The corporation reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canada Ports Corporation and its respective ports, under the objective of the national ports policy, are mandated to efficiently support government trade and transportation objectives, as well as broader economic and social objectives through their port development programs. The legislation provides ports with a high degree of autonomy in their operation and management through the creation of local port corporations at ports which are of national or regional significance, have a local interest in the management of the port and are expected to be financially self-sufficient.

Local port corporations, which are Schedule III, Part II Crown corporations, have been established in Montreal and Vancouver (1983), Halifax, Quebec and Prince Rupert (1984), St. John's (1985) and Saint John (1986). The remaining ports of Belle-dune, Chicoutimi/Baie des Ha! Ha!, Churchill, Port Colborne, Prescott, Sept-Îles and Trois-Rivières are operated on a divisional basis by Canada Ports Corporation.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the authority is a Crown corporation listed in Schedule III, Part I, of the Financial Administration Act.

The authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction of the seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are the Canadian National Railways, VIA Rail Canada Inc., and Marine Atlantic Inc., which are autonomous Crown corporations operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. None of these bodies is directly involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

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COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By

The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Group.

Purpose

To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador, thus enabling these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority or Background

This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by the federal government in 1981.

Time Frame

Federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik and Mary's Harbour. Cartwright, developed by the province, was upgraded utilizing federal funding. Construction of airstrips at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet, Port Hope Simpson, Hopedale, Rigolet and Williams Harbour is now completed, and the airstrips are operational.

Scope

The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a non-directional beacon.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of a federal-provincial umbrella agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the direct construction costs of the airstrip facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible for owning, managing, operating and maintaining the airstrip facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments

Federal contributions to date for the 14 airstrips that are operational total \$38 million (current dollars). Total cost for the airstrips program is estimated to be about \$42 million, which includes the cost of the ongoing restoration program for a 10-year period. The annual cost of the restoration program is estimated at \$500,000 when the program is complete.

For Further Information

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**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND
 OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS**
Administered By

Director General, Resource Management, Airports Group.

Purpose

To provide provinces, municipalities and other local authorities with financial aid to assist in the operation of airports and for the construction and improvements to non-federal airports.

Authority or Background

Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame

There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport operations and airport infrastructure development. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy," came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides municipalities and provinces with operating subsidies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at local airports. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports," is a means by which the Minister can provide funding for capital projects at airports operated by provinces, municipalities or local authorities.

Financing and Operation

The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by provinces, municipalities or other local authorities.

Eligibility

Pending review of the financial assistance policy, new requests for operating subsidies are not being considered at this time.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports," the request must be for a non-federal public airport facility.

Assistance

1. Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs; and
2. Capital — The funding required to construct or undertake improvements at an airport subject to ministerial direction.

For Further Information

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**CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION
 INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC**
Administered By

The Quebec Regional Office, Airports Group.

Purpose

To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 15 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority or Background

This program was approved by the federal government in 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1991.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of an umbrella agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible for owning, financing, constructing and operating three airports in the Cree territory as well as maintaining all navigation aids. For 12 airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and Quebec will share, on a 60:40 ratio, the financing of the project. The province is responsible for managing the construction of the aviation facilities and for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame

The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory; it should run for a period of eight to 10 years.

Scope

The Northern Quebec aviation facilities include the following; a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids (including a non-directional beacon and runway approach and edge lighting), provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments

The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately \$122.5 million: \$15.5 million for three Cree airports and \$107.0 million for 12 Inuit airports.

Under the terms of the umbrella agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports, with the exception of the plans and specifications and installation of the non-directional beacons, which will be paid for by Canada at an additional cost of \$7.8 million.

For Further Information

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CIVIL AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION (CASARA)**Administered By**

The System Safety Directorate, Aviation Group.

Purpose

To provide a cadre of trained civilian aviation personnel to support the Canadian Armed Forces Search and Rescue Organization in conducting air searches; and to provide a focus group to deliver aviation safety and aircraft accident prevention programs within the private and recreational segment of the Canadian aviation community.

Authority or Background

CASARA was approved by the federal government in 1984.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of the memorandum of understanding signed on April 30, 1986, between the Minister of Transport, the Minister of National Defence and the Civil Air Search and Rescue Association, Transport Canada and National Defence

fund the operational activities and training of CASARA personnel.

The CASARA organization includes groups within each of the 10 provinces and the two territories. Membership on the board of directors includes one person from each province and territory. In some cases, such as British Columbia and Alberta, provincial governments also subsidize CASARA groups for provincial purposes. Such support, encouraged by the federal government, benefits provincial emergency responses.

Under the memorandum of understanding, funding of CASARA operational and training activities is jointly sponsored by National Defence and Transport Canada, each providing 50% of the expenses. Also, board of directors meetings of the association are jointly sponsored by the two federal departments.

National Defence trains CASARA personnel in air search and rescue operations, and in spotting techniques. Transport Canada provides training in aviation safety and prevention of aircraft accidents through regional aviation safety offices, each of which has one person dedicated to CASARA operations. National Defence has at least two persons, a pilot and a rescue specialist, dedicated to CASARA operations in each rescue squadron.

For Further Information

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CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO**Administered By**

The Ontario and Central regional offices of the Air Navigation Directorate, Aviation Group.

Purpose

To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority or Background

Negotiated agreement at ministerial level within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation

Under the agreement, the federal government is responsible for buying and installing navigational aids; the provincial government is responsible for airport facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the provincial and federal governments have been established with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada.

Payments

Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and central regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada; availability of funds; arrangements being made with the province on site preparation; and the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information

For sites east of Thunder Bay

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Regional Director General, Aviation

Ontario Region

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For Thunder Bay and sites west of 88°W longitude.

F.M. Murphy

Regional Director General, Aviation

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**FINANCIAL CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO ENHANCE
TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY**

Administered By

Transportation of Disabled Persons Program Directorate.

Purpose

To provide financial capital assistance to improve transportation accessibility.

Time Frame

The program came into effect on September 6, 1991 and will end on March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

A budget of \$18.8 million has been allocated for the above period.

Contributions will be directed to the improved accessibility of equipment in selected areas of the Canadian transportation network: extra-provincial motor coach operations, commuter aircraft, airport rental car fleets, transportation services in small urban and rural communities and ground transportation to and from airports. The program also provides capital assistance to manufacturers for prototypes and designs of transportation accessibility technologies to facilitate their production and entry into the marketplace.

Assistance is provided on a cost-shared basis between Transport Canada and the stakeholders. The program is designed to fund the accessibility initiatives in partnership with industry, other levels of government, community groups etc.

The level of funding provided by Transport Canada varies with each program. The contributions range, for example, from a maximum \$15,000 or 75% of the cost of a commuter aircraft boarding system, to a maximum of \$50,000 or 50% of the cost of an accessible community bus or intercity coach. Funding is provided pursuant to contribution agreements.

Payments

Payments are made as specified in the individual contribution agreements.

For Further Information

P. Hallett

Director, Transportation of Disabled Persons Program

Policy and Co-ordination Group

Transport Canada

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SAINT JOHN HARBOUR BRIDGE FINANCING AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Highway Policy and Programs Branch, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To manage the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority's debt repayment to the government for financing construction of a bridge across the harbour at Saint John, New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Four-party 1966 agreement as amended, involving the Department of Finance, the Province of New Brunswick, the City of Saint John and the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority. In 1991-92, Transport Canada assumed responsibility from the Department of Finance for managing repayment of the debt.

Time Frame

The agreement as amended is in effect from 1966 to 2021 or the date the bridge authority's debt is repaid, whichever comes first. The agreement was signed on July 7, 1966 and amended on February 16, 1968 and June 29, 1990.

Financing and Operation

The government financed the total \$18 million capital cost of the bridge through loans to the bridge authority, which was required to make annual debt payments. The government also provided cash advances to the bridge authority to make up annual shortfalls between toll revenues and approved operating costs plus debt service charges.

The debt continued to increase due to interest charges. As a result of concerns expressed by the Auditor General in 1988, management of the debt was streamlined, effective April 1, 1990, by freezing the debt at \$31.9 million, discontinuing interest charges, eliminating the government's annual advances, and requiring payment of the bridge authority's annual operating income to the government until the debt is repaid. As of April 1, 1991, the debt was \$30.9 million.

Payments

Payments by the bridge authority are to be made in annual installments on June 30th, in an amount equal to its operating income during the year.

For Further Information

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Director, Highway Policy and Programs Branch

Policy and Co-ordination Group

Transport Canada

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS***Administered By***

Newfoundland and Quebec Regional Offices, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

These programs are designed to enable Canada and the provinces of Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements between Transport Canada and Newfoundland and Transport Canada and Quebec.

Time Frame

These programs are in operation during the fiscal years 1985-86 to 1994-95. The agreement with Newfoundland was signed on June 24, 1985 and expires in 1992-93; the agreement with Quebec was signed on July 8, 1985 and expires in 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

These programs are cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The federal-provincial cost-sharing ratio is 62.5:37.5 in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under these programs, a total of \$419.6 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to \$248 million. A total of \$291 million will be spent in Newfoundland, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to \$183.7 million; and \$128.6 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to \$64.3 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committees, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

For Quebec projects

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For Newfoundland projects

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

Maritimes Regional Office, Policy and Coordination Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to finance jointly the improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements between Transport Canada and New Brunswick and Transport Canada and Nova Scotia.

Time Frame

These programs are in operation during the fiscal years 1987-88 to 1993-94. The agreement with New Brunswick was signed on June 29, 1987 and expires in 1992-93; the agreement with Nova Scotia was signed on July 20, 1987 and expires in 1993-94.

Financing and Operation

These programs are cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 70:30 federal-provincial in New Brunswick and 50:50 in Nova Scotia. Under this program a total of \$287 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to \$173.5 million. In New Brunswick a total of \$150 million will be expended, of which \$105 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total \$137 million will be spent in Nova Scotia, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to \$68.5 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by federal-provincial management committees using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

Maritimes Regional Office, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

This program is designed to enable Canada and the province of Prince Edward Island to improve the province's primary

highway system, develop better highway construction methods, investigate alternative logistics systems for transportation, and minimize adverse environmental effects of transportation undertakings.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island under the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency's Cooperation Program.

Time Frame

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1989-90 to 1993-94. The agreement was signed on October 20, 1989.

Financing and Operation

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island on a 50:50 basis. Under this program, a total of \$30 million will be spent, with Transport Canada contributing \$15 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN MANITOBA****Administered By**

Central Regional Office, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

This program is designed to enable Canada and the province of Manitoba to finance jointly the construction and improvement of certain links of the Yellowhead Highway.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Manitoba.

Time Frame

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987-88 to 1991-92. The agreement was signed on August 18, 1987.

Financing and Operation

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and Manitoba on a 50:50 basis. Under this program, a total of \$20 million will be spent, with Transport Canada paying \$10 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province, listing expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND****Administered By**

Newfoundland Regional Office, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada to finance unilaterally the improvement of certain links of the Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland, as a result of the closure of the province's railway.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Newfoundland.

Time Frame

This program will be in operation during the fiscal years 1990-91 to 2002-03. The agreement was signed on June 20, 1988.

Financing and Operation

This program will be funded 100% by Transport Canada, at a cost of \$405 million. Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province, setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL REGIONAL TRUNK ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND**Administered By**

Newfoundland Regional Office, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada to finance unilaterally the improvement of the regional trunk roads system in Newfoundland, as a result of the closure of the province's railway.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Newfoundland.

Time Frame

This program will be in operation during the fiscal years 1991-92 to 2002-03. The agreement was signed on June 7, 1991.

Financing and Operation

This program will be funded 100% by Transport Canada, at a cost of \$235 million. Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee, using a list of

eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province, setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

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GRANTS FOR PROPOSED RAILWAY WORKS AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS CONTRIBUTING TO SAFE RAILWAY OPERATIONS**Administered By**

The Railway Safety Directorate.

Purpose

The Railway Safety Act (RSA) proclaimed on January 1, 1989, transferred all railway safety regulatory responsibilities from the National Transportation Agency to Transport Canada.

Regulations and standards under the new act are being drafted to cover the construction and alteration of crossings. Although these legal instruments have not yet been finalized, railways and road authorities have been requested to comply with the draft provisions on an interim basis.

Where improvements, abandonments or relocation would contribute to the safety of a crossing and that crossing has been in existence for public use for at least three years, the proposing party may file an application with the Minister for a grant in respect of that work.

Where a proposed railway work consists of the construction or alteration of a grade separation, the proposing party may file an application with the Minister for a grant.

Authority or Background

Sections 12 and 13, Railway Safety Act.

Time Frame

The grade-crossing improvement program is a continuing program, with funding provided under section 12, RSA.

Funding for grade separations under section 13 is no longer available.

Financing and Operation

Under section 12, RSA, the Minister may authorize a contribution for the purpose of defraying part of the construction or alteration cost of grade-crossing improvement work. The Minister may authorize up to 80% of the capital cost of the work. The current program provides \$8.5 million annually.

All funds in the Grade Separation Program have now been committed. The federal government has determined that grade separations are usually carried out for reasons of public convenience and that improved safety is a minor benefit.

Payments

In fiscal year 1990-91, Transport Canada had 72 ongoing improvement projects for level crossings totalling \$8.5 million. In addition, the department had five ongoing grade separation projects for a total disbursement of approximately \$3 million. These projects were located in Oakville, Vermilion, Chatham, Peace River and Telkwa.

For Further Information

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TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By

The Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose

To provide, in concert with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program for the transportation of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority or Background

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992.

Time Frame

All provinces have enacted statutes complementary to the federal act and have partially adopted the federal regulations. Federal and provincial inspection forces cover highway transportation activities and these are co-ordinated with the

existing federal inspection activities for the air, rail and sea modes of transport.

Financing and Operation

This program provides for the public safety in the transport of dangerous goods. The program is international in scope with linkages to other countries through international transport conventions and United Nations recommendations.

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 provides for administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments to establish roles and responsibilities.

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NATIONAL SAFETY CODE

Administered By

Motor Carrier Policy and Programs Branch.

Purpose

To develop and implement new standards and regulations for commercial motor carriers in each jurisdiction.

Authority or Background

The Motor Vehicle Transport Act (1987) Section 3(1).

Time Frame

This is a continuing program receiving federal funding between fiscal years 1987-88 and 1992-93 inclusive.

Federal, provincial and territorial motor carrier safety regulations have been announced beginning January 1, 1988 through to January 1, 1992. Existing provincial/territorial safety regulations will be updated where required.

Financing and Operation

Transport Canada is committed to contributing \$1.65 million towards the development and implementation of an inter-provincial record exchange system; \$6.93 million towards the development costs of new standards and regulations; and \$15 million towards the operating costs of new standards and regulations.

Development costs for each standard and regulation have been negotiated with each provincial/territorial government. The total provincial development costs for all contribution agreements will not exceed \$6.93 million. Of this total, \$0.9 million has been allocated to the development of the interprovincial record exchange system.

Development costs associated with the interprovincial record exchange system are estimated to be \$1.65 million. Transport Canada has entered into an agreement with the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) for the development and implementation of such a system.

Operating costs associated with maintaining the standards and regulations once in place are estimated to be \$3 million per year across all jurisdictions. Transport Canada has agreed to contribute \$1.25 million to each jurisdiction over a five-year period to help defray these costs.

Payments

Payments will be made on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces, jurisdictions and CCMTA setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To plan and manage a research and development program aimed at improving the safety, efficiency and accessibility of the Canadian transportation system, while protecting the environment.

Time Frame

On-going.

Financing and Operation

The Transportation Development Centre (TDC) is Transport Canada's centralized research and development (R&D) organization: it serves as the department's centre of expertise on transportation technology and innovation. The centre

manages an average of 300 research and development projects each year. These projects primarily support the department's operational components but also respond to needs of the transportation community at large; others are exploratory in nature. The centre's R&D program is developed in consultation with the provinces and with industry and funded largely on a cost-shared basis. The majority of projects are contracted to the private sector (engineering consulting firms, manufacturers, operators and carriers, etc.) with the assistance of Supply and Services Canada.

Co-operative activities in 1991-1992 included: Canadian Strategic Highway Research Program; the Heavy Vehicle Electronic Licence Plate Demonstration project in B.C.; evaluation of antilock braking systems with the Ministry of Transport of Ontario and with industry; transit R&D through the Canadian Urban Transit Association's National Strategic Program.

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CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION — RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre.

Purpose

The Canada — Quebec ERDA transportation sub-agreement is intended to increase and accelerate transportation research and development in Quebec with the aim of maintaining and strengthening industrial capacity in this sector as well as increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the transportation system by ensuring that it benefits from technical advances.

The program covers four main sectors: road transport system technologies, rail transport system technologies, transport micro-electronics and computerization, and intermodal transport (particularly in Montreal).

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec ERDA.

Time Frame

The subsidiary agreement was signed in July 1985 and was scheduled to end on October 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Projects are funded equally by both governments. They must meet the objective of the agreement for the specified sectors, and be acceptable to both governments. Additionally, projects are generally cost-shared with industry. The total economic value of research and development activities initiated under this agreement, including private sector cost-sharing, is in the order of \$30 million.

Initiatives undertaken include: an in-service demonstration of twelve Prévost articulated buses on Voyageur's Montreal-Quebec City route; a demonstration project for the use of natural gas on city buses; studies of truck transport, highway civil engineering, railway rolling stock technology, and computerized management of road traffic and infrastructure; demonstration of accessible taxis to resolve access problems encountered by elderly and disabled persons; and testing of two prototypes of a fabricated railcar truck in commercial service with AmTrak.

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WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**Administered By**

Marine Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To formulate policy and provide services with regard to federal assistance to water transportation services in Canada; to develop, implement and monitor programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; to contract for

and provide subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries considered important to the national transportation network, and which meet the criteria of the Cabinet-approved Water Transportation Assistance Policy.

Authority or Background

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order-in-council authorizing Yarmouth—Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-provincial agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order-in-council covering Digby—Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-provincial agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and federal government approval of transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Transport Canada.

Financing and Operation

1. Services operated by companies other than Marine Atlantic.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate (precursor of the Marine Policy and Programs Directorate) assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services currently subsidized are as follows:

- Caribou, N.S. — Wood Islands, P.E.I.
- Souris, P.E.I. — Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec
- St. Barbe, Nfld. — Blanc Sablon, Quebec
- Grand Manan — Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)
- Placentia Bay Service, Nfld.
- Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. (formerly CN Marine) is no longer a wholly owned subsidiary of CN. As a result of passage of the Marine Atlantic Inc. Acquisition Authorization Act on June 27, 1986, it became a separate Crown corporation in late 1986. The working relationship with Transport Canada is governed by a bilateral agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are negotiated and executed by Transport Canada and Marine Atlantic for each of the following services:

- Borden, P.E.I. — Cape Tormentine, N.B.
- North Sydney, N.S. — Port-aux-Basques, Nfld.
- North Sydney, N.S. — Argentia, Nfld.
- Digby, N.S. — Saint John, N.B.
- Yarmouth, N.S. — Bar Harbor, Maine
- Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Marine Policy and Programs Directorate is responsible for negotiating and administering these contracts, and for providing and monitoring services.

Transport Canada also provides a subsidy to the Newfoundland Dockyard Corporation, a subsidiary of Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. is responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services, with funding provided by Transport Canada.

3. Grants in Support of Ferry Services

An annual grant is paid to the province of British Columbia in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

To maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority or Background

Order-in-council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932.

This is an agreement between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for

navigation in 1959. Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and other works are borne in equal proportions by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments

Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

Various branches of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame

The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities,

highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable considerations, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements.

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WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

The Niagara Region of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to, and interfere with, the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

Master agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings: East Main Street near Welland; Lakeshore Road, Welland Avenue, and Queen Elizabeth Way, all near St. Catharines; Allanburg; and Port Colborne.

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971, for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The

construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame

The master agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four-lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation

The master agreement provides for the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50% of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic, except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry 12 lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

- cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings
- cost of land required for the crossings
- cost of surveys
- cost of expropriation where necessary
- cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon
- cost of engineering services
- cost of construction of the crossings
- cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the master agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings was \$89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with

the province contributing 50% of the \$2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments

Payments made to Ontario by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately \$8.735 million and \$7 million respectively.

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Veterans Affairs Canada

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for special programs that recognize the unique contribution made by veterans and certain civilians to Canada's war and peacekeeping efforts over the past decades. The Veterans Affairs Portfolio consists of Veterans Affairs Canada, the Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Appeal Board Canada, and Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada. These four organizations work together to assist Canadians who served in the First and Second World Wars and the 1950-53 Korean conflict, as well as their survivors and dependants. Certain civilians are also entitled to benefits because of their wartime service. The full range of benefits and services is provided in five regions across Canada, through 32 district offices, one hospital and three veteran homes.

The portfolio is also responsible for commemorating the 110,000 who died in the two world wars and in Korea.

Nearly 1,750,000 men and women saw wartime service for Canada. Today, there are approximately 633,000 remaining veterans: 593,000 men and about 40,000 women. Their average age in 1990-91 was 70. One in every three Canadian men over the age of 65 is a war veteran.

Almost all of Canada's veterans have already passed, or will soon attain, the age of 65. Their health-related needs present Veterans Affairs Canada with significant opportunities and challenges. The experience of the department in meeting their needs over the next few years should be invaluable to a society anticipating an unprecedentedly large percentage of seniors by the end of the century.

Almost 91% of the portfolio's budget is spent in the provinces on health care or pensions and allowances provided to 262,000 eligible clients.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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HEALTH CARE

The department maintains its commitment to the well-being of eligible veterans by providing care in the veteran's home, community, or in its four remaining institutions. The department also purchases provincially based services from hospitals, nursing homes, adult residential care facilities, practitioners and health-service suppliers in all provinces for institutional care, other health-related services, drugs and medical products. (See tables 33-1 and 33-2.)

TABLE 33-1

Payments for Care in Non-departmental Hospitals — 1990-91

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	3,583
Nova Scotia	18,297
Prince Edward Island	500
New Brunswick	12,019
Quebec	4,759
Ontario	41,138
Manitoba	8,187
Saskatchewan	2,851
Alberta	2,788
British Columbia	6,456
Total	100,578

TABLE 33-2**Payments for Drugs, Medical and Other Services — 1990-91**

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	7,817
Nova Scotia	13,961
Prince Edward Island	3,069
New Brunswick	10,075
Quebec	16,621
Ontario	43,704
Manitoba	8,093
Saskatchewan	7,564
Alberta	7,616
British Columbia	26,552
Northwest Territories	8
Charlottetown head office ^a	4,247
Total	149,327

Note: Includes the services of doctors, nurses, dentists and optometrists, and payments for drugs, ambulance, prosthetics, special equipment and other services.

^a The Red Cross Arts and Crafts Program, located in various institutions throughout Canada, is subsidized by the head office of Veterans Affairs Canada in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

TREATMENT BENEFITS

Treatment benefits are provided to eligible clients to cover the cost of services provided by a wide range of health professionals, practitioners and specialists. The program has kept pace with the ever-expanding health care field and currently includes treatment and services provided by physicians, dentists, pharmacists, prosthetists, orthotists, nurses, chiropractors, denturists, podiatrists, chiropodists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, audiologists, optometrists, as well as services of other professional groups.

VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

The Veterans Independence Program was introduced in 1981. It is intended to assist eligible veterans to remain independent and healthy in their own homes or communities for as long as possible — thus avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. When this is no longer possible, the department may provide care at an institution in or near the veteran's own community, in close proximity to family and friends. This program pays contributions for services such as home care, ambulatory health care, home adaptations, adult residential or intermediate care in a community facility. The program also includes transportation services, but with more restricted eligibility. (See Table 33-3.)

TABLE 33-3**Veterans Independence Program Contribution — 1990-91**

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	3,143
Nova Scotia	17,305
Prince Edward Island	4,072
New Brunswick	11,846
Quebec	20,398
Ontario	38,450
Manitoba	2,868
Saskatchewan	4,017
Alberta	3,113
British Columbia	6,355
Total	111,567

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION

Disability pensions are awarded under the Pension Act to former members of the Canadian Armed Forces for disabilities related to military service. Benefits are also available to those who served in the British or Allied Forces provided they fulfil domiciliary requirements. The Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act provides for similar pension awards for certain groups of civilians closely associated with the armed forces during the Second World War. In addition to basic disability pension, payment of allowances for attendance, clothing or exceptional incapacity may be authorized.

Flowing from entitlement to pension are benefits payable on behalf of spouse, dependent children and, under certain circumstances, to parents, sisters or brothers of the disability pensioner. Survivor benefits are also payable to the widow (or widower) and dependent children of a disability pensioner and, in certain cases, to parents and siblings.

Bill C-24 (1989) amended the Pension Act to allow payment of benefits on behalf of a disability pensioner's dependant who has married or remarried. Dependants or survivors (children, parents, brothers, sisters, orphans, widows or widowers) who have had pensions terminated upon marriage or remarriage may be eligible for resumption of benefits.

Compensation is available to former members of the Canadian Forces who were incarcerated by the enemy for a period of 89 days or more during or following the First World War. The provisions of the legislation extend the benefits to veterans who were evaders or escapees on the same terms as if they had been prisoners of war. Certain allied veterans and certain groups of civilians may also qualify for compensation. Survivor benefits, similar to those awarded for disability pensions, are also available. (See Table 33-4.)

TABLE 33-4**Pension and Compensation Payments — 1990-91**

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	12,534
Nova Scotia	72,234
Prince Edward Island	14,566
New Brunswick	46,692
Quebec	114,858
Ontario	339,612
Manitoba	58,861
Saskatchewan	39,374
Alberta	69,888
British Columbia	169,940
Yukon	426
Northwest Territories	80
Subtotal	939,065 ^a
Foreign Payments	42,903
Total	981,968

^a Foreign payments are excluded from this figure.

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE

The War Veterans Allowance Program provides for payment of an allowance to qualified individuals who meet service eligibility and residency requirements, and who, because of age or incapacity, are unable to fully support themselves and thus have insufficient income for maintenance as determined by an income test. The allowance is payable to veterans of Canadian, Commonwealth and Allied Forces and to specific civilians who served in close support of the armed forces during wartime. Widows, widowers and orphans may also qualify. An additional allowance may be paid on behalf of dependent children. (See Table 33-5.)

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VETERAN CARE

In many situations the department provided capital contributions for the redevelopment or replacement of departmental facilities transferred to other jurisdictions. Capital contributions paid in 1990-91 are shown in Table 33-6.

TABLE 33-6**Payments by Canada for Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces — 1990-91**

	(\$000)
Quebec	7
Ontario	5,053
Saskatchewan	114
British Columbia	119
Total	5,293

TABLE 33-5**Allowance Payments — 1990-91**

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	13,449
Nova Scotia	14,788
Prince Edward Island	2,888
New Brunswick	10,694
Quebec	46,946
Ontario	83,638
Manitoba	6,646
Saskatchewan	5,803
Alberta	10,372
British Columbia	22,405
Yukon	109
Northwest Territories	87
Subtotal	217,825 ^a
Foreign Payments	N/A
Total	217,825

^a Foreign payments are excluded from this figure.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada provides former and still-serving members of the armed forces and RCMP, their spouses and dependants, with free legal assistance in preparing and submitting claims for pensions and other benefits to the Canadian Pension Commission, and in preparing and presenting appeals concerning pensions and War Veterans Allowance to Veterans Appeal Board Canada.

PROPERTY CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The Veterans Land Administration Branch of Veterans Affairs Canada assists veterans who settled under the Veterans Land Act to acquire title to the property on which they are settled. A total of 143,736 veterans have been settled since the act was passed in 1942.

For Further Information

Director
Branch Information Management
Veterans Services Branch
Department of Veterans Affairs
P.O. Box 7700
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8M9
Tel.: (902) 566-8048

Western Economic Diversification Canada

Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD) serves as a focus for federal economic activities in Western Canada, particularly those that are aimed at the development of new businesses and industries and related business infrastructure. The Minister of Western Economic Diversification has a responsibility to:

1. co-ordinate and communicate all federal programs and activities that contribute to the economic development and diversification of the West;
2. support business infrastructure to further the economic development and diversification of the Western economy;
3. undertake activities that will facilitate the creation of new enterprises and businesses consistent with Canada's evolving international trade policy; and
4. represent the interests of Western Canada in the development of national policies and in the design of national programs; and ensure that Western Canada is effectively linked to decision making in Ottawa.

WD works closely with the Western provinces and the private sector in promoting the diversification of the Western Canadian economy.

Western Economic Diversification Canada is committed to promoting economic diversification by helping to support specific worthwhile projects. The department's activities complement, but do not replace, other federal and provincial programs.

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WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM (WDP)

Administered By

Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD).

Purpose

The program is a vehicle for the delivery of funding for approved diversification projects, some of which are cost shared with western provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Diversification Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Eligible Projects

The most distinctive characteristics of the Western Diversification Program are: it is operated and managed in the West; it is not an entitlement program; the guidelines are flexible; the application process is straightforward; and the contributions are normally repayable. The essential requirement — which determines the acceptability of proposals — is the contribution each project or activity can make to the diversification of the Western economy.

Another important feature of the program is that any business organization from any industry sector may apply.

Funding assistance under the program is directed toward projects that: involve new products, new export markets, or new technologies; promote industry-wide competitiveness; or offset imports from outside Canada.

WD's role is to "top-up" — not displace — funding available from other sources. Consequently, many assisted projects involve a number of sources of funding, including significant equity participation by the proponent, bank loans, venture capital, or various types of government funding. Projects can be funded jointly with Western provincial governments.

Staff of the department will pathfind, i.e., direct applicants to the most appropriate source of possible funding from federal or provincial sources. This may or may not include the Western Diversification Program.

If a project is accepted under this program, assistance will be provided on the basis of the project's merits and the nature of the support required. Normally, funding will be in the form of contributions. WD will usually require the contribution to be repaid by the applicant in future years.

While the program is broad and flexible, certain activities fall outside its intent.

The program does not fund projects where the economic or employment benefits would apply primarily outside of the Western provinces. Projects designed to replace existing capital or operating commitments of federal, provincial or municipal government departments, agencies or Crown corporations are not eligible for support; nor are proposals to assist the commercial operations of financial institutions.

The program does not assist projects designed to create municipal infrastructure or foster urban redevelopment. Nor will it support projects of a social or personal service nature. It will not fund the purchase of retail franchises or the expansion of retail stores.

In the case of commercial or industrial projects, the program cannot support proposals in situations where the applicant's net equity position is unreasonably low. Proposals that involve sustaining a business through restructuring, recapitalization or refinancing by way of operating loans will not be considered; nor will projects related to the transfer of a plant, its owners or workers — unless additional business activity or employment in Western Canada would result.

For Further Information

Contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. The GDA was a mechanism designed to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region. In Western Canada, subsidiary agreements (subagreements) and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) signed under the GDA framework have all expired. However, during the 1991-92 fiscal year, some funds were still being dispersed; specifically, \$100,106 in Alberta under the Nutritive Processing Agreement.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, WD manages the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. Thirty-two ERDA subagreements and 11 MOUs were signed between Canada and the Western provinces up to 1986. As of March 31, 1992, three subagreements are still in effect. (See tables 34-1, 34-2 and 34-3.) Subagreements that have expired continue to receive the rest of funds originally allocated to them.

Partnership Agreements

During 1990-91, the federal government set aside a total of \$242 million to assist new cost-shared programs in western Canada. These cost-shared programs or partnership agreements aim to assist regional economic development in each of the western provinces, and have replaced a number of federal-provincial economic and regional subagreements (ERDAs).

Allocation of funding is the responsibility of the Minister of Western Economic Diversification. Funds have been divided equally among the four western provinces. Of the total, \$120 million has been allocated to federal sectoral priorities, including forestry (\$60 million); tourism (\$20 million); communications/technology (\$20 million); and minerals (\$20 million). These funds are being matched by the provinces. A further \$120 million will assist the provinces with regional priorities they have identified. The remaining \$2 million will be used for joint federal-provincial planning studies.

For each province, the following partnership agreements will allow continued development programming in key federal sectoral areas, and will allow resource specific needs and opportunities to be addressed:

Forestry

The purpose of the four forestry agreements is to promote the sustainable development of forest resources by accelerating the economic development in the forest sector through the implementation of improved forest management practice, technology innovation, and industrial expansion, within the context of federal and provincial policies.

Tourism

The purpose of the four tourism agreements is to increase the economic benefits from tourism related activities by enhancing the growth of tourism sector through the development of new and imaginative ways of expanding into new markets.

Communications

The purpose of the four communications agreements is to optimize and accelerate the development of communications technology, systems, applications and services in support of

national and provincial, economic and social, development initiatives through the enhancement of regional research.

Mineral

The purpose of the four mineral agreements is to strengthen and enhance the competitiveness of the mineral industry to achieve a more sustainable economic base in each province; to support research and development to increase productivity and efficiency of mining and mineral processing; and to address environmental concerns of the industry.

For a description of the partnership agreements in key provincial sectoral areas consult the appropriate provincial section.

As of March 31, 1992, 12 partnership agreements have been signed. Another 12 partnership agreements are expected to be signed in the 1992-93 fiscal year.

CANADA — MANITOBA

ERDA 1984

Signed

November 25, 1983.

Effective date

January 4, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

ERDA Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures in Manitoba under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were \$2,121,135.

Partnership Agreements

Municipal Water/Rural Economic Diversification

The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen and diversify sustainable economic activities, while preserving environmental quality, in rural Manitoba by making improvements to the water supply and waste treatment and disposal infrastructure of rural industrial communities.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA, for partnership agreements generally, and for the ERDA subsidiary agreement where WD is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 34-1), contact one of the officesslisted at the end of this chapter;
2. for the partnership agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 34-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 34-1

Canada — Manitoba ERDA Subagreement and Partnership Agreements in Effect March 31, 1992

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Winnipeg Core Area Initiative ^a	Western Economic Diversification ^b	10/10/86	31/03/92	100,000 ^c	33,334
Municipal Water/Rural Economic Diversification ^d	Agriculture/Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration	09/10/90	31/03/95	90,000 ^c	30,000
Forestry ^d	Forestry	25/03/91	31/03/95	30,000	15,000
Mineral Development ^d	Energy, Mines & Resources	28/06/91	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Tourism ^d	Industry, Science & Technology	20/01/92	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Total				240,000	88,334

^a ERDA Subagreement.

^b Lead agency; others include EIC, HWC, SSC, CMHC, and Communications.

^c Includes municipal share.

^d Partnership agreement.

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

ERDA 1984

Signed

January 30, 1984.

Effective date

January 30, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan;
2. to strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the measures taken under this agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development; and
3. to improve consultation and to co-ordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development measures by both governments, in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

ERDA Payments

In 1991-92, WD was not responsible for any ERDA subagreements.

Partnership Agreements

Rural Development

The purpose of this agreement is to provide improved economic stability by pursuing economic development and related activities in rural Saskatchewan; removing systemic development constraints; increasing the establishment of viable rural businesses; and increasing rural community viability and sustainability.

Water-Based Economic Development

The purpose of this agreement is to release water-related constraints and optimize water-related development opportunities in order to facilitate diversification of Saskatchewan's agricultural and rural sector on a regional basis and optimize associated economic development opportunities.

Culture

The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen the long-term economic viability of the cultural sector with specific focus on developing and expanding provincial, national and international marketing and distribution networks for Saskatchewan's cultural industries, and building a stronger human resource base.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreement or partnership agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 34-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 34-2

Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA Subagreement and Partnership Agreements in Effect March 31, 1992

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Irrigation Development ^a	Agriculture	17/10/86	31/3/92	100,000	50,000
Mineral Development ^b	Energy, Mines & Resources	30/05/91	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Forestry ^b	Forestry	05/06/91	31/03/95	30,000	15,000
Communications Technology ^b	Communications	12/09/91	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Rural Development ^b	Agriculture	20/09/91	31/03/95	15,000	30,000
Water-Based Economic Development ^b	Agriculture	20/09/91	31/03/96	40,000	20,000
Tourism ^b	Industry, Science & Technology	17/10/91	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Culture ^b	Communications	18/10/91	31/03/95	5,000	2,500
Total				220,000	132,500

^a ERDA subagreement.^b Partnership agreement.

CANADA — ALBERTA**ERDA 1984*****Signed***

June 8, 1984.

Effective date

June 8, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The objectives of this agreement are to promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province and, more particularly to promote joint planning and joint action in those areas where it would be advantageous:

1. to tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province;
2. to create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities;
3. to strengthen multi-departmental co-ordination within and between the two governments;
4. to reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

One first generation subagreement under the Canada — Alberta ERDA was in effect as of March 31, 1992. (See Table 34-3). At the same time, a number of partnership agreements were in the final stages of approval (Communications Technology, Forestry, Tourism, and Cultural Industries).

ERDA Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures in Alberta under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were \$2,229,247.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;

2. for the ERDA subagreement or partnership agreement where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 34-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA**ERDA 1984*****Signed***

November 23, 1984.

Effective date

November 23, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

The economic development objectives for the province are:

1. to enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province;
2. to increase productivity and wealth creation in the province;
3. to ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential; and
4. to diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

One partnership agreement was in effect as of March 31, 1992 (See Table 34-4). At the same time, discussions were underway for the development of three other partnership agreements (Tourism, Telecommunications and Minerals).

ERDA Payments

In 1991-92, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were \$5,120,315.

TABLE 34-3

Canada — Alberta ERDA Subagreement and Partnership Agreement in Effect March 31, 1992

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Tourism Development Strategy ^a	Industry, Science and Technology	08/06/84	31/03/94	—	—
Northern Development ^b	Industry, Science and Technology	02/10/85	31/03/92	40,000	20,000

^a ERDA subagreement.

^b Partnership agreement.

TABLE 34-4

Canada — British Columbia Partnership Agreement in Effect March 31, 1992

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Forestry Resource Development	Forestry	01/04/91	31/03/95	200,000	100,000

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the partnership agreement where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 34-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

WESTERN PROCUREMENT INITIATIVE (WPI)**Administered By**

Western Economic Diversification Canada and Supply and Services Canada in co-operation with the provincial governments.

Purpose

To enhance opportunities for Western firms to sell goods or services to the federal government by:

1. increasing the amount of discretionary, ongoing and high value-added government procurement from the West by \$600 million over four years starting in 1988-89;
2. developing a system that will connect western suppliers with opportunities to sell to the government; and
3. using the allocation of funds given to Western Diversification to help companies undertake projects that will enhance their capability to bid on government contracts.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Diversification Act.

Financing and Operation

All support for businesses falls under the Western Diversification Program.

Although the program expired March 31, 1992, funds are still being dispersed. At the same time, Western Economic Diversification and each of the four western provinces were in the final stages of approving a new agreement.

For Further Information

Manager, Business Development
Western Economic Diversification Canada
240 Graham Avenue, Suite 712
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2L4
Tel.: (204) 983-8665

Manager, Procurement
Western Economic Diversification Canada
119 4th Avenue South, Suite 601
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S7
Tel.: (306) 975- 5941

Manager, Procurement
Western Economic Diversification Canada
Canada Place, Suite 1500
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4H7
Tel.: (403) 495-4165

Manager, Western Procurement Initiative
Western Economic Diversification Canada
Bentall Tower 4, Suite 1200
1055 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7X 1L3
Tel.: (604) 666-1887

For further information about Western Economic Diversification Canada, contact one of the following offices:

Communications Manager
The Cargill Building, Suite 712
240 Graham Avenue
P.O. Box 777
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0J7
Tel.: (204) 983-6243

Communications Manager
S.J. Cohen Building, Suite 601
119 4th Avenue South
P.O. Box 2025
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S7
Tel.: (306) 975-4373

Lauren Cleland
Communications Manager
Canada Place, Suite 1500
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4H7
Tel.: (403) 495-4164

Ralph Van Nes
Communications Manager
Bentall Tower 4, Suite 1200
1055 Dunsmuir Street
P.O. Box 49276
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1L3
Tel.: (604) 666-6256

Ruth Berger
Director, Communications Planning
200 Kent Street, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 2128, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W3
Tel.: (613) 952-7100

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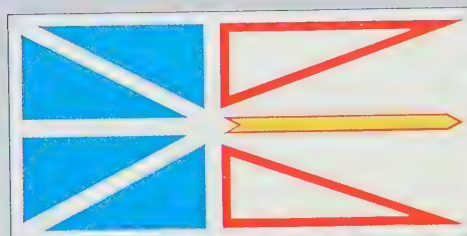
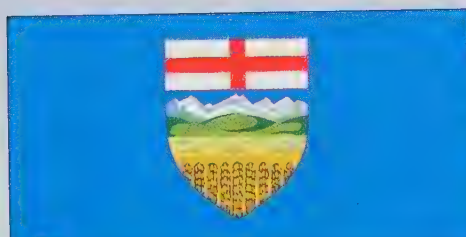
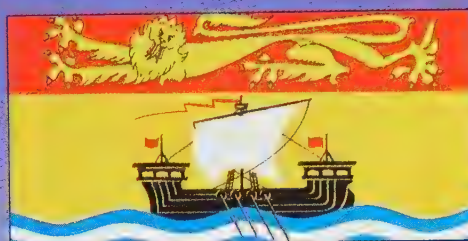
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Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

1992-1993



***Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
A Descriptive Inventory***

1992-1993

Government of Canada
Privy Council Office
Ottawa, November 1993

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Preface

The inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities, now in its 17th edition, provides information on shared-cost programs and on projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

An estimated \$38.9 billion in the form of cash and tax points was transferred to the provinces, territories and municipalities during the fiscal year 1992-93 (pages vi and vii). This compares with \$36.4 billion for 1991-92.

The continued support and assistance of deputy ministers, heads of Crown corporations and agencies, and their staffs in the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

I trust this publication will be of assistance to legislators, and to employees at all levels and in all sectors of government, as well as to researchers, journalists and the public at large.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glen Shortliffe', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Glen Shortliffe
Clerk of the Privy Council and
Secretary to the Cabinet

Ottawa
December 1993

Introduction

This publication provides a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities in effect during the fiscal year 1992-93. Basic information is given on programs and activities, along with a source from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged alphabetically by federal department or agency. Two organizations usually found in this book have been deleted: Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and National Transportation Agency of Canada. They had no federal-provincial programs for 1992-93. As well, Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise and Revenue Canada, Taxation have been amalgamated. Their programs appear under Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation.

For the purpose of this inventory, the term "programs and activities" comprises major shared-cost programs and significant activities that involve federal-provincial administration or that are carried out under an intergovernmental agreement. The Index (page 32-1) lists entries by type of program or activity.

Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government. Some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, or transfer of property. In other cases, each government pays its share directly to contractors.

The information given is mainly for ready reference. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into, should be obtained from the organizations concerned.

Although recent reorganizations reduced the number of government departments, readers of this edition should be able to obtain information on the programs of interest to them by calling the telephone numbers given in each chapter.

Suggestions and comments that would help the Privy Council Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received and should be forwarded to:

Communications and Consultation Secretariat
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**ESTIMATED FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO THE PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1992-93**

(\$ MILLIONS)

A. SUMMARY	CASH TAX
	TOTAL TRANSFERS
B. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS	CASH
	Fiscal Equalization
	Territorial Financing
	Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes
	Reciprocal Taxation
	Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer
	Statutory Subsidies
	Youth Allowances Recovery ^a
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Tax Points for Youth Allowances ^a
	TOTAL
	General Purpose Transfers
C. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION (ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING)	CASH
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Tax Subtotal
	ASSOCIATED EQUALIZATION
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Associated Equalization Subtotal
	TOTAL
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	TOTAL^b
	Established Programs Financing
D. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS	CASH
	Canada Assistance Plan ^c
	Crop Insurance
	Official Languages in Education
	Misc. Health and Welfare
	Young Offenders
	Justice
	Transportation
	Other
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Tax Points for CAP ^c
	TOTAL
	Specific Purpose Transfers

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

^a The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown as a tax transfer reflects the continued transfer of three personal income tax points to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements. Since the program is now defunct, the value of these tax points is recovered from the province as shown in the cash part of the table.

^b The EPF tax transfer includes 13.5 personal income tax points and 1 corporate income tax point (and an additional abatement to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements). The total for EPF shown above includes the equalization associated with the tax transfer. Because this amount is actually paid under the Fiscal Equalization Program, it is also included in that program. The totals in Part A are adjusted to avoid double counting.

^c In addition to a cash transfer under the Canada Assistance Plan, Quebec receives a tax transfer as part of the contracting-out arrangements.

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
1,406.4	299.5	1,627.7	1,473.2	6,993.6	5,908.0	1,799.1	1,473.0	1,915.0	2,105.8	943.5	263.1	26,208.0
122.6	30.6	258.3	186.7	4,585.3	4,614.4	316.8	262.3	1,006.8	1,333.8	24.7	10.6	12,753.1
1,529.0	330.1	1,886.0	1,660.0	11,578.9	10,522.4	2,115.9	1,735.4	2,921.9	3,439.7	968.2	273.7	38,961.1
953.0	202.0	1,001.0	928.0	3,935.0	—	977.0	565.0	—	—	—	—	8,561.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822.2	223.3	1,045.5
4.5	1.6	15.5	13.2	85.8	171.9	16.2	9.5	19.0	34.2	4.2	1.7	377.3
—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
10.0	3.0	—	—	26.0	76.0	5.0	0.2	148.9	10.0	0.2	0.7	280.0
9.8	0.8	2.4	1.9	4.8	6.2	2.3	2.3	3.9	2.6	—	—	37.0
—	—	—	—	-426.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-426.0
977.3	207.4	1,018.9	943.1	3,625.9	254.1	1,000.5	577.0	171.8	46.8	826.6	225.7	9,875.1
—	—	—	—	426.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426.0
977.3	207.4	1,018.9	943.1	4,051.9	254.1	1,000.5	577.0	171.8	46.8	826.6	225.7	10,301.1
157.6	35.6	247.9	199.7	1,067.0	2,339.4	301.7	272.1	703.0	870.1	13.2	7.5	6,215.0
53.1	12.0	83.4	67.2	245.8	726.7	101.6	91.6	236.3	288.3	4.2	2.5	1,912.6
210.7	47.6	331.4	266.8	1,312.8	3,066.1	403.3	363.7	939.3	1,158.4	17.3	10.1	8,127.6
83.2	20.7	175.4	126.8	2,344.6	3,132.1	215.0	178.1	683.4	905.4	16.8	7.2	7,888.6
39.4	9.8	83.0	60.0	1,109.7	1,482.3	101.8	84.3	323.4	428.5	7.9	3.4	3,733.5
122.6	30.6	258.3	186.7	3,454.3	4,614.4	316.8	262.3	1,006.8	1,333.8	24.7	10.6	11,622.1
69.0	13.7	64.1	66.1	316.0	—	76.4	84.8	—	—	—	—	689.9
32.7	6.5	30.3	31.3	149.6	—	36.1	40.1	—	—	—	—	326.5
101.7	20.1	94.4	97.3	465.5	—	112.5	124.9	—	—	—	—	1,016.4
309.9	70.0	487.3	392.5	3,727.6	5,471.5	593.1	535.0	1,386.4	1,775.4	29.9	14.7	14,793.5
125.1	28.3	196.8	158.4	1,505.0	2,209.0	239.5	216.0	559.7	716.8	12.1	6.0	5,972.6
435.0	98.3	684.1	550.9	5,232.6	7,680.5	832.6	750.9	1,946.2	2,492.3	42.0	20.7	20,766.1
135.0	32.2	230.0	214.0	1,615.0	2,243.3	260.0	183.0	599.9	799.7	22.0	7.8	6,341.9
—	1.6	0.6	0.7	48.0	64.6	90.6	302.1	135.8	3.1	—	—	647.1
4.0	2.0	6.7	25.3	86.9	71.6	9.8	16.2	11.0	11.4	0.9	0.8	246.6
6.6	0.4	9.7	5.6	17.3	83.7	6.5	10.1	24.2	30.3	54.7	6.4	255.5
4.8	1.9	5.9	4.6	29.5	62.1	5.7	7.1	14.8	17.1	3.6	1.1	158.2
1.7	0.2	3.3	1.7	16.7	42.6	4.2	2.6	7.7	10.2	2.1	0.6	93.6
54.9	2.7	13.9	6.7	27.5	7.6	3.7	1.3	1.9	22.7	1.7	1.3	145.9
11.4	3.5	7.3	4.7	214.0	12.3	14.8	9.9	8.6	6.1	14.6	9.3	316.5
218.4	44.5	277.4	263.3	2,054.9	2,587.8	395.3	532.3	803.9	900.6	99.6	27.3	8,205.3
—	—	—	—	705.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	705.0
218.4	44.5	277.4	263.3	2,759.9	2,587.8	395.3	532.3	803.9	900.6	99.6	27.3	8,910.3

***Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
Listed by Federal Organization***

Agriculture Canada

Agriculture Canada was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass most aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock. The following paragraphs describe many of the department's activities.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by Agriculture Canada's Research Branch at establishments and experimental farms across Canada. The research units co-operate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch implements measures to protect the marketability of agricultural, food and forestry products. Federal-provincial agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia provide for federal inspection of provincial meat plants on a cost-recovery basis.

The Policy Branch is the main departmental organization for the development and co-ordination of policies and strategic directions that support national agri-food policies and directives, to enhance the sector's overall contribution to the Canadian economy.

The Farm Financial Programs Branch provides for the implementation of shared-risk measures to bridge short-term difficulties confronting producers and the long-term adjustments required of the sector. It also helps to moderate the impact of the cost of borrowing, production losses, and significant price variations in the marketplace.

The Agri-Food Development Branch develops and manages domestic and international programs that help Canada's agri-food industry improve its competitiveness and adjust to change; plans and co-ordinates Canada's involvement in multilateral food and agricultural organizations, in bilateral relations with other countries on agri-food matters, as well as in analyzing, planning and co-ordinating the department's involvement in overseas development assistance; co-ordinates national/regional commodity and regional development strategies for the department, in order to ensure a consistent and strategic approach to research and to adjustment needs, and to improve export opportunities. Federal-provincial co-operation is also maintained by branch involvement in the Federal-Provincial Market Development Council.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration delivers soil and water conservation and development programs.

The Grains and Oilseeds Branch consolidates the federal government's role in the sector. It develops, analyses and manages grain policy programs and issues. The Net Income Stabilization Account, located in Winnipeg, is overseen by the branch. The Livestock Feed Bureau, previously a Crown corporation, is now part of the branch as well as the Co-operatives Secretariat, whose mandate is to foster exchanges between the co-operatives sector, provinces and the federal government.

Most of the department's programs have provincial implications and are carried out with provincial involvement. Programs such as tripartite stabilization, crop insurance and gross revenue insurance, entail provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading many agricultural products, but, in most cases, because of interprovincial and export trade implications, there is an agreement to follow federal regulations and procedures.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. These agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission (its activities are reported in a separate chapter), the National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

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Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Administered By

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan, administers the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Purpose

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration was established in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the act widened the scope of the administration's activities.

The basic objectives of PFRA are to support economic growth and stability through soil and water conservation programs, and to reduce the effects of drought. Activities are designed to facilitate and encourage the management of these basic resources in ways that are sustainable over the long term, particularly through conservation and resource development.

Authority or Background

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, or with municipalities or individuals to carry out the general purpose of the act.

The main PFRA programs and activities include:

1. Shelterbelt Program. Provides eligible recipients with seedlings for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting.
2. Community Pasture Program. Reclaims and protects fragile lands unsuitable for cultivation, while providing summer grazing for cattle (for the benefit of smaller producers).
3. Soil Conservation Program. Encourages and helps implement conservation farming practices.
4. Rural Water Development Program. Provides technical and financial assistance for the development of water projects, including wells, dugouts, stockwatering dams and water pipelines.
5. Water Development. Provides for the investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects.

6. Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program. Facilitates drought proofing and regional economic security by providing water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects as well as for domestic, recreational and industrial uses. Allows controlled releases to meet international water commitments.
7. The Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre (SIDC). Involves research on irrigation technology and production practices, and soil conservation needs. The centre and related research and demonstration areas are available for viewing. Research results and information are readily available.
8. South Saskatchewan River Project. Provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on a cost recovery basis with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

1. Canada-Manitoba Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year cost-shared agreement with federal expenditures of \$9 million, administered by PFRA. Project authorization to March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994.
2. Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year cost-shared agreement with federal expenditures of \$27 million, administered by PFRA. Project authorization to March 31, 1992, with project completion by March 31, 1994.
3. Canada-Alberta Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year cost-shared agreement with federal expenditures of \$17.4 million administered by PFRA. Expires June 30, 1992, with project completion by March 31, 1993.
4. Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development. Total program expenditures are \$100 million, half of which are federal. PFRA to expend \$10 million for investigation, design, project management and construction related to systems improvement in southwest Saskatchewan. Project authorization extended one year to March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994.
5. Canada-Manitoba Agreement on Municipal Water Infrastructure for Rural Economic Diversification. The eight-year, \$90 million program is designed to sustain and diversify economic development in rural Manitoba by improving water supply and wastewater disposal facilities in selected rural communities. The federal and provincial governments will each contribute \$30 million. The remaining \$30 million will be the responsibility of the participating municipal governments. All funding

decisions are to be made by March 31, 1995, and all work to be completed by March 31, 1998.

6. Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement on Water-Based Economic Development (PAWBED). A five-year, cost-shared agreement for \$40 million, designed to remove water-related constraints to rural economic development. Federal expenditures are \$20 million. Managed jointly by Canada and Saskatchewan; co-chaired federally by PFRA. Project authorization to August 31, 1996 with project completion by December 31, 1997.
7. Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement on Rural Development. A four-year, cost-shared agreement for \$15 million, designed to encourage economic development in rural Saskatchewan. Federal expenditures of \$7.5 million. Managed jointly by Canada and Saskatchewan; co-chaired federally by PFRA. Project authorization to March 31, 1995 with project completion by March 31, 1996.
8. Canada-Alberta Memorandum of Understanding on Rural Water Development. Designed to enhance rural development and sustainable resource management by ensuring a co-operative and co-ordinated approach in the planning and implementation of federal and provincial activities in the area of rural water development.

For Further Information

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CANADA-MANITOBA SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Manitoba for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in Manitoba. Canada will fund on-farm soil conservation; the Permanent Cover Program; conservation education and technology transfer; and monitoring and research.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

Three-year agreement effective July 24, 1989. Project authorization to March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is worth \$18 million over three years, allocated as follows:

1. on-farm soil conservation: Canada, \$4.06 million; province, \$3.45 million;
2. alternative land use: Canada, \$1.95 million; province, \$1.2 million;
3. conservation education and technology transfer: Canada, \$75,000; province, \$1.2 million;
4. monitoring and research: Canada, \$500,000; province, \$180,000;
5. public information and evaluation: Canada, \$25,000; province, \$60,000.
6. headwater storage and erosion control: Canada \$620,000; province, \$380,000.

The total cost of the agreement is shared equally between Canada (\$9 million) and the province (\$9 million).

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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CANADA-MANITOBA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MUNICIPAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To strengthen and diversify sustainable economic activities, while preserving environmental quality in rural Manitoba, by making improvements to the water supply and waste treatment and disposal infrastructuring of rural industrial communities.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Partnership Agreements.

TABLE 1-1

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Agreements

	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)				
<u>Agri-Food Development Subsidiary Agreements</u>				
Newfoundland	21-06-88	31-03-93	8,000	5,000
Nova Scotia	27-06-88	31-03-94	60,000	30,000
Quebec				
Agri-food Testing and Experimentation Program	17-11-88	31-03-95	15,000	15,000
Testing Network Program	01-01-90	31-03-95	3,740	3,740
Agricultural Apprenticeship Program	01-10-90	31-03-95	650	650
Sheep Artificial Insemination Program	10-07-91	31-03-94	360	360
Agriculture Labour Replacement Program	10-07-91	31-03-95	540	540
Saskatchewan				
Irrigation-based Economic Development	17-10-86	31-03-93	100,000	50,000
<u>Cooperation Agreements (under framework ERDAs)</u>				
Prince Edward Island	06-10-89	31-03-94	25,000	14,000
New Brunswick	01-04-89	31-03-94	32,000	20,000
<u>Livestock Feed Development Subsidiary Agreements</u>				
Newfoundland	01-04-91	30-09-92	820	684
Prince Edward Island	01-04-91	30-09-92	13,375	11,500
Nova Scotia	01-04-91	30-09-92	13,179	10,542
New Brunswick	01-04-91	30-09-92	15,375	12,300
National Soil and Water Conservation Agreements				
Prince Edward Island	02-08-89	31-03-92	1,800	900
Nova Scotia	09-04-90	31-03-93	1,000	500
New Brunswick	01-08-89	31-03-92	2,400	1,200
Ontario	01-01-85	31-03-93	22,200	11,100
Manitoba	24-07-89	31-03-93	18,000	9,000
Saskatchewan	24-07-89	31-03-93	54,000	27,000
Alberta	24-07-89	31-03-93	34,800	17,400
British Columbia	16-08-90	31-03-92	5,000	2,500

Time Frame

Signed October 9, 1990. Project authorization to March 31, 1995, and project completion to March 31, 1997. Expenditures completed by March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

\$90 million, cost-shared on a 1/3:1/3:1/3 basis by Canada, Manitoba, and the participating communities. Federal expenditures are \$30 million.

For Further Information

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CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD**Administered By**

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Saskatchewan to cover a range of programs and activities designed to protect the agricultural productivity of Saskatchewan soil. Programs and activities include building awareness about the need for soil conservation; implementing soil conservation practices on Saskatchewan farms; converting or rehabilitating marginal land to alternative uses; surveying and monitoring soil degradation; and continued research into soil conservation and moisture management.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

Three-year agreement effective July 24, 1989. Project authorization to March 31, 1993 with project completion by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The \$27 million federal contribution to the \$54 million agreement will be allocated over three years as follows:

1. awareness and extension: Canada \$600,000; province, \$3 million;
2. on-farm and local organization assistance and technical support: Canada, \$13.5 million; province, \$9.5 million;
3. land use adjustment: Canada, \$10.5 million; province, \$7 million;
4. survey and monitoring: Canada, \$1.8 million; province, \$2.5 million;
5. research: Canada, \$600,000; province, \$5 million.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To optimize the economic development opportunities in the area through irrigation.

Authority or Background

Canada-Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

Effective October 17, 1986. A one-year extension allows project approval until March 31, 1993, with project completion by March 31, 1994. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Saskatchewan contribute 50% of eligible costs up to \$50 million each. The financial participation of the private sector is also sought.

See Table 1-1.

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CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON WATER-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To enable Canada and Saskatchewan to implement a comprehensive economic development program based upon water supply infra-structure and related activities. The agreement is intended to assist in the release of water-related constraints in order to facilitate diversification of Saskatchewan's agricultural and rural sector on a regional basis and optimize associated economic development opportunities.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Partnership Agreements.

Time Frame

Signed September 20, 1991. Project authorizations to August 31, 1996 and project completion to December 31, 1997. Expenditures completed by December 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

\$40 million, cost-shared on a 50:50 basis by Canada and Saskatchewan. Federal expenditures may be up to \$20 million.

For Further Information

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CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**Administered By**

Federal-provincial management committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To enable Canada and Saskatchewan to implement a strategic economic development program based in rural Saskatchewan, with concentration on the following goals:

1. increasing the establishment of viable rural business;
2. diversifying the rural economy;
3. increasing rural community viability and sustainability;
4. removing systematic development constraints; and
5. maximizing rural job opportunities.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Partnership Agreements.

Time Frame

Signed September 20, 1991. Project authorization to March 31, 1995, and project completion to March 31, 1996. Expenditures completed by March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

\$15 million, cost-shared on a 50:50 basis by Canada and Saskatchewan. Federal expenditures may be up to \$7.5 million.

For Further Information

Director, Development Service
 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
 Agriculture Canada
 CIBC Tower
 1800 Hamilton Street, Room 603
 Regina, Saskatchewan
 S4P 4L2
 Tel.: (306) 780-5118

CANADA-ALBERTA SOIL CONSERVATION INITIATIVE**Administered By**

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Alberta for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in the province. Canada will provide funding in the areas of on-farm conservation; specialized equipment assistance; permanent cover program; soil conservation on Indian reservations; awareness, information transfer and support services; and monitoring, survey and research.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

Three-year agreement signed July 24, 1989. Expires June 30, 1992, with project completion by March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The \$34.8 million for the agreement will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. conservation demonstrations, planning and awareness: province, \$6.5 million;
2. specialized equipment assistance: Canada, \$4.4 million;
3. agricultural lime freight assistance: province, \$125,000;
4. conservation on Indian reservations: Canada, \$1.5 million;
5. permanent cover and land use adjustment: Canada, \$8.2 million; province, \$945,000;
6. field shelterbelts: province, \$1.25 million;
7. provincial technology transfer, planning and awareness support: province, \$7.54 million;
8. federal awareness, information transfer and support services: Canada, \$800,000;
9. advisory committee: province, \$180,000;
10. program and policy review: Canada, \$100,000; province, \$100,000;
11. research, monitoring and survey: Canada, \$2.4 million; province, \$750,000.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada (\$17.4 million) and the province (\$17.4 million).

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Director General
 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
 Agriculture Canada
 CIBC Tower
 1800 Hamilton Street, Room 603
 Regina, Saskatchewan
 S4P 4L2
 Tel.: (306) 780-5081

CANADA-ALBERTA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT
Administered By

Federal-provincial co-ordinating committee, co-chaired federally by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

Purpose

To ensure a co-operative and co-ordinated approach in the planning and implementation of federal and provincial activities in the area of rural water development aimed at providing safe, drought resistant water supplies; and thereby enhancing rural development and sustainable resource management as a means for sustaining agriculture.

Authority or Background

Soil and Water Conservation and Development Accord.

Time Frame

In effect from July 2, 1991 until terminated through written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation

Annual activity plans are developed, and activities are to be funded separately by each party.

For Further Information

Regional Director
 Southern Alberta Region
 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
 Agriculture Canada
 832 — 220 4th Avenue S.E.
 Calgary, Alberta
 T2G 4X3
 Tel.: (403) 292-5641

Farm Financial Programs Branch
CROP INSURANCE AND GROSS REVENUE INSURANCE PROGRAM
Administered By

Insurance Division, Farm Financial Programs Branch.

Purpose

To assist provinces in providing crop and revenue insurance to producers by minimizing the impact of income losses due to production or market risks beyond their control.

Authority or Background

Farm Income Protection Act and Regulations; federal-provincial agreements.

Time Frame

The Farm Income Protection Act, passed in 1991, provides continual protection for producers. Federal-provincial agreements are generally signed for a five-year period, although they may be terminated with two years' notice or by the mutual consent of the parties involved.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared among the federal government, participating provinces, and enrolled producers. Administration is handled by the provinces and the federal contributions are paid to the provincial governments.

Contributions may be made quarterly or monthly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses.

For Further Information

Director, Insurance Division
 Farm Financial Programs Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 2200 Walkley Road, 2nd Floor
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0C5
 Tel.: (613) 957-7078

PRICE STABILIZATION
Administered By

Stabilization Division, Farm Financial Programs Branch.

Purpose

To assure that eligible producers receive fair returns for their labour and investment by providing them with income protection when market prices fall below calculated support prices for a prescribed period.

Authority or Background

Farm Income Protection Act and Regulations; federal-provincial tripartite agreements.

Time Frame

The Farm Income Protection Act, passed in 1991, provides continual protection for producers. Support prices are calculated monthly, quarterly or annually, as established by the commodity tripartite agreements approved by the Governor in Council. Tripartite agreements are generally signed for a 10-year period, with provision for termination or renewal.

Financing and Operation

Under tripartite agreements, payments to producers are financed from premiums paid by the federal government, participating provinces, and enrolled producers into the commodity stabilization fund. Premiums are set by the commodity stabilization committees in accordance with the tripartite agreements.

Pursuant to the Special Measures provision of the act, the Minister may request the Governor in Council to provide added assistance for specified agricultural commodities. Such intervention is designed to support producers during a period when normal market patterns and existing government assistance are insufficient to ensure adequate market returns.

For Further Information

Director, Stabilization Division
Farm Income Protection Branch
Agriculture Canada
2200 Walkley Road, 2nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 957-7078

Agri-Food Development Branch**CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT****Administered By**

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The objectives of the agreement are to promote the growth of a viable agri-food industry; to increase income and employment opportunities; to contribute to diversification of the economic base; to increase the continuity of supply of selected fresh agri-foods; and, to sustain the natural resources base.

Authority or Background

Canada-Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 21, 1988, and runs until March 31, 1993. Payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1993, may continue until March 31, 1995. Agreement has been extended by one year; however, additional funding has not yet received federal approval.

Financing and Operation

Total financing is \$8 million; the federal contribution is \$5 million. Implementation is provincial; management, monitoring and evaluation is on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Newfoundland)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
Tel.: (709) 772-4063

**CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT
ON A LIVESTOCK FEED INITIATIVE****Administered By**

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to promote development and production of new and/or improved feeds; improve feed production, processing and utilization systems; and improve producers' technical and managerial skills related to feed products.

Authority or Background

Canada-Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992, but payments on commitments approved before September 30, 1992, may continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Total financing is \$820,000. The federal contribution is \$684,000. Implementation is provincial. Management, monitoring and evaluation are on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Newfoundland)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
Tel.: (709) 772-4063

POTATO DIVERSION PROGRAM — NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND***Administered By***

Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Purpose

To purchase surplus table potatoes from the marketplace to help strengthen potato prices.

Authority or Background

Farm Income Protection Act, Section 12(5).

Time Frame

February and March 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government provided \$2.5 million towards each provincial diversion program to purchase 1 million cwt of surplus table potatoes from the marketplace at \$3/cwt to help strengthen potato prices. This was matched by \$2.5 million in P.E.I. to cover costs and market development. New Brunswick provided an equivalent amount for costs and a limited loan guarantee program.

For Further Information

Development Officer
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-9554
Fax: (613) 992-0921

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The activities are intended to develop, promote and implement the most appropriate soil resource management and use, within practical economic limits and the soil's capability, to sustain the long-term productivity of the soil.

Authority or Background

Canada-Prince Edward Island Accord on Soil and Water Conservation and Development, according to the national agriculture strategy.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from August 2, 1989, to March 31, 1992. All projects must have been approved by March 31, 1992, but related costs can be incurred up to March 31, 1993, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The \$1.8 million agreement is cost-shared (Canada 50%, Prince Edward Island 50%), with each party providing \$900,000. Agriculture Canada funds two programs, and the remaining four are cost-shared. Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly deliver all six programs under the agreement.

An agriculture management committee composed of provincial and federal representatives co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of an implementation subcommittee, and all proposals are approved only by the agriculture management committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD MARKET DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Canada (AFDB).

Purpose

The agreement addresses specific needs of the agri-food sector in Prince Edward Island related to the key priorities of export market development, value added and market quality enhancement. The objectives are:

1. to improve the competitive position of the agri-food sector;
2. to improve net farm income; and
3. to develop human resources in the agri-food sector.

Time Frame

The program commenced in the 1990-91 fiscal year. No projects may be approved after the expiration of December 31, 1993. No payments will be made for approved projects after closing of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

\$1.7 million (federal) over three years: 1990-91 - \$514,000; 1991-92 - \$550,000; 1992-93 - \$636,000.

For Further Information

Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7315

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Administered By

Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to improve the quantity, quality and utilization of livestock feed.

Authority or Background

Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992, but payouts on commitments approved before that date may continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Federal funding of \$11.5 million supports four programs. The agreement is jointly managed by Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture through an agriculture management committee. The programs are delivered by the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture. Project approvals under the programs are based upon the recommendations of a technical advisory committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The programs are intended to increase net farm income, improve crop and livestock quality, improve the sustainability of the province's landbase, develop improved marketing

practices, introduce innovative technology and improve the level of farm business management skills.

Authority or Background

Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from October 6, 1989, to March 31, 1994. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1994, but related costs can be incurred up to December 31, 1995, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers four programs worth \$13 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers two programs worth \$10 million. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly fund on a 50:50 basis a \$2 million program.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON SOIL CONSERVATION

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To encourage the implementation of environmentally compatible soil resource management and use, in order to sustain the long-term soil productivity of the agricultural land resource.

Authority or Background

Canada-Nova Scotia Agreement on Soil Conservation.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 9, 1990, until March 31, 1993. Projects uncompleted by March 31, 1993, can be continued and completed before March 31, 1994; all

outstanding payments must be processed before March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds three programs under the agreement. Project approvals are granted by the delivery agent, but advice is obtained from other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee with federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 698
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5
Tel.: (902) 893-0066

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to identify, develop and realize domestic and export market opportunities for Nova Scotia agri-food products;
2. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food industry through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for agricultural products with identified markets;
3. to enhance the competitive position of the agri-food industry through improvement in productivity, product quality, human resource development, physical resource development, sustainability, and marketing;
4. to increase employment in the agri-food industry and related services; and
5. to increase the level and the stability of net returns to the participants in the agri-food industry.

Authority or Background

Canada-Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from June 27, 1988, until March 31, 1994, but payouts on commitments approved before March 31, 1994, may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada cost-shares two of the programs delivered by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee with federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 698
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5
Tel.: (902) 893-0066

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT EXTENSION**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to encourage the province to be self-sustaining in livestock feeds.

Authority or Background

Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992, but payouts on commitments approved before that date may continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is funded 80% federally, 20% provincially. There are five programs. A federal-provincial implementation committee for each program reviews applications and makes recommendations to the federal-provincial management

committee. Implementation committees also review the progress of projects and make recommendations on payments to clients.

The province enters into contracts with clients and makes payments. The province submits claims to Agriculture Canada on a regular basis.

The management committee, with federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 698
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5
Tel.: (902) 893-0066

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Agriculture Canada and New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

There are six objectives to this agreement:

1. to encourage on-farm application and adoption of the developed soil resource management technology within the context of land stewardship and individual societal responsibilities;
2. to increase the awareness and understanding of soil degradation and conservation in society at large, to obtain public understanding and support in protecting the soil resource;
3. to develop the technical analytical capabilities to monitor soil degradation and progress towards soil conservation, in relation to individual farm units and to changes in regional land use;
4. to extend and upgrade knowledge regarding soil conservation issues, technology and practices, and soil quality trends;
5. to develop and promote soil and water conservation practices that will reduce environmental and cross-sectoral impacts; and

6. to provide decision-making support services for producers and governments, to facilitate implementation of soil conservation activities.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from August 1, 1989, until March 31, 1992. No project will extend beyond March 31, 1993, and no claims will be paid after March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture cost-share as follows:

1. awareness: Canada, \$95,000;
2. research: Canada, \$420,000;
3. technology development and adaptation: Canada, \$20,000;
4. technology demonstration and transfer: Canada, \$11,000; province, \$20,000;
5. decision making, support and analytical services: Canada, \$293,000;
6. technical services: province, \$100,000;
7. financial assistance: Canada, \$211,000; province, \$1,050,000;
8. human resource development: Canada, \$80,000; province, \$20,000;
9. co-ordination: Canada, \$50,000; province, \$10,000.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A senior management committee of federal and provincial representatives plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated its authority to approve projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 213
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3
Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada, co-ordinated with the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, co-ordinated with the Regional Development Corporation of New Brunswick.

Purpose

There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to improve the competitiveness, self-reliance and long-term sustainability of farms in New Brunswick through productivity improvement, increased market orientation, and the development of entrepreneurship and physical resources;
2. to identify and develop the domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick agri-food products which can be produced, processed and marketed competitively;
3. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for selected products for which market opportunities have been identified;
4. to enhance the competitiveness of the industry through increased emphasis on product quality, new product development, entrepreneurship, improved management practices and the development and adoption of innovative production and marketing technology; and
5. to increase income and employment and expand value-added and service industry activities.

Authority or Background

Canada-New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement and the Cooperation Program of ACOA.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1989, until March 31, 1994. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some parts of the market development and trade, innovative technology, and business entrepreneurship and organization development programs. The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture funds and directly delivers other parts of these three programs.

Each of the three programs also has portions that are cost-shared between the two departments of agriculture. The land

management and conservation, and the communications programs are totally cost-shared.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the agreement. The management committee has delegated authority for approval of projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 213
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3
Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background

Canada-New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement and the Cooperation Program of ACOA.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1991, until September 30, 1992. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick cost-share four programs, but the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture directly delivers the programs. Agriculture Canada contributes 80% of eligible costs; New Brunswick, 20%.

Project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee, which also plans and co-ordinates delivery of the agreement. Private sector contributions are required for most projects.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 213
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3
Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of this agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; to foster measures to stimulate agricultural development and agri-food processing; and to increase productive employment.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement was in effect from January 1987 to March 31, 1991. However, payments continued on program commitments until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

All eight programs within the agreement are jointly financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Project applications within each of the eight programs are assessed by joint federal-provincial expert committees. Final assessment and approval (or refusal) is effected by a joint management committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada; Industry, Science and Technology Canada; MAPAQ; and the Quebec Ministry for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs. Five programs are administered jointly by Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ, while three are administered by MAPAQ alone.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Québec)
 Agri-Food Development Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 Champlain Harbour Station
 901 Cap Diamant Street, Room 350-4
 Québec, Québec
 G1K 4K1
 Tel.: (418) 648-4775

**CANADA-ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON SOUTHWESTERN
 ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT**
Administered By

Agriculture Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of
 Agriculture and Food and Ontario Ministry of Environment.

Purpose

This agreement has two objectives:

1. to reduce phosphorous loading to the Lake Erie basin from agricultural cropland sources; and
2. to maintain or improve the productivity of the primary agricultural sector in southwestern Ontario by reducing or arresting soil erosion and degradation.

Authority or Background

Department of Agriculture Act.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1985, until March 31, 1993. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, may be completed and their costs paid for after that date, but no costs will be paid for any project after March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Ontario and Canada will each contribute \$15 million to programs in this agreement.

Canada and Ontario, through their departments of agriculture, will administer programs related to soil and water quality enhancement, and will assume full responsibility for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the impact of various agricultural practices on water quality.

For Further Information

Development Officer (Ontario)
 Agri-Food Development Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 174 Stone Road West
 Guelph, Ontario
 N1G 4S9
 Tel.: (519) 837-9400

CANADA-ONTARIO POTATO DIVERSION PROGRAM
Administered by

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Purpose

To divert approximately 5,147 cwt of table potatoes held by producers in Ontario on March 31, 1993 to the Ontario Association of Food Banks, thereby encouraging a return to more normal price levels in potato markets.

Authority and Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The program will be in effect from March 31 to July 1, 1993.

Financing and Operation

This provincially-led program will be cost-shared on a 50:50 basis. The federal government agreed to a purchase price of \$3/cwt. The total federal contribution to the program is \$13,406.25.

For Further Information

Development Officer (Ontario)
 Agri-Food Development Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 174 Stone Road West
 Guelph, Ontario
 N1G 4S9
 Tel.: (519) 837-9400

**CANADA-ONTARIO GRAPE AND WINE ADJUSTMENT
 AGREEMENT**
Administered By

Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food,
 Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board.

Purpose

The agreement was developed to assist the industry in removing grape vines that are surplus to market needs. The agreement was designed to assure, concurrently, the maintenance of a viable wine industry in Ontario by assisting grape growers in adjusting to lower international prices; to promote domestic wines, and to research grape productivity- and quality-enhancing technologies.

Authority or Background

This requirement resulted from Canada's acceptance of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ruling and

the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Both of these require removal of discriminating provincial liquor-marketing practices.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in place from March 23, 1989, until March 31, 2000. Agriculture Canada's commitment will terminate March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario will each contribute \$50 million to programs in the agreement.

For Further Information

Development Officer (Ontario)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
174 Stone Road West
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 4S9
Tel.: (519) 837-9400

CANADA-ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON SOIL, WATER AND CROPPING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Administered By

Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

This is a six-year cost-shared agreement focusing on the development and transfer of technology on soil and water conservation and on crop management systems.

Authority or Background

Canada-Alberta Agreement on Soil, Water and Cropping Research and Technology Transfer (CARTT).

Time Frame

The agreement extends from August 19, 1987 until March 31, 1993, with claims payable on approved projects until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

CARTT is a \$4 million cost-shared agreement. The federal contribution is \$2 million but an additional \$2 million of federal funding has been allocated to the Federal Basic Research Initiative (FBRI), which functions in concert with CARTT and is complementary to it.

There are joint federal-provincial committees responsible for the management, operation, monitoring and evaluation of CARTT. In addition, federal and provincial staff administer the program. The FBRI is administered through the Vegreville

Experimental Farm. Projects under the FBRI are located in northeast Alberta and address soil and water conservation in that part of the province.

All projects under CARTT are approved jointly (federal-provincial) with participation in their implementation from agriculture service boards, farm organizations and individuals. CARTT field staff assist in providing direction, monitoring, etc.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Alberta)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Canada Place, Suite 810
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4G5
Tel.: (403) 495-4141

CANADA-ALBERTA AGRI-FOOD PROCESSING AGREEMENT

Administered By

Joint Committee of the Agri-Food Development Branch of Agriculture Canada and the Alberta Agriculture Development Corporation.

Purpose

To stimulate private sector capital investment in agriculture and food processing through interest-free repayable contributions, leading to diversification in the Alberta economy.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-1391, June 22, 1992 under the Western Economic Partnership Agreement.

Time Frame

The agreement extends from September 19, 1992 to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

CAPA was originally a \$20 million cost-shared agreement, with \$15 million allocated to Capital Development Advances, and \$5 million allocated to Strategic Partnerships. Budget cuts reduced funding for the agreement as follows:

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Provincial</u>
1993-94	\$4.0 million	\$4.0 million
1994-95	\$4.25 million	\$4.25 million
1995-96	\$1.0 million	\$1.0 million
Total	\$9.25 million	\$9.25 million

CAPA includes two programs:

1. Capital Development Advances. Provides a repayable contribution for up to 35% of project costs to a maximum of \$2,000,000 for construction, renovation, modernization and expansion of facilities. This program is intended to encourage production of value-added products.
2. Support for Strategic Partnerships. Provides up to 25% of project costs as a repayable development advance, and up to 25% as a participating advance (common or preferred shares or subordinated debt), with the remaining 50% provided by the private sector or commercial sources. This program is intended to encourage development of strategic partnerships between Alberta-based processors and equity investors who provide access to national or multinational markets.

Terms for the repayable contributions vary, with consideration given to the potential economic benefit of the project. Repayment generally begins within three years, but the interest-free period can be up to 10 years. Repayment generally takes place over 10 years, but periods of up to 15 years may be available.

Project applicants must provide evidence that the project meets relevant and applicable federal and provincial environmental protection legislation and policies.

Project approval is provided by the Implementation Committee for projects up to \$1 million in funding, and by the Management Committee for projects between \$1 million and \$2 million.

For Further Information

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CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The overall purpose is to encourage the most appropriate management and use of soil resources to enhance and sustain productivity and to protect sources of surface and ground water.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/2211, September 22, 1988; and provincial Order-in-Council 1181, August 2, 1990.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on August 16, 1990, and expired on March 31, 1992. Project activity continues to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared subprograms. The provincial ministry is in charge of most of the projects, except for the Peace River Region, where the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration is in charge.

All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (British Columbia)
Agri-Food Development Branch
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New Westminster, British Columbia
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CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA GRAPE AND WINE SECTOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The primary objective of this agreement is to facilitate the economic adjustment of the grape- and wine-producing industries to new economic conditions:

1. by providing compensation to B.C. grape growers for loss of grapevines removed from farms;
2. by assisting the B.C. wineries to purchase the 1988 grape crop produced by B.C. growers, and to purchase grapes from certain defined acreage for the ensuing six years at 1987 Grape Marketing Board prices; and
3. by assisting in the marketing and promotion of premium wines.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2/354, March 2, 1989; provincial Order-in-Council 280, March 3, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement was reached in the fall of 1988 and will terminate on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement contains five program components, four which are cost-shared by the federal-provincial parties, and one which is provincially funded. The province delivers the program. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

For Further Information

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4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE**Administered By**

National Programs Directorate, Agri-Food Development Branch.

Purpose

This program provides, to all provinces, for the reimbursement of 50% of expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H clubs.

Authority or Background

Funding for this program is provided annually from the Canadian Agri-Food Development Initiative (CAFDI). Agreements exist with all provinces.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which will be reviewed with all CAFDI programs by April 1, 1995.

Financing and Operation

4-H clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living in rural areas. Activities of 4-H clubs include raising livestock, cultivating field crops, operating farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays 50% of certified expenditures to the provinces up to a pre-set yearly allotment. Federal assistance is provided for:

1. prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days;
2. the cost of providing club and project record books;
3. travel by club members to, and prizes for, provincial competitions; and
4. local volunteer leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal contribution is made towards the specific costs of the Canadian 4-H Council.

Payments

See Table 1-2.

For Further Information

Projects Officer
National Programs Directorate
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TABLE 1-2

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)	1992-93 (\$)
Newfoundland	9,704	10,340	10,436
Prince Edward Island	9,271	9,297	9,360
Nova Scotia	16,549	16,401	16,445
New Brunswick	10,089	10,063	10,055
Quebec	14,887	13,744	12,575
Ontario	62,743	62,196	66,750
Manitoba	25,255	24,744	24,726
Saskatchewan	28,189	27,604	26,634
Alberta	32,681	32,858	32,758
British Columbia	17,363	16,996	17,033
Total	226,731	224,243	226,772

AGRICULTURAL APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM**Administered by**

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to assist junior farmers and aspiring agricultural producers in the eastern Quebec region.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec (eastern Quebec).

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from October 1990 to March 31, 1995. Payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), and the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Québec)
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
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AGRICULTURAL LABOUR REPLACEMENT PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To provide improved management training for young people planning to enter the farming industry.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from July 1991 to March 31, 1995. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada and implemented by the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Quebec Ministry of

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, an agriculture college and the Fédération de la relève agricole du Québec.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Québec)
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AGRI-FOOD TESTING AND EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture in the resource regions of Quebec by favoring the adoption of new technologies or production systems by agri-food enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from November 17, 1988, to March 31, 1995. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, the Farm Credit Corporation, and four farm representatives.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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TESTING NETWORK PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to accelerate the use of new techniques and systems of production on farms and to increase the profitability of agricultural enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The agreement will be in effect from January 1990 to March 31, 1995. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1998.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada, the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), and the regional branch of the Union des producteurs agricoles (UPA).

Projects are analyzed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

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GREEN PLAN-FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE***Administered By***

Agri-Food Development Branch Regional Offices (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia); Alberta manages the Canada-Yukon agreement and the National Programs Directorate. Discussions on agreements are under way with Newfoundland, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories.

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in Alberta. Discussions on agreements are under way with Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Purpose

The overall objectives of the initiative are to encourage:

1. a balanced approach to the environment through the integration of environmental, economic and social factors in decision making;
2. continued evolution towards more environmentally sound agricultural practices;
3. a shared responsibility, among all Canadians, for the environment; and
4. the protection and enhancement of the resource base for future generations.

Authority or Background

The agreements are part of the Government of Canada's Green Plan announced in 1990. Agreements are based on the Environmental Sustainability Accords negotiated with the provincial and territorial governments.

Time Frame

The agreements cover the period from signing until March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Agreements are cost shared on a 50:50 basis with provincial and territorial governments. The federal share of these agreements is \$117 million.

Priorities are established through consultation with stakeholders, conducted mainly in conjunction with advisory committees for each region. The composition of each committee reflects a wide range of interests.

For Further Information

Environment officer
Program Co-ordination
National Programs Directorate
Agri-Food Development Branch
930 Carling Avenue, Room 533
Ottawa, Ontario
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LAND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM***Administered By***

Agri-Food Development Branch regional offices and the National Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To facilitate the adoption of effective resource management and environmentally sustainable farming practices as a key to

increasing long-term financial returns to producers of grains, oilseeds and edible horticultural crops, sustainability of the natural resource base for agriculture, and competitiveness of the agri-food sector.

Authority or Background

The Farm Support and Adjustment Measures Program (FSAM I) announced on April 18, 1991, identified land management initiatives totalling \$72 million. Of that amount, \$50 million was targeted for the extension of the Permanent Cover Program (PCP) in the Prairies and British Columbia Peace River District. The remaining \$22 million was the Land Management Assistance Program (LMAP) component and this was directed to the other seven provinces. The overall cuts and additions have brought the funding level to \$20.9 million.

The Farm Income Protection Act grants the authority for FSAM I.

Time Frame

The program runs until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The program is federally funded with most of the funds available in fiscal years 1992-93 (\$9.423 million) and 1993-94 (\$11.206 million). Federal participation with any province is not contingent on matching financial participation from the province.

For the most part, LMAP operates under federal-provincial agreements. In Nova Scotia and Quebec, the provinces are delivering LMAP. In New Brunswick the program is jointly delivered, and in Ontario there is a federal-provincial agreement with some delivery contracted out. Prince Edward Island has an agreement with the Prince Edward Island Soil and Crop Improvement Association. British Columbia has an agreement with the British Columbia Agricultural Research and Development Corporation, and the province is involved in project approvals. In Newfoundland there is an agreement with the province (Newfoundland Crop Insurance Agency) to assist in delivery.

Individual LMAP agreements allow each region to address its specific sustainability issues while still maintaining a common set of activities across the country.

Payments

See Table 1-3.

For Further Information

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TABLE 1-3

Land Management Assistance Program Funding

	1991-92 (\$)	1992-93 (\$)	1993-94 (\$)	Total (\$)
Newfoundland	—	200,000	66,000	266,000
Prince Edward Island	34,000	163,000	390,000	820,000 ^a
Nova Scotia	20,000	84,000	118,000	222,000
New Brunswick	—	197,000	242,000	439,000
Québec	—	2,500,000	2,310,200	4,810,200
Ontario	—	6,160,000	7,863,900	14,023,900
British Columbia	—	119,800	215,900	335,700
Total	54,000	9,423,800	11,206,000	20,916,800

^a These figures include \$233,000 which will be spent in the 1994-95 fiscal year; however, the projects will have been completed prior to the March 31, 1994, program termination date.

NATIONAL FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Agri-Food Development Branch: Regional Offices and the National Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To enhance the farm business management skills of Canadian farm families in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the farm sector.

Authority or Background

Section 5 of the Department of Agriculture Act. Contribution agreements exist in all provinces. A contribution agreement has also been signed with the Canadian Farm Business Management Council (CFBMC) which is incorporated as a non-profit organization.

Time Frame

The National Farm Business Management Program (NFBMP) is a three-year program which commenced in June 1992 and ends on March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Financial support could be up to 100% of eligible costs. The federal contribution, as indicated in each of the provincial agreements, is equally matched by the contribution each province makes under its existing farm business management (FBM) programs.

Federal assistance is provided to:

1. increase the awareness of FBM principles and the potential gains to be realized from applying them in a farm operation;
2. improve the knowledge of, and the skills in, the management areas of finance, production economics, marketing, human resources and strategic direction;
3. increase the use of FBM principles, skills and tools to achieve a positive change in management behaviour and more stable and viable farm operations.

Payments

See Table 1-4.

For Further Information

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TOBACCO DIVERSIFICATION PLAN**Administered By**

Joint federal-provincial committees or direct federal or provincial delivery.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to tobacco producers who left the industry and helped to diversify the production base with alternative crops.

TABLE 1-4**National Farm Business Management Program Funding**

	1992-93 (\$)	1993-94 (\$)	1994-95 (\$)	Total (\$)
Newfoundland	50,000	247,000	248,000	545,000
Prince Edward Island	100,000	225,000	225,000	550,000
Nova Scotia	75,000	247,000	225,000	547,000
New Brunswick	200,000	180,000	180,000	560,000
Quebec	150,000	1,737,000	1,719,000	3,606,000
Ontario	1,950,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	5,460,000
Manitoba	705,000	1,040,000	837,000	2,582,000
Saskatchewan	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	5,600,000
Alberta	1,740,000	1,566,000	1,566,000	4,872,000
British Columbia	150,000	630,000	585,000	1,365,000
Canadian Farm Business Management Council	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,250,000
Total	7,870,000	10,177,000	9,890,000	27,937,000

Authority or Background

The \$30 million, five-year Tobacco Diversification Plan was announced in the budget speech of February 26, 1986. The value was subsequently increased by \$3.5 million as a result of increases in the Prince Edward Island and Ontario agreements. In September 1988, Cabinet authorized a further \$35 million for Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI) extension to March 31, 1992. The program was extended on May 1, 1992 for a three-year period; however, formal agreements with the provinces were not in place for the 1992-93 fiscal year. It is anticipated that programs will be implemented for most provinces within the 1993-94 fiscal year.

Financing and Operation

The plan was composed of two initiatives:

1. Alternative Enterprise Initiative (AEI). This consisted of three sub-initiatives in Ontario and Quebec focusing on new crop research, new production technologies, and marketing and processing opportunities. The AEI budget was \$15 million (close to \$1.2 million for Quebec, \$13.8 million for Ontario). The program expired March 31, 1992.
2. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI). The Minister of Agriculture had authority to contribute to producers and to enter into federal-provincial-industry agreements. The TTAI provided adjustment payments to producers who voluntarily left the tobacco-producing industry and surrendered basic production quota. The TTAI was originally allocated \$15 million; however, a 1988 extension to the initiative, approved by the federal Cabinet, made available an additional \$35 million to

assist in the rationalization of the tobacco industry in Canada. The federal portion was conditional upon the development of agreements (with producer groups or with tobacco-producing provinces) that complemented or enhanced the federal contribution. No agreements were in effect in 1992-93. The following agreements were in effect in 1991-92:

- a) P.E.I. TTAI: a joint Canada-P.E.I. program that paid producers up to \$2,800 for each acre retired from tobacco production (\$2.9 million federal share over the full program period). The program began April 9, 1987, and ended March 31, 1992.
- b) Quebec TTAI: a two-part federal program that paid up to \$75,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers leaving the industry, and up to \$6,000 to cigar and pipe tobacco producers leaving the industry. The total budget was \$3.1 million over the program life, August 7, 1987 to March 31, 1992.
- c) Nova Scotia TTAI: a joint Canada-Nova Scotia program that paid producers up to \$3,000 for each acre retired from tobacco production (\$615,000 federal share over the life of TTAI, which ended March 31, 1992)
- d) Ontario TTAI: a joint Canada-Ontario program that paid producers the market value for quota retired from tobacco production. The program was in effect from March 15, 1988 to March 31, 1992 or when available funds were expended, whichever came first.

For Further Information

Director
Horticulture and Special Crops Development Division
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SHEEP ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is the implementation of a sheep artificial insemination program.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The program is in effect from July 1991 to March 31, 1994. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed by Agriculture Canada and Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

See Table 1-1.

For Further Information

Regional Director (Quebec)
Agri-Food Development Branch
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Tel.: (418) 648-4775

Food Production and Inspection Branch

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants that engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By

Meat and Poultry Products Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

To allow participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants that are not under full federal inspection. This service makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary and encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority or Background

Agriculture Canada has been given authority by order-in-council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. Agreements are in effect with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame

The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on 12 months' notice.

TABLE 1-5**Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection**

	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)	1991-92 (\$000)
Manitoba	416.9	502.2	527.0	479.5	557.9
Saskatchewan	247.2	275.8	266.0	281.8	226.2
British Columbia	222.9	191.3	230.8	227.4	255.1
Total	887.0	969.3	1023.8	988.7	1039.2

Financing and Operation

Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants that market meats only within the provincial boundary. Some provinces that did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat and Poultry Products Division and the Regional Directorates of the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay Agriculture Canada for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments

See Table 1-5.

For Further Information

Chief, National Programs
Meat and Poultry Products Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 995-5433

**PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID
ERADICATION PROGRAM****Administered By**

Animal and Plant Health Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

To eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock, which will substantially decrease financial losses to the poultry industry and increase freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum- and typhoid-free status should lead to increased sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority or Background

Departmental general mandate; Health of Animals Act and Regulations; federal-provincial agreements currently in force with all provinces in the form of memoranda of understanding effective November 15, 1982.

Time Frame

This was a continuing program until December 1, 1987. It was renewed by mutual consent to January 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial memoranda of understanding vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 and Schedule VI of the Health of Animals Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to the Health of Animals Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum/typhoid, the management of infected flocks and compensation. Compensation is to be the market value in accordance with Section 57 of the Health of Animals Act and is fully paid by the federal government.

Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a memorandum of understanding defining the responsibilities of the Food Production and Inspection Branch. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the memoranda of understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX

of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for the pullorum/typhoid program.

See Table 1-6.

For Further Information

Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
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Food Production and Inspection Branch
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RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Animal and Plant Health Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

To co-operate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs help to control rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority or Background

Departmental general mandate; Rabies Indemnification Regulations; federal-provincial agreements with New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Under sections 48 and 51 of the Health of Animals Act, Statutes of Canada, 1990, Bill C-66, the Minister may order living animals to be destroyed and their owners compensated. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the act with regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amount, up to a maximum per head of \$1,000 for cattle; \$500 for horses; and \$200 for sheep, swine and goats.

To receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and must be supported by evidence that the owner has been paid; a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died of rabies; and the inspector's valuation of the animal.

TABLE 1-6

Schedule of Responsibility – Memoranda of Understanding for Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication

	79.12	79.13	79.14 (1)	79.14 (2)	79.15	79.16	79.17	79.18	79.19	79.2	Eradication Procedures
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P – Provincial responsibility.

AC – Agriculture Canada responsibility.

Payments

See Table 1-7.

For Further Information

Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
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Fax.: (613) 993-4336

Research Branch**RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS****Administered By**

Management Strategies and Services Division, Research Branch.

Purpose

To make space available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture. Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote co-operation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown; there is a joint federal-provincial building at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a

wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also rent surplus federal space at St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption, St-Hyacinthe and St-Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, and Kapuskasing, Ont.; Indian Head, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, B.C.

Authority or Background

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided. Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

TABLE 1-7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-1990 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,000	—	3,490	4,780	36,410
Ontario	118,053	113,401	116,839	128,074	66,919
Manitoba	3,585	4,640	1,980	—	5,516
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total	122,638	118,041	122,309	132,854	108,845

For Further Information

Director, Management Strategies and Services Division
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-7084

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER***Administered By***

Joint Management Committee from Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose

To jointly conduct and integrate federal and provincial programs dealing with the development of agricultural technology and its utilization by the industry in P.E.I.

Time Frame

Effective May 1991.

For Further Information

Director
Research Station
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-6816

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER***Administered By***

Joint Management Committee from Agriculture Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Purpose

To jointly conduct and integrate federal and provincial programs dealing with the development of agricultural technology and its utilization by the industry in Nova Scotia.

Time Frame

Effective May 1991.

For Further Information

Director
Research Station
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 1J5
Tel.: (902) 679-5333

RESEARCH IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND CROPS, STORAGE AND UTILISATION OF FORAGES IN QUEBEC***Administered By***

The Lennoxville Research Station and the Zootechnics Service of the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Purpose

Collaboration and sharing of responsibilities between Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ teams.

Time Frame

Effective April 1991.

For Further Information

Director
Research Station
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Lennoxville, Quebec
J1M 1Z3
Tel.: (819) 565-9171

CANADA-QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON RESEARCH IN HORTICULTURE***Administered By***

The Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu Research Station and the Phyto-technics Services of the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Purpose

Collaboration and sharing of responsibilities between Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ teams.

Time Frame

Effective September 1991.

For Further Information

Director
 Research Station
 Research Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
 J3B 3E6
 Tel.: (514) 346-4494

Director General, Eastern Region
 Agriculture Canada
 Research Branch
 Sir John Carling Building
 930 Carling Avenue, Room 709
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0C5
 Tel.: (613) 995-7084

CANADA-ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON BEE BREEDING RESEARCH
Administered by

Management Committee consisting of one representative from Agriculture Canada, the University of Guelph and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF).

Purpose

To better serve the research needs of the Canadian bee industry.

Authority or Background

Chair, Department of Environment Biology, University of Guelph; Executive Director, Education and Research, OMAF; and Director, Beaverlodge Research Station.

Time Frame

Five years commencing Sept. 1, 1991, with a renewable term of five years.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada: scientist (plus salary) and \$10,000 in operating funds; University of Guelph: overhead, facilities, equipment and secretarial support; OMAF: technician salary.

For Further Information

Director General, Western Region
 Agriculture Canada
 Research Branch
 Sir John Carling Building
 930 Carling Avenue, Room 711
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0C5
 Tel.: (613) 995-7084

CANADA-ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Administered By

Joint Management Committee from Agriculture Canada's Research and Agri-Food Development branches and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Purpose

To jointly conduct and integrate federal and provincial programs dealing with the development of horticultural technology and its utilization by the industry in Ontario.

Time Frame

Effective September 1990.

For Further Information

Director
 Research Station
 Research Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 Harrow, Ontario
 NOR 1G0
 Tel.: (519) 738-2251

CANADA-ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON TOBACCO AND ALTERNATIVE CROPS
Administered By

Joint Management Committee from the Agriculture Canada Research Branch and the Agriculture Development Branch and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Purpose

To jointly conduct and integrate federal and provincial programs on tobacco and on the development of viable alternative crops to tobacco at the Delhi Research Station and the Simcoe Horticulture Experiment Station.

Time Frame

Effective March 1988.

For Further Information

Director
Research Station
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Delhi, Ontario
N4B 2W9
Tel.: (519) 582-1950

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON POTATO
BREEDING RESEARCH IN ONTARIO*****Administered By***

Joint Management Committee of the Agriculture Canada Research Branch, the University of Guelph, and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Purpose

To jointly conduct and integrate federal, provincial and university programs on potato breeding research in Ontario.

Time Frame

Effective November 1991.

Financing and Operation

No resources are exchanged. The cost of a researcher and technician, operating expenses, office support, facilities, equipment, plot and storage space are shared by Agriculture Canada, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and the University of Guelph.

For Further Information

Director
Research Station
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 4Z7
Tel.: (506) 452-3260

**CANADA-ALBERTA GENERAL AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Federal-Provincial General Research Committee, four federal and four provincial members.

Purpose

To facilitate federal-provincial co-operation in research initiatives for the benefit of Alberta. The objectives of the agreement are:

1. to increase the number of research projects;
2. to increase the depth of investigation possible on selected topics;
3. to accelerate the rate of completion of projects;
4. to test the practicability of research;
5. to promote more co-ordinated research efforts.

Authority or Background

Federal and provincial ministers of agriculture.

Time Frame

Renewal for five years commencing July 2, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Joint federal-provincial participation. Project financing is specified in subsidiary agreements. Alberta will provide matching or fully supporting financing to specific projects, subject to acceptable research proposals. Each project will be covered under a separate sub-agreement.

For Further Information***1. For Canada***

Director General, Western Region
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
903 Carling Avenue, Room 711
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-7084

2. For Alberta

Executive Director, Research
Alberta Department of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Development
J.G. O'Donoghue Building
7000 113 Street, Room 300
Edmonton, Alberta
T6H 5T6

3. For the Institute

Executive Director
 Alberta Agricultural Research Institute
 J.G. O'Donoghue Building
 7000 113 Street, Room 300
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T6H 5T6

CANADA-ALBERTA ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AGREEMENT

Administered By

Management Committee consisting of four provincial and four federal representatives with federal-provincial co-chairs.

Purpose

To facilitate the adoption of effective resources management and environmentally sustainable practices that will enhance the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the agri-food sector by implementing the federal-provincial component of the Green Plan.

Authority or Background

Director General, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration;
 Alberta Minister of Agriculture.

Time Frame

April 1, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Cost sharing on a 50:50 federal-provincial basis with neither contribution exceeding \$22.06 million.

For Further Information

Director General, PFRA
 Canada Place
 9700 Jasper Avenue, Suite 1620
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T5J 4C3
 Tel.: (403) 495-3307

LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SUMMERLAND RESEARCH STATION AND OKANAGAN VALLEY TREE FRUIT AUTHORITY

Administered By

Summerland Research Station.

Purpose

Provision of office space to the Okanagan Valley Tree Fruit Authority (OVTFA).

Authority or Background

Corporate Management Branch for Minister of Agriculture;
 Director, OVTFA.

Time Frame

Five years commencing October 1991.

Financing and Operation

Straight lease agreement paid by OVTFA.

For Further Information

Director
 Summerland Research Station
 Research Branch
 Agriculture Canada
 Summerland, British Columbia
 V0H 1Z0
 Tel.: (604) 494-7711

Grains and Oilseeds Branch

NET INCOME STABILIZATION ACCOUNT

Administered By

The federal government assumes responsibility for the delivery of the program through the Grains and Oilseeds Branch.

Purpose

To help producers stabilize their farm income. The Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) is a federal/provincial/producers voluntary program.

Authority or Background

The Farm Income Protection Act, April 1991; the federal-provincial agreement establishing the Net Income Stabilization Account Program.

Time Frame

The program was launched in mid-1991 for the 1990 tax year and is now in its third year of operation. Through the first two years of delivery, a number of policy and program amendments were made to increase the number of provinces and commodities included in the program. As well, the NISA administration delivered special assistance to producers through the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures (FSAM I and II). In its third year, the 1992 stabilization year, the program is operating as initially designed and the service level provided to its 142,000 participants has become more responsive and timely.

It is planned that, for the 1993 stabilization year (tax year), NISA forms will be mailed by the end of December 1993 on a basis similar to Revenue Canada Taxation forms.

Financing and Operation

All provinces are participating, except New Brunswick.

Participating producers may deposit up to 2% of their eligible net sales to their accounts and have these contributions matched by governments. The federal government and signatory provinces share equally in the cost of matching contributions. The producers may also deposit up to 20% of their eligible sales as a non-matchable amount. All producer deposits earn a bonus interest of 3 percentage points.

Under special provisions applicable for the 1990 and 1991 taxation years, the federal government contributed an additional amount equal to the provinces' share for 1990 and one-half of the provinces' share for 1991. For the taxation years 1990 and 1991, both producers and the signatory provinces received special incentive benefits and assistance from the federal government to make their NISA contributions, through FSAM I announced in April 1991. Producers did not have to make a contribution to qualify for a NISA withdrawal for the 1990

taxation year. From 1991 onward, the statutory withdrawal provisions based on a comparison of the farm's gross margin or a benchmark minimum income will apply.

Payments

For the 1990 stabilization year, total federal and provincial contributions to the NISA program totalled \$407 million (\$332 million federal; \$75 million provincial). The program provided \$380 million in payments to grains and oilseeds, special crops and horticulture producers through NISA and FSAM I. For the 1991 stabilization year, total government contributions totalled \$234 million (\$172 million federal; \$62 million provincial). It is expected that about \$85 million in payments will be made through NISA and FSAM I.

For Further Information

Director, NISA Program
Grains and Oilseeds Branch
Agriculture Canada
P.O. Box 6100
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3A4
Tel.: (204) 983-4821

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) was created in June 1987 to foster the long-term economic development of the region. ACOA has a particular responsibility to encourage the development of small and medium-sized businesses within Atlantic Canada. Its activities are intended to complement, or in certain instances supplement, programs of the provinces and local governments. ACOA is also responsible for bringing a regional perspective to the design of national economic programs affecting Atlantic Canada and for promoting the interests of the region.

The agency's structure has two activities: development and corporate administration.

DEVELOPMENT

The development activity supports and promotes opportunity for economic development in Atlantic Canada, with particular emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises, through policy, program and project development and implementation, and through advocating the interests of Atlantic Canada in national economic policy, program and project development and implementation. This activity is divided into five sub-activities.

Action

The action sub-activity helps establish new businesses and modernize or expand existing ones, particularly small and medium-sized firms that create jobs. The primary program within this sub-activity is the Action Program. Included also are the residual resources assigned to the Industrial and Regional Development Program, the Atlantic Enterprise Program and the Cape Breton Topping-up Assistance Program; the Small Business Loans Act, the Cape Breton Loans Program, and business development activities focused on small and medium-sized businesses.

Co-operation

The co-operation sub-activity helps improve the environment for economic growth in Atlantic Canada through co-operation with all levels of government, the private sector and institutions. The program development, co-ordination, evaluation and policy functions related to the Cooperation Program are part of this sub-activity. Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs) are also included.

Advocacy and Co-ordination

ACOA has a mandate to advocate the interests of Atlantic Canada in national economic policy, program and project development and implementation, as well as to ensure the effective implementation of federal policies and activities affecting opportunities for economic development in Atlantic Canada.

This sub-activity includes those functions of ACOA involved in the promotion of Atlantic Canada's interests in the development of national policies and programs, as well as the co-ordination of federal policies and programs affecting Atlantic Canada. ACOA's Ottawa office, having principal and lead responsibilities for these functions, is included under this sub-activity.

The program development, co-ordination, evaluation and policy functions related to advocacy and co-ordination are part of this sub-activity. In addition, the advocacy and co-ordination support provided by the regions at the local level and by Head Office in policy analysis is also included in this function.

Special Programs

The objective of this sub-activity is to provide economic development opportunities or assistance in specific sectors of the economy or to designated areas to alleviate hardship as a result of an economic downturn in the sector or area or to take advantage of special economic circumstances. This sub-activity includes the Fisheries Alternatives Program and the related delivery costs such as compliance, payments, evaluation, communications, policy and program development. Other programs or projects designed to meet special economic circumstances also fall under this sub-activity.

Program Administration

This sub-activity is to provide general management and administrative support activities internal to the development activity, at both the Head Office in Moncton, New Brunswick, and regional office levels. It covers all those organization areas of the agency that are not an inherent part of any specific sub-activity.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION

This activity is to ensure that the agency's resources are efficiently and effectively managed; that administrative systems and services are in place to support management decision-

making and enhance managerial accountability and operational control. This activity includes the executive offices of the Minister and the President; support services to the private sector ACOA Advisory Board and committees; personnel, financial, systems and other administrative support services provided at Head Office and in regional offices; internal audit activities; legal services; and the Head Office communications activities not related to specific programs.

The agency, with its particular emphasis on business development aspects of regional development, seeks to promote and develop an entrepreneurial culture in the region; to improve the competitiveness of small and medium-sized Atlantic businesses; and to enhance business opportunities generally.

Guided by the advice of its private-sector advisory board, ACOA seeks innovative ways to make the best use of new and existing resources. The views of board members are sought on the design and execution of programs and on policies, and other matters of interest to ACOA and the region.

In particular, board members advise the agency on

1. ways in which the agency can work co-operatively with its clientele in programs to enhance economic and industrial growth;
2. strategies for ensuring Atlantic interests are addressed in the treatment of national issues;
3. methods for planning and co-ordinating economic development activities in Atlantic Canada;
4. possibilities for stimulating productivity improvement and technological innovation in the region;
5. the need for better information, program delivery systems, and analysis of barriers to Atlantic entrepreneurial activity.

The agency's approach is regional, provincial or community-based, as appropriate. It uses existing networks of business, labour and institutions in designing and carrying out its activities; and it encourages the development of new ones where needed. Its decision-making and delivery systems are simple and cost effective.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
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Canada-Pan-Atlantic ERDA	2-7

ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism designed to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ACOA manages the framework ERDAs in the Atlantic provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Cooperation Program

In 1989 in Atlantic Canada, the Cooperation Program replaced the ERDA subsidiary agreement process as the primary means of co-ordinating federal-provincial expenditures on areas of agreed economic and regional development priority.

The Cooperation Program was developed after consultation with Atlantic Canadians, thereby ensuring an Atlantic focus. Through the program, the federal government makes contributions to federal-provincial agreements and undertakes specific projects on its own or in conjunction with the private sector. Cooperation Program activities conform to the policy and strategy set out in the framework Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) for each province.

Program activities are targeted to initiatives that are focused on the following key strategy themes: entrepreneurship development; market and trade opportunities; innovation and technology transfer; human resource development; a sustainable environment; and the supporting themes of resource competitiveness, rural diversification, and strategic infrastructure.

The Minister responsible for ACOA, in consultation with the Atlantic ministers, has overall responsibility for recommending the annual allocation of program resources for new initiatives and for managing the pattern of expenditures under the program.

Subsidiary agreements signed under the ERDAs between 1984 and 1989 have been placed under the Cooperation Program umbrella.

ACOA is responsible for overall co-ordination of the ERDAs and the Cooperation Program. An ACOA representative is a

voting member on all Cooperation agreement management committees. As of March 31, 1993, 63 agreements were in place: two Highways agreements, four ERDA subagreements, and 57 Cooperation agreements.

ACOA is the federal body responsible for implementing 26 of the 63 agreements: one ERDA subagreement and 25 Cooperation agreements that were signed since July 1989 and are still in place. (See tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4 and 2-5.)

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND ERDA

Signed

May 4, 1984.

Effective Date

May 4, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

1. To enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities.
2. To improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to, and benefit from, the economic and regional development of the province.

3. To contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

One ERDA subagreement and 16 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1993, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-1.)

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$20.5 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-1), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-1

Canada-Newfoundland Cooperation Program Agreements in effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Agri-Food Development*	Agriculture	21/06/88	31/03/94	8,000	5,000
Rural Development	ACOA	21/07/89	31/03/94	29,575	21,000
Comprehensive Labrador	ACOA	21/07/89	31/03/96	60,200	42,200
Youth Forestry	Forestry	09/02/90	31/03/93	11,250	9,000
Ocean Industry (amendment)	ACOA	04/09/90	31/03/93	13,500	9,000
Mineral Development	EMR	01/10/90	31/03/94	17,500	12,300
Forestry Development	Forestry	04/03/91	31/03/95	64,300	45,000
Enterprise Network	ACOA	20/03/91	31/03/94	7,140	5,000
Tourism and Historic Resources	ISTC	17/05/91	31/03/95	20,750	14,750
Environmental Improvement	ACOA	18/12/91	31/03/94	17,820	5,940
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	19/12/91	30/09/92	820	690
Salmonid Conservation and Enhancement	Fisheries and Oceans	30/04/92	31/03/94	39,100	27,400
Strategic Investment	ACOA	26/06/92	31/03/97	43,500	31,000
Development Planning	ACOA	26/06/92	31/03/96	2,300	1,300
Cultural Industries	Communications	24/07/92	31/03/96	5,000	3,500
Salmonid Enhancement and Conservation	Fisheries and Oceans	09/10/92	31/03/97	21,400	15,000
Human Resource Development	ACOA	21/01/93	31/03/97	42,900	30,000
Total				405,055	278,080

* ERDA subagreement

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ERDA

Signed

June 13, 1984.

Effective Date

April 1, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

1. To stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions.
2. To stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities, and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy.

3. To better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

One ERDA subagreement and 13 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1993, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-2.)

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$6.2 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-2), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-2

Canada-Prince Edward Island Cooperation Program Agreements in effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Forest Resource Development ^a	Forestry	23/06/88	31/03/93	24,083	14,200
Agriculture	Agriculture	06/10/89	31/03/94	25,000	14,000
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	20/10/89	31/03/94	10,600	7,500
Transportation Development	Transport	20/10/89	31/03/94	30,000	15,000
Alternative Energy Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	12/02/90	31/03/94	7,805	5,465
Cultural Development	Communications	02/08/90	31/03/94	6,550	4,500
Rural Economic Development	ACOA	12/06/91	31/03/95	3,135	2,038
Planning	ACOA	12/06/91	31/03/95	1,000	500
Market Development	ACOA	05/12/91	31/03/95	9,375	5,163
Tourism Development	ISTC	31/10/91	31/03/95	9,000	5,220
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	21/11/91	30/09/92	2,464	1,971
Strategic Technology Development	ACOA	05/12/91	31/03/95	4,000	2,800
Sustainable Economic Development	ACOA	08/10/92	31/03/96	9,500	6,600
Industrial Development	ACOA	08/10/92	31/03/97	30,400	21,300
Total				172,912	106,257

^a ERDA subagreement

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA ERDA

Signed

June 11, 1984.

Effective Date

June 11, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

1. To enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province.
2. To maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians.
3. To maximize — on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians — the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province.
4. To promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people.
5. To improve joint consultation and co-ordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy.

6. To assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

Two ERDA subagreements, one non-ERDA Highways agreement, and 10 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1993, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-3.)

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$2.2 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-3), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-3

Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Program Agreement in effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Highways ^a	Transport	20/07/87	31/03/94	137,000	68,500
Agri-Food Development ^b	Agriculture	27/06/88	31/03/94	60,000	30,000
Halifax-Dartmouth ^b					
Metropolitan Development	ACOA	27/09/88	31/03/95	219,200	84,600
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	06/07/90	31/03/94	13,200	7,200
Industrial Development					
Opportunities	ACOA	17/12/90	31/03/95	63,000	31,500
Sustainable Development	Environment	18/03/91	31/03/95	15,000	9,000
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	29/11/91	30/09/92	1,930	1,540
Tourism Development	ISTC	04/12/91	31/03/95	19,300	10,900
Forestry Development	Forestry	10/01/92	31/03/95	98,000	49,000
Cultural Development	Communications	27/08/92	31/03/95	5,000	2,500
Mineral Development	EMR	27/08/92	31/03/95	10,000	7,000
Technology Development	ACOA/ISTC	19/11/92	31/03/97	35,700	25,000
Economic Policy & Planning	ACOA	19/11/92	31/03/96	2,000	1,000
Total				679,330	327,740

^a non-ERDA Highways agreement

^b ERDA subagreement

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK ERDA

Signed

April 13, 1984.

Effective Date

April 13, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

1. To ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker.
2. To lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns.
3. To ensure that each region of the province, and in particular those regions where economic disparities are especially pronounced, makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

One non-ERDA Highways agreement and 14 Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1993, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-4.)

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures where ACOA was the responsible federal body were \$17.1 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-4), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-4

Canada-New Brunswick Cooperation Program Agreements in effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Livestock Feed Development (amendment)	Agriculture	06/12/91	30/09/92	2,250	1,800
Agri-food Development	Agriculture	06/10/89	31/03/94	32,000	20,000
Forestry Development	Forestry	15/12/89	31/03/94	91,000	50,000
Planning	ACOA	06/02/90	31/03/97	5,000	2,500
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	03/11/89	31/03/94	19,600	11,700
Urban Economic Development	ACOA	12/09/90	31/03/95	46,000	23,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	12/09/90	31/03/95	10,000	6,000
Cultural Industries	Communications	11/10/90	31/03/95	5,000	2,500
Economic Diversification	ACOA	16/08/90	31/03/97	65,750	42,700
Highways ^a	Transport	29/06/87	31/03/96	182,900	126,300
Bi-Capitol Theatre	Communications	10/08/90	31/03/95	8,300	8,300
Recreational Fishery	Fisheries and Oceans	07/08/92	31/03/96	15,000	15,000
Travel Generators	ISTC	23/07/92	31/03/94	5,700	4,000
Entrepreneurship and Human Resources Development	ACOA	23/07/92	31/03/97	25,800	17,000
Economic Development	ACOA	23/07/92	31/03/97	38,000	25,000
Total				552,300	355,800

^a non-ERDA Highways agreement

CANADA-PAN-ATLANTIC ERDA***Signed***

Newfoundland: May 4, 1984.

Prince Edward Island: June 13, 1984.

Nova Scotia: June 11, 1984.

New Brunswick: April 13, 1984.

Effective Date

Newfoundland: May 4, 1984.

Prince Edward Island: April 1, 1984.

Nova Scotia: June 11, 1984.

New Brunswick: April 13, 1984.

Terminates

All four Atlantic provinces: March 31, 1994.

Purpose

See individual section for each province. Four Cooperation agreements were in effect as of March 31, 1993, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-5).

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures where agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body totalled \$1 million.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-5), contact an ACOA vice-president listed at the end of this chapter.
2. for the development agreement item where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-5), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2-5

Canada-Pan-Atlantic Cooperation Program Agreements in effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
International Tourism Marketing	ISTC	17/07/91	31/03/94	10,000	6,000
Communications	ACOA	18/06/92	31/03/95	3,000	3,000
Entrepreneurship	ACOA	03/12/92	31/03/97	6,400	4,500
Co-ordination and Research	ACOA	03/12/92	31/03/97	2,000	2,000
Total				21,400	15,500

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) was established by Parliament as a Crown corporation on January 1, 1946, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works. Its activities are governed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act, the National Housing Act (NHA) and, in certain respects, the Financial Administration Act.

CMHC's mandate as defined in the National Housing Act is "to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions." The nature of the act is permissive and facilitative, rather than mandatory and comprehensive, thus giving the corporation the flexibility to deal with the changing housing needs of Canadians. CMHC advises the federal government on matters related to housing.

CMHC is active in three main areas: market housing, social housing and housing support.

Market Housing

Market housing initiatives promote equal access to mortgage financing for all Canadians regardless of where they live, and the stability of the mortgage market through the use of instruments such as NHA Mortgage Insurance and Mortgage-Backed Securities. CMHC is also a major source of housing market information for industry and consumers.

Social Housing

Social housing programs assist households that cannot afford suitable and adequate housing on the private market. As an important component of Canada's social safety net, social housing includes programs especially geared to a variety of client groups, such as seniors, disabled persons, aboriginal people, victims of family violence, single parents and the working poor.

Since 1986, most of these programs have been delivered under federal-provincial cost-share agreements which have served to increase the total amount of funding available for social housing and to ensure co-ordination and planning of social housing across the country. Housing assistance is provided through the following programs: Non-Profit Housing, Urban Native Non-Profit Housing, Rent Supplement, Rural and Native Housing, Emergency Repair, Residential Rehabilitation Assistance (Homeowner and Disabled), and Home Adaptations

for Seniors' Independence (HASI). Except for HASI, these programs will terminate at the end of 1993. However, following a consultation process, new, innovative measures will be in place early in 1994.

These programs may be cost-shared with provinces and territories. Where this is the case, the province/territory is responsible for the delivery of the program. CMHC delivers social housing on reserves unilaterally and administers Project Haven and Next Step, federal programs that fund the development of emergency housing and second-stage housing for victims of family violence.

Housing Support

Activities within the housing support area include research, demonstration, technology transfer and information dissemination. These activities support the residential construction sector and help consumers make wise housing-related decisions.

CMHC's and the federal government's land marketing initiatives, including the Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program, also contribute to providing affordable housing for Canadians.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
Non-Profit Housing Program	3-1
Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program	3-2
Rent Supplement Program	3-3
Rural and Native Housing Program	3-4
Emergency Repair Program	3-5
Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program	3-5
Home Adaptations for Seniors' Independence Program	3-7
Public Housing Program	3-7
Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program	3-8

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing by providing assistance to eligible sponsors for the construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and operation of subsidized rental housing projects.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame

This program will terminate at the end of 1993.

Financing and Operation

Project sponsors receive subsidies equal to the difference between eligible operating costs and revenues. Eligible sponsors of non-profit housing are provincial/territorial housing agencies, municipal housing agencies, continuing housing co-operatives and private non-profit housing corporations. Rents paid are calculated according to a rent-to-income scale and adjusted household incomes.

CMHC provides mortgage insurance for 100% of eligible capital costs. No premium is payable for this insurance. Loans to finance projects shall be amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the project or 35 years to a maximum of 100% of total lending value.

Proposal development funding loans of up to \$500,000 (\$75,000 on the first \$500,000 of NHA Lending Value plus 3% of the lending value in excess of \$500,000) may be made available to eligible private non-profit sponsors and continuing co-operative associations to facilitate their participation in the process. Loans are fully repaid on the first instalment of a take-out mortgage if the housing project is developed, and fully forgiven if not.

The subsidy is for costs related to the residential component of projects. The capital cost of each unit of housing cannot exceed a maximum unit price established by CMHC and the provincial and territorial housing agency.

At least 5% of the units produced under this program each year must be accessible and designed as mobility units which must be occupied by at least one person who is physically disabled.

Eligible households must meet the definition of "core-need."

Payments

See Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1**Non-Profit Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)**

	1990 New Commitments	1991 New Commitments	1992 New Commitments
Newfoundland	153	149	77
Prince Edward Island	65	63	45
Nova Scotia	226	221	172
New Brunswick	166	192	125
Quebec	2,741	2,387	1,820
Ontario	3,092	2,990	1,961
Manitoba	306	288	346
Saskatchewan	360	140	150
Alberta	371	582	611
British Columbia	1,620	1,625	1,153
Yukon	87	29	43
Northwest Territories	41	13	24
Total	9,228	8,679	6,527

Note: Units under administration: 177,697

URBAN NATIVE NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist native households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable rental housing.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame

This program will terminate at the end of 1993.

Financing and Operation

Project sponsors receive subsidies equal to the difference between eligible operating costs and revenues. Eligible sponsors are native non-profit housing corporations and native non-profit continuing co-operative housing associations. Rents paid are calculated according to a rent-to-income scale and adjusted household incomes.

CMHC provides mortgage insurance for 100% of eligible capital costs. No premium is payable for this insurance. Loans

to finance projects shall be amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the project or 35 years to a maximum of 100% of total lending value.

Proposal development funding loans of up to \$500,000 (\$75,000 on the first \$500,000 of NHA Lending Value plus 3% of the lending value in excess of \$500,000) may be made available to eligible sponsors to facilitate their participation in the process. Loans are fully repaid on the first instalment of a take-out mortgage if the housing project is developed, and fully forgiven if not.

The subsidy is for costs related to the residential component of projects. The capital cost of each unit of housing cannot exceed a maximum unit price established by CMHC and the provincial and territorial housing agency.

Eligible native households must meet the definition of "core-need."

Payments

See Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-2

Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1990 New Commitments	1991 New Commitments	1992 New Commitments
Newfoundland	8	12	12
Prince Edward Island	5	5	6
Nova Scotia	7	9	5
New Brunswick	4	6	6
Quebec	126	174	142
Ontario	207	147	152
Manitoba	129	108	85
Saskatchewan	69	82	90
Alberta	134	117	114
British Columbia	125	185	157
Yukon	—	18	12
Northwest Territories	—	20	7
Total	814	883	788

Note: Units under administration: 9,355

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable rental housing by subsidizing rents in eligible rental dwellings.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, section 95.

Time Frame

This program will terminate at the end of 1993.

Financing and Operation

CMHC or its provincial/territorial counterpart enters into agreements with private landlords, public or private non-profit housing corporations and non-profit continuing co-operative housing corporations which designate the number of units to be subsidized over a period of a maximum of 35 years; agreements with continuing co-operative housing corporations (index-linked mortgage) must be for a period of 35 years. The agreement spells out the rent that the owner will be paid for each unit based on market rents for comparable accommodation in that community. Rents paid are calculated according to a rent-to-income scale and adjusted household income.

Eligible clients are households which meet the definition of "core need."

Payments

See Table 3-3.

TABLE 3-3

Rent Supplement Program (Federal-Provincial Units)

	1990 New Commitments	1991 New Commitments	1992 New Commitments
Newfoundland	42	74	47
Prince Edward Island	22	35	34
Nova Scotia	83	115	73
New Brunswick	68	91	105
Quebec	321	424	1,499
Ontario	550	421	502
Manitoba	338	183	29
Saskatchewan	104	220	68
Alberta	428	367	196
British Columbia	173	235	161
Yukon	—	11	8
Northwest Territories	11	12	43
Total	2,140	2,188	2,765

Note: Units under administration: 46,032

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist households in need in rural areas to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing for ownership, lease-to-purchase or rental and to motivate and help the program's clients solve their housing problems through their own organization and efforts by providing the opportunity for client involvement in the planning and building of units.

Authority and Background

The National Housing Act (NHA), sections 9, 10, 57, 58, 59, 75, 76, 92 and 95.

Time Frame

This program will terminate at the end of 1993.

Financing and Operation

Rural areas or communities with a population of 2,500 or less are eligible for the program. Rural municipal jurisdictions with a population of more than 2,500 persons but where the population is dispersed are also considered to be eligible. Population cores or centres of more than 2,500 persons within large, rural municipal jurisdictions are not eligible areas.

Self-build homeowner assistance: available in non-market rural areas. Ongoing financial assistance so that mortgage, tax payments and heating costs for a home do not consume more than 25% (in New Brunswick 30%) of adjusted household income. Client is required to provide labour input into the construction of the house, and afterward is responsible for making the mortgage payments, obtaining insurance and maintenance. Mortgage payments may be reduced below the 25% of adjusted income level in recognition of the client labour input during construction. The party with the lead role in delivery and administration provides client counselling, and a construction supervisor who supervises and trains the client in the construction of the house.

Lease-to-purchase: available in non-market rural areas. Client leases home based on 25% (30% in New Brunswick) of adjusted household income with an option to buy after a

minimum of two years. The purchase option may be exercised if the clients are able to assume all the responsibilities of ownership. After conversion to ownership tenure, ongoing financial assistance is provided so that mortgage, tax payments and heating costs on a home do not consume more than 25% (30% in New Brunswick) of adjusted household income.

Rental assistance: ongoing financial assistance so that rental costs, including heat, water and sewer, do not consume more than 25% (30% in New Brunswick) of adjusted household income.

The total eligible project cost/lending value may not exceed the maximum unit price established by CMHC and, where applicable, the provincial/territorial housing agency.

If a non-profit approach is utilized for delivery of RNH Rental housing, proposal development funding loans of up to \$500,000 (\$75,000 on the first \$500,000 of NHA Lending Value plus 3% of the lending value in excess of \$500,000) may be made available to eligible private non-profit or to rural municipal non-profit sponsors, or to individuals representing organizations (local housing groups) to be incorporated as such in the future. Loans are fully repaid on the first instalment of a take-out mortgage if the housing project is developed, and fully forgiven if not.

Rental assistance to eligible households may also be provided through a rent supplement approach.

Special training and orientation in housing programs is available to help native people learn how to help their communities and organizations develop and conduct their own housing programs, and to achieve their housing goals.

Involvement of the client in all phases of program delivery is encouraged. Client counselling, both pre- and post-occupancy, to facilitate client understanding of the responsibilities and benefits under the various tenure options, is a critical feature of the program.

Fifty per cent of all new housing activity each year under the program is directed to native households.

Native agents are involved in delivering the native component of the program in each province/territory, and they participate with CMHC and the province/territory on the Tripartite Management Committee in managing the program in each province/territory.

Payments

See Table 3-4.

TABLE 3-4**Rural and Native Housing Program (Federal-Provincial Units)**

	1990 New Commitments	1991 New Commitments	1992 New Commitments
Newfoundland	69	109	119
Prince Edward Island	23	24	22
Nova Scotia	107	124	42
New Brunswick	105	97	75
Quebec	282	314	89
Ontario	183	176	150
Manitoba	113	118	73
Saskatchewan	103	94	70
Alberta	171	130	37
British Columbia	91	97	71
Yukon	7	10	8
Northwest Territories	460	473	195
Total	1,714	1,766	951

Note: Units under administration: 23,535

EMERGENCY REPAIR PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility.

Purpose

To assist disadvantaged persons and households in core housing need in rural areas by providing assistance for the urgent repair of existing housing that is a threat to occupants' health and/or safety.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, section 54.

Time Frame

This program will terminate at the end of 1993.

Financing and Operation

Assistance is provided to eligible homeowners and occupants in rural areas (defined as communities of 2,500 or less and rural municipal jurisdictions having a population of greater than 2,500 but where the population is dispersed; population cores or centres of more than 2,500 within large rural municipal jurisdictions are not eligible areas) to carry out repairs urgently required to make their homes safe. The amount of assistance depends on the location of the home. The contribution does not have to be repaid. There is no requirement that repairs bring the home up to minimum property standards, but

the repairs are intended to resolve the emergency repair problems. The program addresses emergency repairs of homes that do not qualify for rehabilitation assistance through the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program because they cannot be rehabilitated cost effectively to proper standards within RRAP program criteria.

Eighty percent of all activities through the Emergency Repair Program are directed at natives.

Native agents are involved in delivering the native component of the program in each province/territory, and participate with CMHC and the province/territory on the Tripartite Management Committee in managing the program in each province/territory.

Assistance maximum levels for 1992 are:

\$4,500/unit south

\$6,333/unit north

\$8,000/unit far north

After 1992, these amounts will be indexed annually to the Consumer Price Index.

Payments

See Table 3-5.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility. CMHC is responsible for delivery on Indian reserves throughout the country.

Purpose

To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard homeownership dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety, and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) is divided into Homeowner RRAP and RRAP for Disabled Persons. In Quebec, the program is called the Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, sections 51, 52 and 92.

Time Frame

With the exception of On-Reserve RRAP, Homeowner RRAP and RRAP for Disabled Persons will terminate at the end of 1993.

Financing and Operation**Homeowner RRAP**

To be eligible for Homeowner RRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds" which vary according to household size and by market areas within the provinces/territories. Income thresholds do not apply for applicants on Indian reserves.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are \$10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and \$25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable" portion depends on household income and the area where the property is located.

Full forgiveness is available where adjusted household income is \$13,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of \$23,000. In the southern areas of the provinces, the maximum forgiveness is \$5,000. In the northern areas of the country, the maximum forgiveness is \$6,250. In the farthest northern areas — the territories and Labrador — the maximum forgiveness is \$8,250. Homeowners can earn the forgivable portion of their loan over five years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

Homeowner RRAP provides assistance for repairs which bring a dwelling to minimum health and safety levels and which extend its useful life, with normal care and maintenance, for about 15 years. CMHC Standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work a property owner may do with RRAP assistance.

Twenty-seven percent of Homeowner RRAP activity in rural areas is directed at native households.

Native agents are involved in delivering the native component of the program in each province/territory and participate with CMHC and the province/territory on the Tripartite Management Committee in managing Homeowner RRAP in rural areas in each province/territory.

RRAP for the Disabled

RRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied, by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is \$10,000. The maximum forgivable amount is \$5,000. Full forgiveness begins with an adjusted income of \$23,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of \$33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy of the dwelling for five years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of \$5,000 per self-contained unit and \$2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of five years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

RRAP Eligibility

Homeowner RRAP may be available to people who own and occupy their dwelling and are in core housing need. Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine core housing need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and market area. Income thresholds do not apply for applicants for RRAP for the Disabled.

For a dwelling to be eligible for Homeowner RRAP, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety; or be a crowded homeowner dwelling in a rural area.

In most cases, projects receiving ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies (with the exception of Homeowner RNH) are not eligible for RRAP assistance. For clarification on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, please consult the program guidelines.

The legislation also requires that the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC or must agree to deliver the program in accordance with RRAP standards.

Payments

See Table 3-5.

TABLE 3-5**Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program**

Commitments, 1992 Capital Budget: Section 51, Federal-Provincial Forgiveness

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Disabled RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,336	4,796	574	290
Prince Edward Island	146	547	212	443
Nova Scotia	1,681	5,069	852	538
New Brunswick	1,369	4,837	490	200
Quebec	11,556	14,260	2,257	29
Ontario	9,743	5,742	3,798	747
Manitoba	1,707	1,041	431	315
Saskatchewan	1,099	1,250	403	200
Alberta	2,347	2,301	733	282
British Columbia	4,142	2,704	1,938	156
Yukon	36	259	59	111
Northwest Territories	12	262	12	260
Total	35,174	43,068	11,759	3,571

HOME ADAPTATIONS FOR SENIORS' INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM**Administered By**

CMHC or provincial/territorial counterpart. When a program is subject to a bilateral federal/provincial/territorial agreement, this agreement defines which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program. Otherwise, CMHC has complete responsibility. CMHC is responsible for delivery on Indian reserves throughout the country.

Purpose

To assist low income seniors in paying for home adaptations so that they can extend the time they are able to live independently in their own homes.

Authority or Background

This program is part of the federal government's strategy for the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities. It is being carried out as a demonstration program under Part IX of the National Housing Act.

Time Frame

This is a two-year demonstration program which was implemented in 1992. Expenditures under the program may be made up until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Grants of up to \$2,500 are available to eligible applicants. The exact amount is based on cost of materials and labour necessary for required adaptations. Adaptations must be of a minor

nature and be permanent and/or fixed to the dwelling. Examples of adaptations include handrails, lever handles, and grab bars for washrooms. Eligible applicants must be 65 years of age or over and must have household incomes below the Core Need Income Threshold for their area and type of household.

HASI Payments 1992/93

Not available at time of printing.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM**Administered By**

Provincial/territorial housing agency under a federal/provincial/territorial partnership arrangement.

Purpose

To provide appropriate, well-managed, and affordable housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation.

Authority or Background

Units are provided under sections 79, 81 and 82 of the National Housing Act. Associate assistance is provided under sections 79 and 82.

Time Frame

This program is inactive in that no new commitments are being made. Ongoing subsidy payments are being made for previous commitments.

Financing and Operation

Section 79 of the act authorized the federal government to provide 75% of the capital cost and share 75% of the operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost was borne by the province, but the municipality could be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share.

Under Section 81 of the act, the federal government was authorized to lend up to 90% of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumed the remaining capital costs. A project could have been obtained either through new construction or acquisition and/or conversion of existing buildings to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments consisted of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of section 79 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, were shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of section 81 projects rested with the province.

Financing of capital costs for public housing projects under the authority of both section 79 and 81 ceased at the end of 1985. However, operating losses are cost-shared for the duration of the operating agreement for each approved project.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial section 79 rental projects is provided by the provincial housing agency or a local housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the local authority are selected by the partnership.

Under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement, annual operating budgets must be submitted to the partnership for approval. Also, audited financial statements of project operations must be submitted for partnership acceptance and to support actual subsidy contributions.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The provincial housing agency or local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Whether or not a public housing project was undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may have been eligible under section 82 of the act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Fifty percent of operating losses may be covered by grants under section 82, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project.

Section 82(1)(a) Regular and (1)(b) rent supplement units were restricted to a maximum term of 50 years, while section 82(1)(a) Rent Supplement was restricted to 35 years. Dwellings may have been leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses.

Payments

See Table 3-6.

For Further Information

Further details on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

TABLE 3-6

Public Housing Programs

Federal Share of Public Housing Subsidies: NHA Sections 79 F-P, 82 Regular, 82(1)(a) and 82(1)(b) Rent Supplements (Budgeted)

	1990 (\$)	1991 (\$)	1992-93 (\$)
Newfoundland	25,144,000	25,185,000	26,880,703 ^a
Prince Edward Island	3,298,000	3,394,000	3,389,250 ^a
Nova Scotia	28,782,000	35,054,000	34,962,753
New Brunswick	11,095,000	10,383,000	10,331,641 ^a
Quebec	61,449,000	64,877,000	66,597,709
Ontario	232,573,000	259,430,000	265,415,551
Manitoba	19,886,000	22,675,000	22,057,750 ^a
Saskatchewan	50,037,000	49,113,000	48,474,132
Alberta	42,377,000	44,099,000	42,670,432 ^a
British Columbia	17,746,000	17,559,000	17,363,598
Yukon	1,505,000	1,920,000	1,324,744 ^a
Northwest Territories	52,680,000	52,453,000	54,628,157 ^a
Total	546,572,000	586,142,000	594,096,420

Note: Excludes savings from capitalization of modernization and improvement.

^a Operate on a fiscal basis.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By

CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose

In partnership with the provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 3:1 basis by the federal and provincial partners, respectively.

The objectives of this program are:

1. to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA section 79 lands;
2. to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;
3. to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority or Background

National Housing Act, section 79.

Time Frame

Funding for section 79 after 1978 is restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation

Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through section 79 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75% of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

Payments

See Table 3-7.

For Further Information

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Division, Land Management Sector, National Office.

TABLE 3-7

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program: Section 79 Commitments (\$ million)

	1990 Commitments	1991 Commitments	1992 Commitments
Newfoundland	1.60	1.404	.082
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	0.01	.001	.011
Quebec	—	—	—
Ontario	3.50	.471	1.024
Manitoba	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	.002	.011
Alberta	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	.001	—
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—
National Office (Interest)	0.70	1.882	2.568
Total	5.81	3.761	3.696

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Offices**National Office**

700 Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7
Tel.: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Regional Office

1 Brunswick Square, Suite 1410
Saint John, New Brunswick.
E2L 4S7
Tel.: (506) 636-4460

Provincial Offices

Prince Charles Building
120 Torbay Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6
Tel.: (709) 722-4400

Royal Trust Building

Suite 300
119 Kent St.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N3
Tel.: (902) 566-7336

Tower 1

7001 Mumford Road, Suite 300
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 5N5
Tel.: (902) 426-3530

Kings Place

440 King Street, Suite 370
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2
Tel.: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Regional Office

Place du Canada, 11th Floor
Montréal, Quebec
H3B 2P7
Tel.: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Regional Office

Atria North
2255 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite E222
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 4Y1
Tel.: (416) 495-2000

Prairie and Northwest Territories Regional Office

410 22nd Street East, Suite 300
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 5T6
Tel.: (306) 975-4929

Provincial/Territorial Offices

10 Fort Street, 4th Floor

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 1C4

Tel.: (204) 983-5600

3303 Hillsdale Street

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4P 3B6

Tel.: (306) 780-5880

Plaza 124

10216-124th Street, Suite 200

Edmonton, Alberta

T5J 2M8

Tel.: (403) 482-8700

Precambrian Building, 8th Floor

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

X1A 2P8

Tel.: (403) 873-2637

British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office

World Trade Centre

999 Canada Place, Suite 450

Vancouver, British Columbia

V6C 3E1

Tel.: (604) 666-2516

3106 3rd Avenue, Suite 402

Whitehorse, Yukon

Y1A 5G1

Tel.: (403) 667-4236

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission was established by an act of Parliament in October 1966. The commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a commissioner.

By law, the commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return on their labour and investment and to provide consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

Under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products at established prices, the commission supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

To assist the commission with advice on pricing, the Minister appoints a consultative committee of nine members representing a variety of interests.

The commission exports dairy products not needed for domestic consumption and assists commercial exporters.

The commission chairs and represents the federal government on the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee. Other members represent provincial producer marketing boards and provincial government agencies. The committee manages the national supply of industrial milk and cream.

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DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Dairy Commission.

Purpose

The Dairy Support Program aims to maintain a viable dairy industry in Canada. Through the program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return on their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market, while ensuring consumers an adequate supply of high-quality dairy products.

Authority or Background

Canadian Dairy Commission Act; Farm Income Protection Act; and the National Milk Marketing Plan, a federal-provincial agreement on supply management of industrial milk and cream with all provinces except Newfoundland.

Time Frame

This program was first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. In 1967, it was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. The Dairy Support Program is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Dairy Commission has two areas of responsibility: those financed by the Government of Canada through parliamentary appropriation, and those financed by Canadian milk producers under the National Milk Marketing Plan.

The federal government, through the commission, provides dairy support in two ways:

1. Producers receive direct support payments on deliveries of industrial milk and cream produced to meet domestic requirements.
2. Support prices for butter and skim milk powder are set at a level designed to allow producers and processors to cover costs and to obtain a fair return on their investment.

Program Costs

Agriculture Canada provides the commission with funds for direct support payments to producers of eligible industrial milk and cream.

Direct support payments are made on all qualifying deliveries within the market sharing quota to producers of industrial milk and cream. These direct payments are financed under the Farm Income Protection Act. The total market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under the quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, direct payments are made only on shipments that fall within market requirements.

The federal government funds production studies that the commission uses to set the target industrial milk price. The federal government also provides loans to cover the commission's purchase and sale of dairy products.

The commission's Offer to Purchase Program for butter and skim milk powder provides price stability for milk producers and consumers. It also allows the commission to hold butter and skim milk powder stocks, thus ensuring a supply during periods of imbalance between production and demand.

Producers pay for all losses incurred by the commission in marketing dairy products. Under the National Milk Marketing Plan, these costs are financed through levies agreed to by the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee (CMSMC), charged and collected by the provincial marketing boards and agencies, and remitted to the commission.

Levies have been applied to industrial milk and cream shipments since 1970 and to surplus butterfat skim-off from fluid milk since 1977. These levies finance the commission's administrative costs for exporting products not required for the domestic market. Levies also finance special programs approved by the CMSMC and designed to increase domestic use of butterfat and skim milk powder.

Processors also contribute to the commission's Rebate Program for Further Processors in the price they pay for milk and through levies. The charge is not to be passed onto consumers, and it is not reflected in the support prices for butter and skim milk powder.

Consumers pay the carrying costs of normal butter inventories through an add-on to the support price for butter. This is collected back through producer levies.

Administrative Costs

A portion of the commission's administrative expenses, as well as some professional services, are financed by the Government of Canada.

In 1989, the federal government announced that it would no longer cover the commission's administrative costs for export marketing. Producers now finance 30% of the commission's total administrative costs.

In the coming dairy year, the federal government will no longer finance the commission's administrative costs for domestic marketing of butter and skim milk powder. This represents approximately 20% of the commission's administrative budget. The commission is studying ways to recoup this amount.

Payments

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for direct support payments and marketing costs were \$254.3 million in dairy year 1990-91 and \$238.2 million in dairy year 1991-92. See Table 4-1.

For Further Information

Communications Officer
Canadian Dairy Commission
Carling Executive Park
1525 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Tel.: (613) 998-9490

Fax: (613) 998-4492

TABLE 4-1

Direct Support Payments to Canadian Producers of Industrial Milk and Cream

	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)	1991-92 (\$000)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	5,333	5,258	4,990	4,938	4,938
Nova Scotia	3,531	3,664	3,488	3,350	3,125
New Brunswick	3,737	3,677	3,495	3,318	3,095
Quebec	132,970	131,893	125,287	120,329	112,096
Ontario	89,915	87,797	83,429	78,973	73,788
Manitoba	10,856	10,726	10,194	9,826	9,164
Saskatchewan	7,259	7,175	6,795	6,543	6,101
Alberta	19,037	18,686	17,752	16,872	15,736
British Columbia	10,454	10,717	10,365	10,137	10,142
Total	283,092	279,593	265,795	254,286	238,185

Note: Dairy years end July 31.

Canadian International Development Agency

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister for External Relations and International Development are both responsible to Parliament for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The agency manages about 75% of Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) and operates through the Government Organization Act, 1983.

In its *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-1980*, CIDA emphasized co-operation with other federal departments, provincial governments and non-governmental agencies. A decade later, in 1988, the importance of the provinces was again stressed in *Sharing Our Future*, the policy paper which describes the action plan that will guide Canada's ODA efforts into the next century. The term "partnership" is used to define the nature of the relationship with the provinces and other agents interested in assisting Third World countries.

In concrete terms, this translates into funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international co-operation in support of ventures by non-governmental organizations (NGOs); contacts with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian businesses and industries with Third World counterparts; and agreements with individual provinces for the services of qualified individuals for CIDA projects abroad or to place students and trainees with programs and projects.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
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SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To enable Canada to take part in a multilateral technical co-operation program of La Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency.

Authority or Background

Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame

An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation

Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments

In 1992-93, CIDA provided \$1.7 million; Quebec, \$30,000; and New Brunswick, \$12,500.

For Further Information

Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

FICU is a fund through which Canada participates in the worldwide technical co-operation program of an association of francophone universities — the Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF).

Authority or Background

The initial federal grant, announced in 1967, reflected the government's policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame

Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU management committee.

Financing and Operation

FICU is linked to AUPELF and pays for activities carried out by the AUPELF secretariat. Representatives of the donor governments sit on the FICU management committee, which decides on projects and distributes funds at its annual meetings.

Payments

Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1992-93, CIDA contributed \$665,000. Quebec gave \$160,000: \$40,000 from the Ministry of International Relations and \$120,000 from the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. Ontario contributed \$30,000, and New Brunswick, \$5,000.

For Further Information

Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING***Administered By***

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To promote Commonwealth co-operation in distance education.

Authority or Background

Commonwealth Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1, 1988, in London; headquarters agreement signed November 14, 1988, in Vancouver.

Time Frame

Donors have made five-year pledges for the period 1988-92.

Financing and Operation

Canadian federal participation involves CIDA and Communications Canada. British Columbia is also a major contributor.

Payments

For 1992-93, The total grant from CIDA was \$1,125,000, while British Columbia contributed \$1 million. Communications Canada contributed \$2 million over 1989-92.

For Further Information

Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3941

or

Commonwealth of Learning
International Relations Branch
Communications Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4112/990-4096

MINISTERS OF YOUTH AND SPORTS CONFERENCE (CONFEJES)***Administered By***

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

CONFEJES, an acronym for Conférence des ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports, is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of youth and sports.

Authority or Background

CONFEJES, a multilateral government body, was established in 1969 and comprises 26 member countries of La Francophonie. Canada is one of its founders.

Time Frame

Canada contributes annually to many CONFEJES activities.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, Quebec, and New Brunswick subsidize and send experts to CONFEJES. Ontario provides a subsidy only.

Payments

The federal subsidy for 1992-93 was \$870,000. Of this, CIDA contributed \$840,000 to the Development Program; and External Affairs provided \$30,000 for operating expenses. Quebec provided \$130,000; New Brunswick, \$22,000; and Ontario, \$5,000.

For Further Information

Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

MINISTERS OF EDUCATION CONFERENCE (CONFEMEN)**Administered By**

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

CONFEMEN, an acronym for Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation, is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of education.

Authority or Background

CONFEMEN was established in 1960 and comprises 25 member countries of La Francophonie. In 1968 Dakar was identified as the site for the new secretariat.

Time Frame

Canada contributes annually to many of CONFEMEN's activities.

Financing and Operation

Within the Canadian delegation, four provinces contribute to CONFEMEN-related activities: Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. The provincial contributions often take the form of technical assistance.

Payments

The federal subsidy for 1992-93 was \$205,000. Of this, CIDA contributed \$175,000 to the Development Program; and External Affairs provided \$30,000 for operating expenses. Quebec provided about \$135,000; and New Brunswick, \$65,000.

For Further Information

Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

LA FRANCOPHONIE GRANT PROGRAM**Administered By**

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose

To increase the possibilities of higher education for students from developing countries which are members of La Francophonie, and to strengthen the relationship between these countries and Canada.

Authority or Background

Program of 350 university grants announced by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 1986 Francophone Summit held in Paris. In November 1991, during the fourth Francophone Summit, also in Paris, the Minister for External Relations and International Development confirmed the continuation of the program.

Time Frame

The program was established in 1987, initially for five years. It was renewed for five years in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The program is financed entirely by CIDA. Phase I, from 1987 to 1992, cost \$32 million. Phase II, from 1992 to 1997, will cost \$54 million. The Quebec Welcoming Service for Foreign Students (SQAEE), a Quebec government organization of the Department of Higher Education and Sciences, manages grants for Quebec and the secretariat. Grants outside of Quebec are managed by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

For Further Information

Trainees and Awards Unit
Technical Co-operation Directorate
Professional Services Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 997-2489

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IISD)**Administered By**

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Environment Canada, Manitoba.

Purpose

To promote the idea of sustainable development as a factor in decision making by government, business and in the daily lives of individuals; to increase awareness of the connection among local, national and global development issues.

Authority or Background

The IISD was established in Winnipeg in 1990. The board of directors meets biannually.

Time Frame

Five years ending in 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

The federal government and Manitoba share costs on a 3:1 ratio. Canada is contributing \$18.75 million; and Manitoba, \$6.3 million, over the five years. The federal contribution includes \$13.75 million from Environment Canada and \$5 million from CIDA.

Payments

For 1992-93, the contributions were: Environment Canada, \$3 million; CIDA, \$1 million; and Manitoba, \$1,066,100.

For Further Information

Corporate Policy Development Directorate

Policy Branch

Canadian International Development Agency

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-7868

Communications Canada

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. national cultural policy and programs;
2. telecommunications; and
3. the development and use of communications undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his or her powers and carrying out his or her duties and functions shall:

1. formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;
2. co-ordinate, promote, recommend and implement national policies and programs with respect to communications services for Canada;
3. promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communications systems and facilities for Canada;
4. assist Canadian communications systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
5. plan and co-ordinate telecommunications services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
6. compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communications systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communications matters; and
7. take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communications matters.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Administered by:

Regional Executive Director, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to non-profit cultural and artistic organizations, groups and individuals to help them develop the business skills to further expand and modernize their industries. The assistance will also be available for professional training, product development, market identification, promotion, distribution and purchase of equipment.

Time Frame

Four years: July 24, 1992 to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement was signed under the Canada-Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA).

The value of the agreement is \$5 million. Canada and Newfoundland will share on a 70:30 basis the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister.

For Further Information

Director, Cultural Agreements
Communications Canada
1045 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8R2
Tel.: (506) 851-6535

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT***Administered by***

Executive Director, Atlantic Region; Communications and Culture Sector.

Purpose

Establishes a mechanism for Canada and the province to jointly set priorities and objectives for cultural development according to the objectives and strategy in the Canada-Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

To stimulate economic growth in the cultural sector; encourage financial and human resource investments, the development of human resource skills, entrepreneurship, and partnership; increase regional opportunities; and support innovation and the application of new technologies in the cultural sector.

Time Frame

Four years: August 2, 1990, to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The total value of the original agreement signed under the Canada-Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) was \$3.55 million. Generally speaking, Canada and Prince Edward Island will divide the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement on a 70:30 basis.

In August 1991, a sum of \$3 million was approved, equally shared between Communications Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province, to retire the cumulative debt of the Confederation Centre of the Arts in Charlottetown. The total value of the agreement is now \$6.55 million.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister. An advisory committee composed of eight members from the cultural and business communities has been formed to assist the management committee.

For Further Information

Manager, Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting
Communications Canada
1222 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8R2
Tel.: (506) 851-6535

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Regional Executive Director, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To contribute to the growth of entrepreneurship, innovation, leadership and a more business-like approach to cultural production and activities in Nova Scotia. To strengthen the cultural industries; the performing, literary and visual arts; heritage resources; and craft production.

Time Frame

Three years: August 27, 1992 to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement was signed under the Canada-Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA).

The total value of the agreement is \$5 million. Canada and Nova Scotia will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister.

For Further Information

Director, Cultural Agreements
Communications Canada
1045 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8R2
Tel.: (506) 851-6535

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Executive Director, Atlantic Region; Communications and Culture Sector.

Purpose

To implement specific measures that will optimize the economic benefits of cultural activity in New Brunswick.

To promote the diversification and enhancement of cultural products and activities, increase sales, encourage marketing opportunities, strengthen business management and marketing skills, and support the application of new technologies.

Time Frame

Five years: October 11, 1990, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The agreement, signed under the Canada-New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement, represents a \$5 million commitment. Generally speaking, Canada and New Brunswick will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal implementing minister and the other by the provincial implementing minister.

For Further Information

Manager, Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting
Communications Canada
1222 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8R2
Tel.: (506) 851-6535

CANADA-QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH-LANGUAGE RADIO AND TELEVISION

Administered By

Communications Policy Sector; Quebec Sector.

Purpose

To allow the Canada and Quebec departments of communications to direct and co-ordinate the development of French-language broadcasting while respecting each other's jurisdiction.

The two departments are able to co-operatively develop policies and to assure follow-up by the governments in these areas.

Time Frame

On May 2, 1990, the agreement was extended for four years, ending December 14, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A joint committee is co-chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister for Quebec, for the Canadian Department of Communications, and by the Assistant Deputy Minister — Media, for the Quebec Department of Communications. It comprises an equal number of senior officials from both departments, who manage the agreement. The agreement does not provide grants. Projects recommended under the agreement are generally funded within the programs and allocations of both departments.

For Further Information

Secretary for the Canada-Quebec Memorandum of Understanding on the Development of French-Language Radio and Television
Communications Canada
715 Peel Street, 3rd Floor
Montréal, Quebec
H3C 4S2
Tel.: (514) 496-5363

CANADA-MANITOBA AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

To establish a mechanism for Canada and the province to jointly set priorities and objectives for developing and enhancing communication and information technology.

To undertake projects that will optimize the development of communications and information technologies, applications and infrastructure; increase the availability of communications services in rural and remote areas; and foster economic diversification and growth through the application of new technologies in a manner that complements the province's broader economic development objectives.

Time Frame

November 9, 1992 to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Partnership agreement represents a commitment of \$10 million. Canada and Manitoba will divide equally the eligible costs of projects.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It comprises two federal and two provincial members. For Canada, members of the management commit-

tee are appointed by the federal minister, and one acts as the federal co-chair. For Manitoba, members of the management committee are appointed by the provincial minister, one of whom acts as the provincial co-chair.

For Further Information

Director, Technology Applications
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-0261

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
IN COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

To establish a mechanism for Canada and the province to jointly set priorities and objectives for developing communications.

To maximize the development and growth of communications industries, technologies and infrastructure; increase the availability of communications services in the province's rural and remote areas; and to foster economic diversification and growth through the application of new communications technologies.

Time Frame

September 12, 1991, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

This Partnership agreement represents a \$10 million commitment. Canada and Saskatchewan will divide equally the eligible costs of projects.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It comprises two federal and two provincial members. For Canada, members of the management committee are appointed by the federal minister, and one acts as the federal co-chair. For Saskatchewan, members of the management committee are appointed by the provincial minister, one of whom acts as the provincial co-chair.

For Further Information

Director, Technology Applications
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-0261

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
ON CULTURE**

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

To enable Canada and Saskatchewan to undertake programs and projects to strengthen the long-term economic viability of the cultural sector, with specific emphasis on the cultural industries.

To develop and expand provincial, national and international marketing and distribution networks for the province's cultural industries, and build a stronger human resource base for them, thereby increasing domestic and international consumer access to films, sound recordings and books produced by Saskatchewan residents.

Time Frame

October 18, 1991, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Under the \$5 million agreement, each government will contribute \$2.5 million.

The agreement will be jointly administered by a management committee composed of two representatives of each government.

For Further Information

Director, Cultural Affairs
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-7139

CANADA-ALBERTA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS (TECHNOLOGY)

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

To establish a mechanism for Canada and the province to jointly set priorities and objectives for developing communications.

To optimize the development of new communications technologies; develop applications and services in support of the province's economic and social development; and enhance regional research and technology capabilities.

Time Frame

March 17, 1992, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

This Partnership agreement represents a \$10 million commitment. Canada and Alberta will divide the eligible costs of projects on a 50:50 basis.

A management committee has been established for the life of the agreement. It comprises two federal and two provincial members. For Canada, members of the management committee are appointed by the federal minister, and one acts as the federal co-chair. For Alberta, members of the management committee are appointed by the provincial minister, and one acts as the provincial co-chair.

For Further Information

Director, Technology Applications
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-0261

CANADA-ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Administered By

Executive Director, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region.

Purpose

To invest in the cultural and economic viability and growth of Alberta's film, video, sound recording, book and periodical publishing industries.

To build a stronger economic base for Alberta's cultural industries by improving the capitalization of companies and

their access to technology; extending local, national and international marketing and distribution networks; and providing professional development opportunities for the creative people working in the cultural industries in Alberta.

Time Frame

April 22, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Under the \$7 million agreement, each government will contribute \$3.5 million over a period of four years.

The agreement is jointly administered by a management committee made up of two representatives from each government. The Cultural Industries Agreement Office, staffed by both federal and provincial employees, has been established to deliver the programs.

For Further Information

Director, Cultural Affairs
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-7139

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS/COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION, CANADA — STRATEGY FOR NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Administered By

Director General, Telematics and New Media, Communications Policy Sector.

Purpose

To encourage the application of new media technologies to new Canadian markets particularly in education, for projects that:

1. contribute to the development and future financial stability of Canada's publishing industry;
2. lead to the development of the best possible education courseware;
3. encourage interprovincial co-operation in the development, testing and dissemination of courseware; and
4. can be financially sustained over the long term.

"New media" means integration of communications and computing technologies to facilitate the presentation of text, audio and graphic information from various sources, such as telephones, television, and computers. New media products allow students to personalize their scholastic activities and

learn at their own pace, while maintaining the standards set by the Canadian ministries of education.

Time Frame

1992-93 and future years.

Financing and Operation

The value of the agreement's pilot phase (1992-1994) is \$990,000; approximately \$663,000 is forecast for 1994-95 and \$880,000 for subsequent years (subject to the federal budget).

The strategy rests on a partnership between the federal and provincial governments, among the provinces and territories, and with book publishers and courseware producers. The provinces, producers and publishers contribute matching financial or in-kind support.

The content is the responsibility of the provinces and territories, while the producers and publishers contribute their expertise in product development and marketing.

A joint committee comprising representatives from Communications Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, reviews and approves all project proposals. Project management committees include representatives from the provinces, the publisher and the producer.

For Further Information

Director, Special Projects
Communications Canada
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 991-0780

Fax: (613) 941-1164

APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Communications Canada, in co-operation with federal, provincial, university and industrial partners, is participating in the establishment of a number of applications-oriented research centres which are regionally based but national in outlook. These centres respond to user-identified opportunities and needs in specific industrial or social service sectors. In accordance with negotiated agreements, Communications Canada provides financial assistance and/or technical support, technology transfer, training and field trial support.

Application centres in operation are:

1. Canadian Centre for Marine Communications, St. John's, Newfoundland.

This centre was established in 1989 in partnership with the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), Communications Canada, and the Marine Institute. At that time the Marine Institute was under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. The centre is funded as follows: ACOA \$7.5 million, Communications Canada \$1.5 million, and the Marine Institute \$1.1 million in administrative and facilities support.

For Further Information

Manager, Technology and Telecommunications
Communications Canada
1222 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8R2
Tel.: (506) 851-6512

2. Telemedicine and Educational Technology Resource Agency, St. John's, Newfoundland.

This agency was established in 1988 in partnership with the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), Communications Canada, and Memorial University of Newfoundland. It is funded as follows: ACOA \$3.3 million, Communications Canada \$0.25 million, and Memorial University \$0.85 million in administrative and facilities support. Memorial University receives financial support from the provincial government, which therefore indirectly funds the resource agency.

For Further Information

Manager, Technology and Telecommunications
Communications Canada
1222 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8R2
Tel.: (506) 851-6512

3. Canadian Healthcare Telematics Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

This centre was established in 1988 and was funded by both Communications Canada and Manitoba under the Canada-Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Communications and Cultural Enterprises which expired in 1991. Additional funding has been provided under the Canada-Manitoba Communications Agreement.

For Further Information

Director, Technology Applications
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-0261

4. Centre for Image/Sound, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Centre for Image and Sound Research was established as a non-profit society in 1989. Its mission is to facilitate the expansion of knowledge-based cultural, entertainment, scientific and manufacturing industries and enhance the competitiveness of these industries in Canada through a world-class research and applied technology centre for equipment, systems and services related to image and sound.

It received \$100,000 from Communications Canada in 1989-90 and \$100,000 from British Columbia in 1991-92. The Centre will receive \$2.5 million (\$500,000 per year) from Communications Canada during the period 1992-93 through 1997-98.

For Further Information

Manager, Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting
Communications Canada
1700 — 800 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J7
Tel.: (604) 666-5424

5. National Wireless Communications Research Foundation, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The National Wireless Communications Research Foundation (NWCRF) was established in 1989. It is an industry-led, non-profit society, whose mission is to assist in the growth of the Canadian telecommunications industry through the advancement of wireless technology. The objectives of NWCRF are:

1. to increase the number of trained personnel available to industrial organizations involved in wireless communications technology;
2. to establish long-range strategic positions for the Canadian wireless communications community;
3. to promote the adoption of new technologies by industry for both new products and methods;
4. to facilitate the adoption of research advances into commercial production and;

5. to conduct the transfer of strategic and operating information between governments and industry.

It is funded as follows: Communications Canada, \$80,000 in 1989-1990; Industry, Science and Technology Canada, \$3 million over five years starting in 1991-1992; British Columbia, \$500,000 in 1990-1991; Western Economic Diversification Canada, approximately \$70,000 in 1990-1991 and \$87,000 in 1992-93; and Supply and Services Canada, \$229,500 in 1992-93 and \$79,500 in 1993-94.

For Further Information

Manager, Telecommunications and Technology
Communications Canada
1700 — 800 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J7
Tel.: (604) 666-5424

6. TRLabs, Calgary, Alberta; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

These laboratories were established with financial aid provided under Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba communication agreements. The laboratory in Calgary will receive \$3 million from Communications Canada over the term of the agreement and \$2 million from Alberta. The laboratory in Saskatoon will receive \$2 million from Communications Canada over five years and \$1.6 million from Saskatchewan. The laboratory in Winnipeg will receive \$1.8 million from Communications Canada and \$1.4 million from Manitoba. The laboratories are part of a western network of telecommunications research facilities.

For Further Information

Director, Technology Applications
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-0261

7. Banff Centre for the Arts, Banff, Alberta.

Established as a regional research centre through the pan-Canadian network in May 1992. Banff is expected to receive \$2.5 million over five years from Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre (CWARC) for applied research in multimedia and the arts.

For Further Information

Director, Technology Applications
Communications Canada
Prairie and Northwest Territories Region
200 — 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-0261

8. Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. Protocol Test Centre,
Montreal.

The Protocol Test Centre was established by Hewlett-Packard (Canada) in Montreal on November 12, 1992, to improve the competitive edge of Canadian industry in open systems interconnection (OSI). The Centre was funded by Communications Canada (\$900,000), the Federal Office of Regional

Development (Quebec) (\$900,000); and the Quebec government (\$1 million) to cover start-up costs and operations for the first two years. Hewlett-Packard (Canada) contributed \$3,400,000.

For Further Information

Manager, Protocols and Conformance
Systems Interconnection Research
Communications Canada
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4494

Employment and Immigration Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977. It encompasses the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. EIC was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services, and for immigration.

In general, the programs of the commission/department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. Programs also provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

In addition to having administrative responsibility for EIC, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration and Refugee Board.

Within EIC, only the employment and immigration components have programs that involve payments to provinces, territories or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program (unemployment insurance) does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

YOUTH

Employment and Immigration Canada also provides administrative support to the Minister of State for Youth, whose mandate is to speak on youth issues in Cabinet, to co-ordinate government activities related to youth, and to maintain a close dialogue with young people and youth organizations.

Two key needs are to prevent school drop-outs and to smooth the transition from school to work. These concerns led to five-year, cost-shared youth strategy agreements with New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The \$120.95 million agreement with New Brunswick and the \$56.5 million agreement with Newfoundland were to end in 1993. Both, however, have been extended for an additional year to allow for evaluations. This brings the New Brunswick total to \$146.4 million, and Newfoundland to \$69.425 million.

Additionally, Employment and Immigration Canada and the Minister of State for Youth have developed a five-year, \$296.4 million stay-in-school initiative to attack the drop-out problem. More than half the money is devoted to programs and services, more than a quarter to mobilizing partners and to research, and the remainder to raising public awareness. The federal government's partners in this initiative are provincial governments,

the business community, labour, youth service agencies, parents, youth and the education community.

EMPLOYMENT

The federal government has signed new five-year employability enhancement agreements for social assistance recipients with seven provinces and one territory: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Negotiations have been completed with Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Yukon.

These agreements will be more effective in helping social assistance recipients receive the training and support they need to integrate into the labour force and break long cycles of poverty and dependence.

In April 1989, the federal government announced its labour force development strategy, calling for a new partnership with provinces, territories and the private sector. Reports by task forces of the Canadian Labour Market Productivity Centre were released in January 1990. This prompted talks by a group of federal, provincial and territorial deputy ministers. In May 1990, they produced a framework for negotiating labour force development agreements between the federal government and individual provinces and territories.

LFD Agreements have been signed with most provinces and territories to cover three years ending March 31, 1994. (Previous training agreements were not extended beyond March 31, 1991.) The new agreements cover purchases of courses from training institutions and add measures to resolve labour force issues such as increasing the role of the private sector in labour force development, fostering a training culture in Canada, and developing partnerships with reciprocal obligations for both levels of government.

IMMIGRATION

Federal-provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister deciding on and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations are carried out at a senior official level with all 10 provinces, as well as with the territories.

While the federal government provides payments to Quebec, with respect to other provinces, the government provides settlement assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees

in particular. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. Quebec reimburses the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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Employment

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The new Employment Programs and Services structure was introduced in April 1992. It is built on the Canadian Jobs Strategy and represents Employment and Immigration Canada's philosophy of working with its labour market partners. Employment Programs and Services supports partnership by emphasizing flexibility as a way to respond to local needs and conditions. Selection is no longer based on program criteria but on client needs. Employment Programs and Services consists of four programs: Employability Improvement, Labour Market Adjustment, Community Development, and Information and Special Initiatives. It puts the emphasis on helping clients who are facing serious difficulty in returning to the labour force do so as soon as possible.

EMPLOYABILITY IMPROVEMENT

The goal of this program is to make participants more employable and to help selected individuals, who need assistance in overcoming existing or anticipated barriers to employment, find suitable jobs. This is done by providing counselling assistance,

training and work experience, assistance in moving to a new location and related services, and income support.

There are seven components: Project-Based Training, Purchase of Training/Income Support, Employment Assistance, Youth Initiatives, Job Opportunities, Mobility Assistance, and Delivery Assistance.

1. Project-Based Training

Purpose

To provide clients with a combination of classroom and on-the-job training to assist them in gaining the skills and training they need to enter and stay in the workforce.

Financing and Operation

Project-Based Training uses the expertise of co-ordinators and training-place hosts. The co-ordinators develop, implement and manage projects and enter into agreements with EIC to do so. Training-place hosts have a commitment with the co-ordinator to provide participants with supervised on-site training. Training-place hosts are used for pre-employment training and for vocational training.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

Proposals must:

- provide participants with a sequence of training courses which will help them overcome the existing or anticipated labour market barriers they are encountering;
- demonstrate that participants targeted for the project need intensive assistance in various areas and have been identified as having a high risk of long-term or recurring unemployment;
- demonstrate that participants will receive appropriate guidance, supervision and support at all times;
- include an integrated combination of individual and/or group counselling, labour market orientation, pre-employability training, life skills training, job search techniques and job exploration through on-site training;
- include a combination of on-site and off-site vocational training;
- include an integrated schedule of classroom and practical training;
- include an acceptable financial and administrative control exercised by the co-ordinator; and

- include a training plan established in accordance with participants' needs.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- income support: participants' allowances as described under paragraph 4 B(2) of the Purchase of Training/Income Support Component or unemployment insurance (UI) benefits and supplementary training assistance under section 26 and 26.1 (1)(b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. When required in accordance with provincial/territorial labour legislation, wages not exceeding the provincial/territorial adult minimum wage may be paid instead of the basic participant allowance;
- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs: normally up to \$50 per participant week contracted;
- training costs: normally up to \$8 per participant training hour contracted for off-site training only;
- special costs for disabled persons: up to \$10,000 per disabled participant or administrative staff member;
- special costs for leasing or purchasing of equipment: maximum of \$50,000 when leasing/purchasing price per item is of \$250 or more; and
- costs of audits.

2. Purchase of Training/Income Support

Purpose

To provide institutional training to adult workers and provide income support during their training or provide income support alone.

Financing and Operation

Purchase of Training refers to transactions by which training courses are arranged and made available from various public and private institutions for selected worker clients.

Income Support refers to financial assistance provided by EIC to provide income and to cover expenses during training.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school;
- must face serious labour market difficulties; and
- in addition to the first three items, must not have attended school on a regular basis for 12 consecutive

months since becoming adults; or, in addition to the first two items, must be apprentices.

The requirement to be out of school for 12 months may be waived, provided that the following conditions are met:

- participants must have completed their secondary school education;
- the training to be taken is in an occupation considered to be a priority by virtue of demand in the local area or in the region; and
- there is an insufficient number of eligible persons available to fill the number of training places purchased according to the training plan.

EIC Purchases:

Participants referred to training under an EIC purchase arrangement may be eligible to receive income support during their courses, such as: basic training allowances and supplementary allowances (dependant care, living-away-from-home and disability) authorized under the National Training Act and Regulations or, when eligible, UI benefits authorized under section 26 of the UI Act at the higher of either the participant's UI benefit entitlement or the applicable basic training allowance rate, as well as supplementary training assistance authorized under section 26.1 (1)(b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Travel assistance and commuting allowances are also available.

Private sector purchase arrangements and projects:

Participant allowances, in the form of a basic allowance and supplementary allowances (dependant care, living-away-from-home, travel and commuting and disability), may be paid by co-ordinators who deliver projects or by co-ordinating groups to participants referred to training when no other income support is available.

Fee-payers:

When clients pay course fees, EIC may allow the retention of unemployment insurance eligibility. Supplementary allowances are not paid in these instances.

3. Employment Assistance

Purpose

To provide specialized employment assistance interventions in meeting client needs.

Financing and operation

Employment Assistance is delivered through co-ordinators who provide such specialized assistance as: training in job search methods, employment counselling and the assessment of aptitudes and skills affecting a person's ability to participate in the labour market.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- costs of audits; and
- in exceptional circumstances, basic and supplementary allowances, consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations or UI benefits and supplementary training assistance authorized under sections 26 and 26.1 of the UI Act.

4. Youth Initiatives***Purpose***

To provide financial assistance to improve school retention and facilitate the transition into the labour force.

Youth Initiatives consists of the following modules: Summer Employment/Experience Development, Co-operative Education, Start, Business Drive for Jobs, and Student Business Loans.

a) Summer Employment/Experience Development

This module is delivered through employers in order to assist students, who will return to school in the fall, in finding summer employment.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- must be elementary, secondary, post-secondary or vocational school students, who are registered as full-time students for the academic year and who intend to return to school on a full-time basis the following autumn.

The eligible expenditures, for profit employers, consist of:

- 50% of wages of participants paid to a maximum of \$2.50 per hour.

The eligible expenditures, for not-for-profit employers, consist of:

- up to the provincial/territorial minimum wage rates for wages of participants;
- mandatory related costs; and

- up to \$20 overhead costs per participant per week.

b) Co-operative Education

This module is delivered through co-ordinators. It addresses the secondary and post-secondary level students. Students alternate training with career-related work experience with employers in the private or public sector.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs; and
- costs of audits.

The maximum contribution with respect to any given project over a four-year period will be \$200,000, not exceeding the lesser of:

- year 1: 85% of actual expenditures or \$68,000;
- year 2: 75% of actual expenditures or \$60,000;
- year 3: 55% of actual expenditures or \$44,000;
- year 4: 35% of actual expenditures or \$28,000;

c) Start

This module is delivered through co-ordinators who develop or provide a variety of services for potential or recent school drop-outs, including early identification of potential drop-outs, career and labour market information, career assessment and counselling, mentorship, work orientation, job placement, assistance for parents and other school retention activities.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- are or were recently senior elementary or secondary students with the potential to finish high school, whose lack of education, training and/or work experience would create significant barriers to their future employability.

The eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages of participants: on an exceptional basis, 100% of wages, up to provincial/territorial minimum wage rates to be paid only in case of actual job placement with an employer;
- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs;

- special costs for leasing or purchase of equipment;
- special costs of disabled persons;
- costs of audits; and
- incentive awards: up to \$50 per participant for every workshop week completed.

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$500,000 per year.

d) Business Drive for Jobs

This module is delivered through employers/co-ordinators who promote student employment opportunities.

The eligible expenditures consists of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs; and
- costs of audits.

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$100,000 per year.

e) Student Business Loans

This module is delivered by provincial/territorial governments and is designed to help student entrepreneurs create their own summer jobs, through an interest-free loan.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- training costs.

An agreement including amendments may not exceed \$50,000 per year.

5. Job Opportunities

Purpose

To provide assistance in establishing a continuing employer/employee relationship by offering employers a contribution towards wages and/or training costs to hire selected individuals who have difficulty finding employment.

Financing and Operation

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

The eligible expenditures consists of:

- wages of participants: up to 60% of wages paid. On an exceptional basis, the maximum percentage may be exceeded with respect to clients who are facing severe employment barriers;
- training costs: normally up to \$8 per participant training hour for on-the-job training and up to \$20 per participant training hour for off-the-job training;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchasing of equipment; and
- cost of audits.

6. Mobility Assistance

Purpose

To provide assistance to clients seeking employment in areas where job opportunities are greater and help in moving to those areas.

Financing and Operation

The maximum amount of a contribution for the relocation of any one worker is \$5,000 or \$7,500 in northern areas.

This component is used to assist individual workers or groups of workers towards the cost of permanent relocation; or the costs of travel associated with the search of new employment, taking temporary employment, or finding suitable housing once new employment is secured.

This component offers two types of assistance.

a) Relocation Assistance

Assistance may be paid for the permanent transfer of an individual, his/her dependents and household effects to a new location. The amount payable is based on the number of dependents and the distance to be travelled.

The contribution may be paid directly to an individual or as a workforce adjustment measure for a group of individuals. In the latter case, the contribution must be recommended by an Industrial Adjustment Services officer and may be paid to an employer, a representative of the workers, a provincial government or agency, a municipality or a committee authorized to administer the funds on behalf of the group.

b) Travel Assistance

Assistance may be paid for job search, house hunting and temporary employment, including seasonal work. The amount payable is calculated upon different circumstances.

The contribution may be paid directly to an individual or to a third party on behalf of a group of individuals.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province or territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must face serious labour market difficulties.

7. Delivery Assistance***Purpose***

To provide assistance to employers/co-ordinators in the delivery of employment programs.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution may not exceed \$150,000 per year. This component has no participants as such. It allows for contracts with co-ordinators or employers to obtain expertise which EIC staff do not have, to assist them with projects, participant training and programming.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs; and
- cost of audits.

For Further Information**National Headquarters**

Director General

Employment Operations

Employment

Employment and Immigration Canada

Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7369

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Information and Special Initiatives.

LABOUR MARKET ADJUSTMENT

The program helps employers effectively meet changing skill needs, particularly in key adjustment situations, by negotiating partnership agreements for human resource planning (including employment equity), workplace-based training and related measures.

There are six components: Human Resource Planning, Industrial Adjustment Service, Workplace-Based Training, Labour Market Adjustment Assistance, Work Sharing, and Agricultural Employment.

1. Human Resource Planning***Purpose***

To give co-ordinators funding to provide technical assistance to employers who need human resource planning expertise and to help implement human resource planning initiatives, or to develop and implement networks for human resource planning.

Human Resource Planning has two modules: Local Human Resource Planning and National/Sectoral Human Resource Planning.

a) Local Human Resource Planning

This module is delivered through co-ordinators who ensure that targeted employers receive human resource planning expertise.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- training costs — up to \$5,000 per person per course;
- overhead costs — normally up to \$3,000 per contracted employer;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment;
- costs of audits; and
- basic and supplementary allowances consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations.

b) National/Sectoral Human Resource Planning

This module is delivered through co-ordinators who are able and willing to develop and implement human resource plans and selected human resource planning initiatives.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;

- training costs — up to \$5,000 per person per course;
- overhead costs — up to \$750,000 per agreement per year;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment;
- costs of audits; and
- basic and supplementary allowances consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations.

2. Industrial Adjustment Service

Purpose

To provide financial assistance towards the establishment and operation of adjustment committees designed to identify, develop and oversee the implementation of measures to remedy an actual or potential workforce adjustment problem.

This component is delivered through employers/co-ordinators.

a) Agreements with Respect to a Single Employer and Representatives of Affected Workers.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of such agreements is one year, but agreements may be extended by up to one year.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution is 50% of the allowable costs of the committee up to \$200,000; where the employer is a non-profit organization, or where the employer and the workers are unable to provide their share of the allowable costs, a contribution of up to 100% of the allowable costs may be made, but must not exceed \$100,000.

b) An agreement with Respect to Employer and Worker Associations Representing an Industry.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of such agreements is three years, but agreements may be extended by up to one year.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution is 50% of the allowable costs of the committee up to \$500,000; where the representative of the industry or workers in that industry are unable to contribute, a contribution of up to 100% of the allowable costs may be made, but must not exceed \$100,000.

c) Agreements with Respect to a Community.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of such agreements is two years, but agreements may be exceeded by up to one year.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution is 50% of the allowable costs of the committee up to \$200,000; where the parties to community agreements are unable to contribute and if the Minister is satisfied that the community would suffer serious hardship if the work force adjustment problem is not dealt with, a contribution of up to 100% of the allowable costs may be made, but it must not exceed \$200,000.

3. Workplace-Based Training

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to help defray training costs, wages and other costs incurred by employers for the training or retraining of their workers.

This component is delivered through employers.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be currently employed or self-employed.

Eligible expenditures for prevention of layoffs and for designated group employees:

- wages of participants: up to 60% of wages paid during off-the-job training;
- wages of participants: up to 25% of wages paid during on-the-job training;
- training costs: normally up to \$20 per participant training hour for off-the-job training only;
- special costs for leasing or purchase of equipment;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- cost of audits.

Eligible expenditures for others:

- wages of participants: up to 30% of wages paid during off-the-job training;
- training costs: normally up to \$20 per participant training hour for off-the-job training only;
- special costs for leasing or purchase of equipment;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- cost of audits.

4. Labour Market Adjustment Assistance

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to trustees of a training trust fund or to non-profit organizations for cost-shared activities intended to promote support in the local private sector for training.

This component supports initiatives that are designed to increase the quality and volume of training available in the workplace for employees and to promote support in the private sector for training.

Labour Market Adjustment Assistance consists of two modules: Training Trust Fund and Training Enhancement Assistance.

a) Training Trust Fund

This module encourages the establishment of new training trust funds or the strengthening of existing funds.

Eligible recipients:

- Trust funds duly established by an employee association, independently or jointly with a business, organization or band council.

Financing and Operation

The contribution provided to a single fund may not exceed 50% of the amount contributed by all other non-federal government sources up to \$200,000 per fund in the first year and one-third of the amount contributed to the fund by all other sources in each of the subsequent two years to a maximum of \$100,000 per year. The total federal government contribution to any trust fund may not exceed 40% of all other contributions.

b) Training Enhancement Assistance

This module assists co-ordinators in promoting support in the local private sector for training.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution for agreements, including amendments, signed with any one co-ordinator in a given province/territory may not exceed \$25,000 per year. EIC's share must not exceed 50% of the total cost.

5. Work Sharing

Administered By

This component is delivered through three-part agreements involving employers, workers and Employment and Immigration Canada.

Purpose

Reduction of the work-week and partial compensation for reduced wages to avert temporary layoffs or to cushion the impact of permanent layoffs.

Authority or Background

Section 24 of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Time Frame

No work sharing agreement may exceed 50 consecutive weeks.

Employers:

- There are no restrictions on the type or size of employer. Public, private, for profit and not-for-profit employers may participate in work sharing.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have been identified by their employer and having agreed to share the available work over a reduced work-week to avert layoffs; and
- must be eligible for UI benefits.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

Director General

Employment Operations

Employment

Employment and Immigration Canada

Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 953-7369

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Information and Special Initiatives.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The goal of this program is to support local efforts at job creation and to assist those communities that are facing severe employment problems assess their problems and opportunities, set realistic goals, create and manage appropriate plans and put into effect strategies that support these plans and promise significant improvements in the number of jobs.

There are three components: Community Futures, Self-Employment Assistance, and Local Projects.

A community may participate in the Community Development Program if:

- it is facing serious labour market difficulties;
- it lacks adequate mechanisms to address the unemployment problem; and
- it is normally outside of a metropolitan area and distant from more buoyant labour markets.

1. Community Futures

Purpose

To provide, in selected areas, financial support to assist communities in organizing their resources to assess local problems, establish objectives, formulate plans and manage the implementation of plans; in developing human, institutional and physical infrastructure; in implementing entrepreneurial employment development and adjustment strategies; and in developing the local economy through the creation of private sector employment. This component has three modules: Community Futures Committee, Business Development Centre and Community Initiative Fund.

a) Community Futures Committee

This module is used to co-ordinate the delivery of the component in a given community.

Eligible recipients:

- Community groups, charitable and voluntary organizations.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- costs of audits.

Financing and Operation

First application:

- A lead agreement may not exceed \$100,000 per year. The maximum program contribution is \$600,000 over six years. This maximum may be increased by \$100,000 over the six years for committees operating in areas defined as Northern Canada, to address the additional costs of travel in these areas.

Communities may be reselected for further support.

Second application:

- A follow-up agreement may not exceed \$100,000 per year. The maximum program contribution is \$500,000 over five years. This maximum may be increased by \$100,000 over the five years for committees operating in areas defined as Northern Canada, to address the additional costs of travel in these areas.

b) Business Development Centre

Purpose

This module provides for contributions towards the administrative costs of incorporated non-profit Business Development

Centres (BDCs) and for grants to an investment fund administered by the BDC for the purpose of providing financial assistance to local small businesses, that will result in the creation or maintenance of employment.

Eligible recipients:

- Incorporated non-profit organizations to be established as BDCs. In selected areas, these BDCs must be recommended by a community futures committee.

Contributions may be made, on an actual cost basis. They are:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- costs of audits.

Grants to an investment fund to provide financial assistance to local small businesses may also be made.

Financing and Operation

The maximum contribution to the operating costs of a Business Development Centre is as follows:

Contributions:

- Business Development Centre without an investment fund: up to \$100,000 per annum for a maximum of \$500,000 over five years.
- Business Development Centre with an investment fund: up to \$150,000 per annum for a maximum of \$750,000 over five years.
- The above limits may be increased by up to \$100,000 over five years, for BDCs operating in areas defined as Northern Canada, to address the supplementary costs of travel in those areas.
- A second round of funding, for up to an additional five years, may be approved. Funding beyond five years depends upon a satisfactory review and re-evaluation of the Business Development Centre.

Grants:

- The maximum grant that may be paid to a Business Development Centre for an investment fund is \$3.05 million over 10 years. Funding beyond five years depends upon a satisfactory review and re-evaluation of the Business Development Centre.
- Grants beyond \$1.55 million will be exceptional and must be approved by the Minister of Employment and Immigration on the basis of demonstrated need and opportunity for local development, combined with a

high level of productivity and efficiency on the part of the Business Development Centre.

c) Community Initiatives Fund

This module provides for financial support for proposals that are recommended by the community futures committee as ones that will provide economic growth and recovery, but which cannot be supported under other federal programs. It is delivered through employers/co-ordinators.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- cost of audits; and
- capital costs.

2. Self-Employment Assistance

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to encourage unemployed individuals to become self-employed and to launch and operate small businesses. It is delivered through co-ordinators.

Time Frame

The maximum duration of a self-employment agreement signed with an individual participant is 52 weeks.

Financing and Operation

Participants may receive UI benefits and supplementary assistance or allowances consistent with those payable under the National Training Regulations. Co-ordinators are reimbursed for the costs incurred in providing expert assistance to the participants.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must no longer be required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school;
- must be qualified unemployment insurance benefits claimants or be eligible for welfare assistance;
- must have no previous participation in the self-employment assistance activity; and
- must attend an orientation session and do a self-evaluation exercise on suitability for self-employment.

To maintain their eligibility for self-employment assistance, participants must:

- agree to provide a business plan acceptable to Employ-

ment and Immigration Canada, showing the potential for long-term self-employment;

- make an investment in the business from personal assets equal to a minimum of 25% (to a maximum of \$4,000) of the federal assistance, excluding supplementary allowances, that would be paid under the component; and
- start a new business or take over an existing business in which they had no prior ownership and work in the business for the time prescribed in the agreement.

The following contributions can be provided to co-ordinators:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- training costs;
- overhead costs;
- special costs for disabled persons; and
- costs of audits.

3. Local Projects

Purpose

To provide training and/or work experience for participants by reimbursing training-related costs, wage subsidies and other specified costs to employers who operate projects. This component is delivered through employers. It consists of two modules: Job Development Projects and Job Creation.

a) Job Development Projects

This module provides training and/or work experience to assist in the adjustment of workers who are at risk of long-term unemployment.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada; and
- must be no longer required by law in the province/territory in which they reside to attend school; and
- must be facing serious labour market difficulties.

Eligible expenditures of for-profit employers:

- wages of participants: normally up to 60% of wages paid (exceptions to the maximum of 60% may be made only with respect to the wages of participants who are members of designated groups);
- wages for administrative staff;
- training costs: normally up to a maximum of \$8 per participant training hour contracted;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment; and

- cost of audits.

Eligible expenditures of not-for-profit employers:

- wages of participants: up to 100% of wages paid;
- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs: normally up to \$50 per participant week contracted;
- training costs: normally up to maximum of \$8 per participant training hour contracted;
- special costs for disabled persons;
- special costs of leasing or purchase of equipment; and
- cost of audits.

b) Job Creation

This module is designed to create opportunities for unemployed persons to maintain their skills. It is delivered through employers.

Employers:

- federal, provincial or territorial government departments and agencies; but a non-governmental organization, business or individual must be designated to act as an employer.

Participants:

- those who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits or are eligible for benefits at the time of referral. Participants must be referred by their local Canada Employment Centre. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, native people and disabled persons.

Eligible expenditures consist of:

- wages for administrative staff;
- mandatory employment-related costs;
- overhead costs;
- capital costs;
- participants may receive unemployment insurance benefits.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

Director General
Employment Operations
Employment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7369

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Information and Special Initiatives.

INFORMATION AND SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Information and Special Initiatives, with four components, brings together front-line Canada Employment Centre services. The components are Labour Market Information, Service Needs Determination, Labour Exchange and Innovations.

1. Labour Market Information

Purpose

To offer information to worker and employer clients and the community at large on job openings, labour market conditions, available training courses and Employment and Immigration Canada programs and services.

2. Service Needs Determination

Purpose

To allow early identification of clients needing further assistance, mostly from the Employability Improvement program.

3. Labour Exchange

Purpose

To act as a clearing-house for information on job vacancies. The exchange provides employers with an opportunity to display descriptions of the type of staff they need, and it provides workers with a focal point from which they can learn about job openings.

4. Innovations

Purpose

To offer financial assistance to support research and development that will lead to solutions to labour market problems. Innovations is administered at EIC's national headquarters.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

Director General
Employment Operations
Employment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7369

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding the Employment Programs and Services.

St. John's, Newfoundland

Director, Programs

Tel.: (709) 772-5339

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Director, Programs and Services

Tel.: (902) 426-7477

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Director, Programs

Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Director, Programs

Tel.: (902) 566-7719

Montréal, Quebec

Director General, Programs

Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Willowdale, Ontario

Director General, Programs

Tel.: (416) 224-4506

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Director, Programs and Services

Tel.: (204) 983-6056

Regina, Saskatchewan

Director, Programs

Tel.: (306) 780-6803

Edmonton, Alberta

Director, Programs

Tel.: (403) 495-5661

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Manager, Programs and Operations

Tel.: (403) 920-8544

Director

Tel.: (403) 920-8412

Vancouver, British Columbia

Director General

Tel.: (604) 666-2282

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Administered By

Labour Market Services Branch and Employment.

Purpose

The purpose is to enable Canada and participating provinces to establish a means of consultation to foster co-operation

amongst federal and provincial governments, industry and labour.

Authority or Background

Memoranda of understanding (MOUs) replace federal-provincial agricultural employment agreements which expired on March 31, 1989. An MOU establishes a federal-provincial agricultural employment committee responsible for identifying and recommending cost-shared agricultural programs and initiatives to be funded under a contribution agreement.

Time Frame

The MOU will continue unless terminated by either party on at least three months' written notice. Contribution agreements are negotiated each year and expire March 31.

Financing and Operation

The parties submit annual budget forecasts and program plans identifying the total anticipated federal and provincial costs to be shared for the current and subsequent fiscal year.

Contribution agreements pay the cost of activities such as:

- construction and renovations to house seasonal agricultural workers;
- recruiting and moving agricultural workers;
- research and development involved in surveys of recruitment and training needs, or improvements to working and living conditions;
- research projects;
- administrative services contribution agreements supporting the programs, including expenses of the federal-provincial agricultural employment development committees;
- formalizing guidelines for improving working and living conditions;
- transportation to and from the work site when there is no local public transit to serve workers;
- promoting employment opportunities; and
- other applicable employment-related activity in the agricultural sector.

For Further Information

Director General

Labour Market Services Branch

Employment and Immigration Canada

Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3713

OUTREACH***Administered By***

Operations Branch, Employment.

Purpose

The objective of Outreach is to complement Canada Employment Centre services by extending them, through contracts for service with community-based organizations, to designated client groups who have difficulty competing in the labour market and who cannot be served adequately by their Canada Employment Centre.

The target population is women, long-term unemployed, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, youth, offenders and ex-offenders, isolated communities, visible minorities, immigrants, older workers, and others experiencing employment difficulties.

Authority or Background

Outreach was created in 1972 under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program, and is now funded from the unemployment insurance account.

Time Frame

Contracts for service with the various community-based agencies are normally signed yearly. The Minister or a designate reviews projects for continued funding every three years.

Financing and Operation

Outreach is funded by the federal government. Community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, EIC may initiate the development of a project proposal with community organizations, groups or agencies. When the project is approved, a formal contract for service may then be entered into with the project sponsor. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with EIC monitoring the operational and financial performance and making payments periodically upon satisfactory compliance with the contract's terms.

Payments

Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future, expenditures. Total expenditures were \$23.4 million for 1988-89, \$24.8 million for 1989-90, \$24.8 million for 1990-91, \$26 million for 1991-92. The 1992-93 budget is \$24.3 million.

For Further Information**National headquarters**

Director General
Employment Operations, Employment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7369

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding Outreach. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland
Director, Programs
Tel.: (709) 772-5339

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Director, Operations
Tel.: (902) 426-2757

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Director, Operations
Tel.: (902) 566-7674

Fredericton, New Brunswick
Director, Programs
Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Montréal, Quebec
Director General, Programs
Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Willowdale, Ontario
Director General, Operations
Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Director, Programs
Tel.: (204) 983-6056

Regina, Saskatchewan
Director, Operations
Tel.: (306) 780-6690

Edmonton, Alberta (serves Alberta and N.W.T.)
Director, Operations
Tel.: (403) 495-2425

Vancouver, British Columbia (serves B.C. and Yukon)
Director, Operations
Tel.: (604) 666-0782

INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS (RED SEAL) PROGRAM***Administered By***

Interprovincial Standards (Red Seal) Program Secretariat,
staffed and maintained by EIC's Occupational and Career

Information Branch. The branch also provides the federal representative for the program's federal-provincial-territorial Standards Examination Committee and the federal member for the Canadian Council of Directors of Apprenticeship.

Purpose

To increase the interprovincial mobility of journey persons in certain trades, to improve and upgrade training programs for trades persons, and to co-ordinate the development and publication of Red Seal occupational analyses and interprovincial trade examinations within the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

EIC Employment Manual, Chapter 22.

Time Frame

This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

Employment and Immigration Canada staffs and maintains a secretariat that co-ordinates provincial and territorial activities geared to reaching mutually acceptable levels of competency among journey persons in a number of trades. EIC also funds and co-ordinates the translation, printing and distribution of Red Seal occupational analyses, interprovincial trade examinations and other Red Seal-related printed materials.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director General
Occupational and Career Information Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7434

Immigration

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES

Administered By

Settlement (Immigration Operations), Refugee Affairs (Immigration Policy).

Purpose

The programs for special needs refugees include the Disabled Refugee Program, and the Unaccompanied Minors Program. Their objective is to facilitate the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who would otherwise be considered

unsuitable for admission to Canada under the government's annual refugee plan, but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the resettlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority or Background

Both programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The two programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Canada-Quebec Accord and, in Newfoundland, under the terms of Special Needs Refugees Agreement. (Although the agreement with Newfoundland has now lapsed, normal procedures remain in effect until a new agreement can be renegotiated with the province.) In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Ontario also participate. Manitoba has indicated that it will not renew the Special Needs Refugee agreement that has lapsed but will incorporate the intent of such an agreement within the negotiations for a federal-provincial agreement on immigration.

Time Frame

These are continuing programs developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation

The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self sustaining, normally one year from date of arrival. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments

Financial assistance is provided by Employment and Immigration Canada under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director General
Refugee Affairs, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase II, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 997-9177

Director General
Settlement Operations, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-3255

Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter. Contact the Regional Director, Immigration.

IMMIGRATION AGREEMENTS

Administered by

Federal-Provincial Relations, Immigration Policy Branch.

Purpose

Immigration agreements provide a mechanism for describing provincial roles and responsibilities for immigration.

Authority or Background

The Constitution Act (1867), section 95, provides that immigration is a concurrent power shared by the federal and provincial governments. Section 108(2) of the Immigration Act authorizes the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to enter into an agreement with any province for the purpose of facilitating the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of immigration policies and programs.

Immigration agreements exist with seven provinces. During 1978 and 1979, basic agreements were signed with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan, which outlined information exchange and consultation mechanisms in areas of immigration levels and selection of certain categories of immigrants, for instance. Alberta signed a similar agreement in 1985.

In February 1991, Quebec replaced its 1978 agreement with the Canada-Quebec Accord, to date the most comprehensive division of responsibilities for selecting and integrating immigrants.

Time Frame

Agreements continue in force until either party requests renegotiation. The Alberta agreement expired in 1988, but was regularly extended and continues to operate in spirit.

Financing and Operation

Applicable only to Quebec. See the next program, the Canada-Quebec Accord, for a description.

Payments

Applies only to Quebec. See description under Canada-Quebec Accord.

For Further Information

Director
Federal Provincial Relations,
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 9th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

CANADA-QUEBEC ACCORD RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF ALIENS

Administered By

Immigration.

Purpose

The Canada-Quebec Accord was signed in February 1991 and enhances the powers originally given Quebec under the Cullen-Couture Agreement of 1978.

Authority or Background

Section 108 (2) of the Immigration Act (1976) authorizes the Minister of Employment and Immigration to enter into immigration agreements with any province.

Time Frame

No termination date is specified. The accord will continue until a request to terminate is made by either party, with six months notice.

Financing and Operation

The agreement provides Quebec with sole responsibility for selecting independent immigrants and for providing basic integration services (linguistic, cultural, economic) for permanent residents of Quebec. Additionally, the federal government agreed to withdraw from provision of integration services in Quebec and to provide \$332 million over a four-year period in compensation, plus continued funding in future years.

Costs incurred for the operation of the provincial immigration program, either within Canada or abroad, are borne solely by Quebec. The costs of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of any space occupied by Quebec within Canadian diplomatic missions is prorated by the federal government and is reimbursed by Quebec.

Payments

The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above related to sharing of facilities abroad. Pursuant to the accord, quarterly payments are made to Quebec, resulting in the annual compensation as follows:

91-92, \$75 million; 92-93, \$82 million; 93-94, \$85 million; 94-95, \$90 million. An adjustment formula applied to \$90 million is provided for funding future years.

For Further Information

Executive Director, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 9th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-2097

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Directorate
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 9th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS***Administered By***

Immigration, Policy and Program Development, Immigration Policy.

Purpose

To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments and members of the public concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the settlement and integration of permanent residents.

Authority or Background

Sections 7 and 108 of the Immigration Act as well as agreements signed at the ministerial level with seven provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation

In 1990 the Minister announced an immigration plan for the period 1991-95, to allow provinces, other levels of government and non-governmental agencies to better plan and provide resources for programs involving immigrants. The plan was developed after extensive consultations with provincial governments and members of the public. Following consulta-

tions held January through March 1993, a new immigration plan will be tabled in June.

The federal government provides provinces with reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and up-to-date background information to facilitate the consultative process.

For Further Information

Director
Immigrant Policy
Policy and Program Development, Immigration Policy
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 9th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6347

Regional Offices***Newfoundland***

Employment and Immigration Canada
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Nova Scotia

Employment and Immigration Canada
Metropolitan Place
99 Wyse Road
P.O. Box 1350
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

Prince Edward Island

Employment and Immigration Canada
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

New Brunswick

Employment and Immigration Canada
615 Prospect Street West
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Quebec

Employment and Immigration Canada
1441 St. Urbain Street
P.O. Box 7500, Station A
Montréal, Quebec
H3C 3L4

Ontario

Employment and Immigration Canada
700 — 4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Manitoba

Employment and Immigration Canada
Eaton Place
710 — 330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Saskatchewan

Employment and Immigration Canada
Financial Building
400 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Alberta — Northwest Territories

Employment and Immigration Canada
1440 — 9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C1

Employment and Immigration Canada
Scotia Centre
5102 — 50th Avenue
Bag 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

British Columbia — Yukon Territory

Employment and Immigration Canada
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

The mandate of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) is primarily based on the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Act, the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, the Canada Explosives Act, and various acts and regulations governing the management of the federal public service.

Under the provisions of these acts, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources is responsible for co-ordinating, promoting and recommending national policies concerning energy, mines, minerals and other non-renewable resources and formulating plans for their conservation, development and use.

The minister is also authorized to conduct research and technical surveys to assess mineral and energy resources, including a full and scientific examination and survey of Canada's geological structure and legal boundaries; to prepare and publish maps; to conduct scientific and economic research relating to the energy, mining, and metallurgical industries; and to establish and operate scientific laboratories required for the conduct of these duties.

The department manages its operations through one program and seven activities reflecting the varied nature of EMR's business instruments. These range from policy and regulatory capabilities through financial assistance to highly specialized science and technology expertise.

The objective of the Energy, Mines and Resources Program is to advance the development of Canada's economy, in a manner consistent with federal environmental and social objectives, by contributing to the timely and efficient development and use of Canada's mineral and energy resources and by augmenting knowledge and understanding of the Canadian land mass.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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Energy Sector

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR AND THE HIBERNIA CONSORTIUM, TO PROCEED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIBERNIA OIL FIELD OFFSHORE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Newfoundland; Chevron Canada Resources; Mobil Oil Canada Properties; and Petro-Canada Inc.

Purpose

To develop the 525-650 million barrel oil field about 315 km east-southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Authority or Background

Statement of principles signed on July 18, 1988. The statement refers to the development project described in the Hibernia Development Plan approved by the Canada–Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board in January 1986, according to section 139 of the Canada–Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act. The federal portion of the contribution and loan guarantees is covered by the Hibernia Development Project Act, which received royal assent on November 6, 1990. Agreements between the parties took effect on November 29, 1990.

Time Frame

Construction started in 1990; production is expected to begin in 1997.

Financing and Operation

Canada will contribute 25% of the pre-production capital costs (up to a maximum of \$1.04 billion) and will guarantee loans for 40% of the pre-production capital costs (to a maximum guarantee of \$1.66 billion). In addition, Canada has agreed to provide up to \$300 million in price-indexed interest assistance and a \$175 million temporary financing facility to cover 40% of construction costs in excess of \$5.6 billion, or to insulate the project from negative cash flow to the extent caused by debt service payments on the guaranteed debt.

Newfoundland and Labrador will remove the retail sales tax on project capital costs, reduce the retail sales tax on operating costs to 4%, adopt a price-sensitive royalty regime, and provide \$11 million to the project for specific engineering activities in the province.

The Canada–Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund will contribute \$95 million to help build the Gravity Base Structure and Main Support Frame assembly site at Come-By-Chance. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General
Economic and Financial Analysis Branch, Energy Sector
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Department of Energy
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC) AGREEMENT

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose

To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River basin in Labrador.

Authority or Background

A Canada-Newfoundland agreement to establish the corporation was signed November 24, 1978.

Time Frame

During the period 1979 to June 1980, the LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980, the board recommended to its shareholders that it proceed with the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric project. The shareholders decided not to do so at that time. LCDC is being maintained pending the outcome of negotiations between Quebec and Newfoundland for the sale of power supplied by the hydroelectric developments on the Lower Churchill River.

Financing and Operation

The LCDC is a provincial-federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of \$14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of \$15.4 million in kind. The LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments

It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds it has provided for the LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation. If the project does not proceed, or Canada decides not to participate in the project through the LCDC, the corporation would be wound up and any remaining assets distributed to the shareholders.

For Further Information

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CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose

To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority of Background

Canada-Newfoundland Agreement (the Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985; and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act proclaimed April 4, 1987.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced February 11, 1985, and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the act.

For Further Information

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CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Administered By

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy.

Purpose

To help pay the costs of approved projects establishing the social and economic infrastructure related to oil and gas development off the Newfoundland coast, before production begins; and to ensure that the Newfoundland economy is well positioned to reap the economic benefits of offshore development.

Authority or Background

The Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 228-235.

Time Frame

The development fund was part of the Atlantic Accord between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, signed on February 11, 1985. Since then, more than \$250 million has been allocated to projects approved under the fund. The fund will conclude on April 1, 1993, or at the commencement of production, whichever is later. However, payments will continue for approved projects in progress at the termination date.

Financing and Operation

The Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund is a \$300 million fund cost shared 75:25 by the governments of Canada and of Newfoundland and Labrador respectively.

The Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial representatives, monitors and reviews the implementation of projects.

Project management steering committees with representatives from the government sponsoring the project and the primary contractors oversee each project.

For Further Information

Director General
Frontier Lands Management Branch
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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**CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOP-
MENT AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Administered by

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; Department of Energy and Forestry, Prince Edward Island.

Purpose

To enhance the strategic energy infrastructure and augment energy security and energy end-use efficiency in the province; to increase production of renewable energy from local resources and to hasten the adoption of innovative energy production and conservation technologies; and to stimulate local employment, entrepreneurial and industrial opportunities

in wood-chip harvesting and transportation and in biomass heating system fabrication and engineering and in energy efficiency activities.

Authority or Background

The EMR Resources and Technical Surveys Act, subsection 7.2(b); The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act, subsections 5.2 and 6.2; and the Canada-Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This agreement covers five years ending March 31, 1994, and a wind-down year ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The total estimated cost of the agreement is \$7.805 million, with the federal and provincial shares being \$5.465 and \$2.340 million respectively. The federal contribution comprises \$5 million from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) Cooperation Fund and \$465,000 from EMR.

For Further Information

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**CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE
PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REV-
ENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD**

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore of Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background

The Nova Scotia Accord signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, August 26, 1986; and the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, proclaimed December 22, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement was effective on August 26, 1986, and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act. The board was established and began operations in January 1990.

For Further Information

Director General
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CANADA–NOVA SCOTIA OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND***Administered By***

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development.

Purpose

To defray infrastructure costs directly or indirectly related to the exploration, development, production or transportation of oil and gas in the Nova Scotia offshore area.

Authority or Background

The Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 233-238.

Time Frame

The development fund was established as a result of the Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord of August 26, 1986.

Funding for projects under the development fund will end when petroleum production commences in the offshore area and the day on which cumulative volume of production reaches an amount equal to one billion cubic metres of gas or an equivalent amount of natural gas liquids or oil. To date \$199.6 million has been committed under the fund.

Financing and Operation

The repayment of the \$200 million Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund is waived under the accord.

The Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial representatives, monitors approved projects.

For Further Information

Director General
Frontier Lands Management Branch
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 995-0138

NOVA SCOTIA–NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION***Administered By***

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Federal agreements with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978, and with Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame

The project was placed in service in June 1980. New Brunswick's annual loan repayments expire in 2011; Nova Scotia's expire in 2009.

Financing and Operation

Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981, special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments

Total loans to New Brunswick were \$10 million, of which \$7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid \$5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were \$3.6 million of which \$0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, \$1.3 million in 1978-79, \$0.9 million in 1979-80 and \$0.2 million in 1980-81. On May 31, 1993, Nova Scotia intends to repay the outstanding balance (\$2.7 million as of March 31, 1993) plus interest.

For Further Information

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HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide capital loans and operating grants to the Hydro-Quebec Research Institute so it can meet the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies. The institute serves by providing access to research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance.

It also provides materials and techniques for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy. As well, the institute ensures effective dissemination of research results.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council of July 3, 1970; agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame

Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974, and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The agreement expires in 1999 once the loan is repaid in full.

Financing and Operation

The program was administered by a review board consisting of three members appointed by the federal government, and three members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec.

Payments

Loans totalling \$17.5 million were advanced over four years. Annual grants of \$325,000 were paid over 10 years.

For Further Information

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CANADA-ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOILS IN MALVERN***Administered By***

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO) as part of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement between the Governments of Canada and Ontario for removal and storage of radioactively contaminated soils in the Malvern area of Scarborough.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and Ontario issued November 3, 1983 and due to expire November 3, 1993; subsidiary agreement between AECL and Ontario Ministry of Government Services, 1992 to describe the division of responsibilities and costs associated with the removal and storage of radioactively contaminated soils in the Malvern area of Scarborough.

Time Frame

The time frame for this project is somewhat difficult to define given the number of uncertainties associated with siting the storage site. However, the intent is to commence the removal of the contaminated soils to a storage site within the Malvern area prior to the expiry of the MOU in November 1993.

Financing and Operation

Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. The total costs to complete this project are estimated at about \$8 million over four years divided almost equally between the federal government (through the LLRWMO) and the province of Ontario.

Ontario recently approved the funding for the continuation of the project with the caveat that cleanup activities can only proceed upon successful selection and approval by Ontario Cabinet of an interim storage site for the contaminated soils.

The project will involve a series of tasks. Each task will be led by a designated federal or provincial department/agency after extensive joint public consultation, technical review and final approval by an overall federal/provincial steering committee.

At earlier stages in this joint undertaking, the federal and provincial governments have co-operated on remedial action to alleviate, for example, the problem of high radon gas levels found in the basements of a number of houses on McClure Crescent in Malvern.

For Further Information

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To have NewGrade Energy Inc. construct, own and operate a heavy oil upgrader at Regina, Saskatchewan. The upgrader is fully integrated with the existing refinery of CCRL at Regina.

Authority or Background

Canada-Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. An agreement to proceed with the construction and operation (phases II and III) of the project was reached by the above parties on December 23, 1986. Canada's loan guarantee authority is provided pursuant to vote 5B of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Appropriation Act No. 3, 1985-86.

Time Frame

Construction commenced in the summer of 1986. The upgrader began operating in early November 1988. This event was marked by a "First Oil In" celebration in Regina on November 9, 1988.

Financing and Operation

The project agreement of December 23, 1987, provides loans fully guaranteed by Canada (43.3%) and Saskatchewan (56.7%). The aggregate amount of NewGrade indebtedness that is guaranteed is limited to a maximum of \$635 million: \$360 million by Saskatchewan and \$275 million by Canada.

In addition, Saskatchewan has contributed \$154.036 million as equity investment in NewGrade to fund 20% of the costs of the project. This investment can be made in the form of Class C and Class D shares or by way of subordinated loans to NewGrade. Further details are contained in the agreements.

For Further Information

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NewGrade Energy Inc.
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Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3J8

THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority or Background

Joint statement on March 28, 1985, by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame

The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation

The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information

Assistant Deputy Minister
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**AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA AND THE GOVERN-
MENT OF SASKATCHEWAN WITH HUSKY OIL OPER-
ATIONS LIMITED TO CONSTRUCT A CRUDE OIL
UPGRADER NEAR LLOYDMINSTER ON THE
ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN BORDER**

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Alberta; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Husky Oil Operations Limited.

Purpose

To finance, build and operate a \$1.630 billion crude oil upgrader near Lloydminster on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

Authority or Background

The Joint Venture Agreement was signed by the governments of Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan jointly with Husky Oil Operations Limited on September 2, 1988. The Canadian portion of the investment is authorized under the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

Construction of the facility began in late 1988 and will be completed in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The upgrader is owned by a joint venture of the three governments and Husky Oil Operations Limited. Their investments are: Canada, 31.67%; Alberta, 24.17%; Saskatchewan, 17.5%; and Husky, 26.67%. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information

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Director
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Crown Management Board of Saskatchewan
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Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3G7

**CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY
CONTAMINATED SOIL**

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Low Level
Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO).

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement for removal and disposal of radioactively contaminated waste in Surrey, B.C.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and British Columbia issued in June 1984.

Time Frame

The agreement shall continue in force until permanent disposal of Surrey wastes has been accomplished.

Financing and Operation

The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions

of the LLRWMO, participate if requested in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting, and co-operate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately \$1 million.

The LLRWMO will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The on-site clean up and storage were completed in October 1985. Disposal alternatives have been documented.

On October 12, 1989, an independent siting task force was set up to implement a siting process based on the report "Opting to Co-operation." The task force will report to the Minister and will be financially supported by, and (for administration matters) accountable to, the LLRWMO.

For Further Information

Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel: (613) 996-2395

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA-PACIFIC COAST ENERGY COMPANY OF VANCOUVER AGREEMENT ON THE VANCOUVER ISLAND PIPELINE PROJECT

Administered By

Energy Sector; Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia; and Pacific Coast Energy Corporation of Vancouver.

Purpose

To provide for the construction and operation of the pipeline from the mainland of Vancouver to and including Vancouver Island, that will supply natural gas service to industrial customers and to local distribution utilities serving residential and commercial customers along the route of the pipeline.

Authority or Background

A binding agreement was signed on November 3, 1989, by Canada and British Columbia jointly with Pacific Coast Energy Company of Vancouver. The federal government's portion of the contribution is authorized under the Oil Substitution and Conservation Act.

Time Frame

Construction of the pipeline began in December 1989 and was completed in September 1991.

Financing and Operation

The pipeline is owned by Pacific Coast Energy Company (PCEC) which is owned equally by Westcoast Energy Inc. and Alberta Energy Corp. The construction cost of \$350 million was shared by the three signatories in the following proportions: Canada paid \$150 million, of which \$50 million is repayable; British Columbia paid \$25 million, which is repayable; and PCEC paid the difference and is responsible to repay the contributions noted above; this is based on the operating revenues.

For Further Information

Project Monitoring
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
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Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
617 Government Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Pacific Coast Energy Company
1176 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 4B7

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in enhancing the public usefulness of geographic information systems.

Authority or Background

Memoranda of understanding have been signed with the 10 provinces.

Time Frame

The program will continue until 1994.

Financing and Operation

The program, worth \$16 million over five years, is to be financed equally between the federal government and the provinces. Sharing will be based on federal operations costs.

For Further Information

Assistant Deputy Minister
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
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APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN NEW BRUNSWICK***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in developing ways of using remote sensing.

Time Frame

The program began in December 1990 and will continue until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, \$30,000; New Brunswick, \$20,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, \$85,000; New Brunswick, \$200,000.

For Further Information

Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2803

APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN QUEBEC***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in developing ways of using remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed in September 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, \$10,000; Quebec, \$10,000.

The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, \$50,000; Quebec, \$55,000.

For Further Information

Applications Technology Division
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REMOTE SENSING, MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in remote sensing, mapping and resource information systems development.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed by Canada and British Columbia in April 1988.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There will be no transfer of funds. Each party will finance its own components. Funding has not been determined.

For Further Information

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Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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K1A 0Y7
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APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in developing ways of using remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding to be signed in 1993.

Time Frame

The program will commence in July 1993 and continue until March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. The 1993-94 forecast is: federal government, \$170,000; B.C., \$100,000.

For Further Information

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APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN YUKON***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To co-operate in developing ways of using remote sensing.

Authority or Background

Memorandum of understanding signed in November 1990.

Time Frame

The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances its own components. Approximate expenditures for the 1990-91 fiscal year were: federal government, \$30,000; Yukon, \$10,000. The 1991-92 forecast was: federal government, \$138,000; Yukon, \$220,000.

For Further Information

Applications Technology Division
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Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
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CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose

To provide a national body co-ordinating all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority or Background

Originally established in 1897 as the Geographic Board of Canada. Renamed by Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-549, March 22, 1990.

Time Frame

This is a permanent committee. It meets at least once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces, the territories, and academia. All decisions on geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate federal or provincial minister before they are accepted by the committee for official Canadian use. Members of the committee usually serve without remuneration. The Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector of EMR in Ottawa provides the committee with a permanent secretariat; the sector's assistant deputy minister is a committee member. The chairperson is appointed by the Minister.

For Further Information

Executive Secretary
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS***Administered By***

Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector; Legal Surveys Division, Canada Centre for Surveying.

Purpose

To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries through joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority or Background

The Constitution Act; Alberta-British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974; federal and provincial orders-in-council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation

The boundary commissions are: Alberta-Northwest Territories; Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories; British Columbia-Yukon-Northwest Territories; Manitoba-Saskatchewan; and Alberta-British Columbia.

The commissions are made up of a federal government representative, usually the surveyor general, and a representative of each province involved, usually the director of surveys.

The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays half of the costs of provincial-territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions, the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally.

For Further Information

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Mineral Policy Sector**CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT*****Administered By***

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts by Canada and Newfoundland to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Newfoundland by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-8/2054, Sept. 20, 1990.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1993-94, wrapping up in 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

The federal government was to pay \$12.3 million, with Newfoundland paying \$5.2 million of the \$17.5 million agreement. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94 and 1994-95.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Geoscience responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by junior mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Mineral Technology includes research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector is participating financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development funds market studies and promotes economic development opportunities.
4. Mineral Industry Assistance provides direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts by Canada and Nova Scotia to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Nova Scotia by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-1/1364, June 28, 1990.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1992-93 to 1994-95, wrapping up in 1995-96.

Financing and Operation

The federal government was to pay \$7 million, with Nova Scotia paying \$3 million of the \$10 million agreement. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Exploration Stimulation enhances the activities of the private sector by producing the new geoscientific data required to permit discovery of mineral resources.
2. Mineral Resource Development is intended to implement a broad range of mineral development opportunities, following up on extensive field work conducted under previous agreements. Additional studies of specific commodities and deposits emphasize innovative

promotional techniques to market the province's varied mineral resources.

3. Mining and Mineral Technology Development undertakes research and development and technology transfer. The aim is to raise efficiency and productivity by improving existing operations and by developing new and better techniques for mining and mineral processing, thus improving competitiveness in international markets.
4. Reclamation and the Environment Initiatives incorporates activities related to the environmental aspects of mineral production, emphasizing sustainable development and land use.
5. The Coal Bed Methane Initiative, from a policy and planning viewpoint, looks at coal volume, gas content, and producibility. As well, it assesses the environmental impact and costs of methane production.
6. Mineral Investment Stimulation provides incentives to industry to promote mineral development. Assistance is provided for up to 50% (maximum \$50,000) of the cost of projects to enhance the viability of existing resources, improve productivity, develop new products, and establish and expand long-term markets.
7. Prospectors Assistance provides training and assistance to individuals who want to be prospectors.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts by Canada and New Brunswick to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to New Brunswick by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-6/1654, July 27, 1990.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95, wrapping up in 1995-96.

Financing and Operation

The federal government was to pay \$6 million, with New Brunswick paying \$4 million of the \$10 million agreement. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. Programs have been developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Exploration Stimulation responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Development Technology includes research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector participates financially in most projects.
3. Development Opportunities, funds market studies, promotes economic development opportunities, and provides direct financial support for exploration and development by individuals and small companies.

The agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR PROSPECTING IN EASTERN QUEBEC**Administered By**

A federal-provincial monitoring committee oversees and coordinates the program's activities.

Purpose

To set the proper mechanisms to guarantee the survival of mineral prospecting and exploration activities in eastern Quebec.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1110, June 9, 1988.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-1992 to 1995-1996.

Financing and Operation

The federal government was to pay \$4.4 million, with Quebec paying \$2.5 million toward the \$6.9 million five-year program. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in annual federal spending beginning in 1993-94.

The program is implemented and delivered by the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources and falls under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec. This subagreement aims to accelerate the long-term growth of the regions of Quebec, to facilitate the economic development of the resource regions of Quebec, and to increase the participation of regional populations in the labour market.

The program continues the Eastern Quebec Financial Assistance Program for Prospecting, which expired on March 31, 1991. The successor program has four subprograms:

1. Assistance to Prospecting provides financial assistance to individual prospectors to cover expenses resulting from eligible prospecting activities.
2. Local Exploration Trust Funds supports exploration at the local level by matching trust-fund dollars raised by communities.
3. Mineral Exploration helps organizations interested in investing risk capital in prospecting and exploration.
4. Promotion of Mineral Potential helps non-profit organizations promote the region's mineral potential.

For Further Information

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ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR THE MINING SECTOR OF THE CHAPAIS-CHIBOUGAMAU REGION

Administered by

A federal-provincial monitoring committee.

Purpose

To co-ordinate efforts by the two governments to create jobs and preserve existing ones, in order to halt the decline of the mining sector and the economy of the Chapais-Chibougamau region.

This program is set up to develop new mineral production facilities, to consolidate the activities of existing mining companies, and to increase knowledge of the mineral potential of the region through basic prospecting and mineral exploration work and geoscientific surveys.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1110, June 9, 1988.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-92 to 1995-96.

Financing and Operation

The federal government was to pay \$7.2 million (plus \$200,000 for administration), with Quebec paying \$5.3 million toward the \$12.5 million, five-year program. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the federal budget of April 1993 imposed a 10% cut in federal funding beginning in 1993-94.

This program is one of the natural resource development activities under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec. It has three subprograms designed to meet regional needs:

1. Assistance for Mining Projects (Short Term) encourages mining companies to undertake work leading to the discovery of new ore reserves, the start-up of new production facilities, and the improvement of production techniques and productivity. Financial assistance is provided for R&D, infrastructure, mineral reserve development projects, technical-economic studies and other activities that respect the spirit and terms of Canada's international trade agreements. The program, delivered jointly by Canada and Quebec, aims to minimize red tape and duplication of effort.
2. Assistance for Exploration (Medium Term) provides financial assistance for prospecting and exploration. It was set up to meet a need for basic prospecting and to encourage mineral exploration companies to undertake or continue activities in the region. It extends and improves the Financial Assistance Program for Prospecting launched

by the Quebec government in 1990-91. Requests must be submitted by April 15 each year.

3. Geoscientific Activities (Long Term) complements and accelerates work that has been approved by the Quebec Department of Energy and Resources. The Geological Research Branch of that department and the Geological Survey of Canada carry out these activities together.

For Further Information

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CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered by

Federal-provincial management committee; Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) and Corporate Policy and Communications (CPC).

Purpose

To encourage both governments to collaborate on initiatives to stimulate mineral development and boost the economy of Quebec.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-2518, December 4, 1992.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-1992 to 1997-98.

Financing and Operation

The federal government was to pay \$50 million, with Quebec paying another \$50 million of the \$100 million, five-year agreement. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in annual federal funding beginning in 1993-94.

The mineral development agreement is part of the second phase of the Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) signed by the two governments on December 14, 1984. The first subsidiary agreement on mineral development was signed on July 5, 1985. Federal funding for this new agreement is provided from funds reserved for regional development in Quebec and managed by EMR.

The agreement is built on the concept of sustainable development. All its projects are to adhere to the Environmental Assessment and Review Process Guidelines or the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. The agreement has the following programs:

1. Geological and Mineral Exploration costs \$44 million, shared equally by Canada and Quebec. This program aims to increase knowledge of Quebec's geology, promote the spread of this information and stimulate mineral exploration by small, medium and large companies. It has the following components:
 - Geoscientific activities, \$26 million;
 - Geomineral Information system (SIGEOM), \$10 million;
 - Prospecting and mineral exploration, \$8 million.
2. Economic Development costs \$32.75 million, shared equally by Canada and Quebec. This program aims to support and promote the development of mineral resources by industry. It has the following components:
 - Mineral development infrastructures, \$20 million;
 - Technical-economic studies and experimental work, \$3 million;
 - Asbestos industry, \$3 million;
 - Mining operations in difficulty, \$4 million;
 - Search for opportunities and promotion, \$2.75 million.
3. Research and Innovation costs \$21 million, shared equally by Canada and Quebec. This program aims to improve the productivity of the mining industry, to support research and development by mining companies, and to integrate environmental considerations into mining operations. It has the following components:
 - Pre-competitive R&D, \$11 million;
 - Support for companies, \$5 million;
 - Rehabilitation trials, \$5 million.
4. Communications and Administration costs \$2.25 million, shared equally by Canada and Quebec. This program administers the agreement and aims to inform the public about mining activities and the nature of the agreement and its achievements.

For Further Information

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CANADA-ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT — MINERAL PROGRAM

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) and Corporate Policy and Communications (CPC).

Purpose

To give effect to the Canada–Ontario Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) and the Canada–Ontario Subsidiary Agreement on Northern Ontario Development, and their objectives. The subsidiary agreement particularly aims to:

1. encourage economic development and diversification in Northern Ontario by the development and implementation of strategies for sustainable development in forestry, minerals and tourism;
2. foster steady, long-term and competitive performance by maintaining and upgrading the quality and management of natural resources; encouraging technological innovation and transfer in forestry, minerals and tourism; promoting and assisting product and market development; and encouraging human resource development;
3. facilitate co-operation between Ontario and Canada in the economic development of Northern Ontario; and
4. enhance public understanding of the challenges of sustainable development of the resource base and the significant efforts made by Canada, Ontario and the private sector towards addressing them.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; subsection 13(6), Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-92 to 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario were to equally share the \$30 million cost of the mineral program. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in annual federal funding beginning in 1993-94.

The mineral program is one of three under the Canada–Ontario Subsidiary Agreement on Northern Ontario Development, which is subsidiary to the Canada–Ontario Economic and

Regional Development Agreement (ERDA). The ERDA identifies parameters and strategies for regional development.

Subsidiary agreements' components were developed in consultation with the private sector. They are:

1. Geoscience responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Minerals Technology includes research and development designed to increase productivity, improve recoveries, and reduce the impact of mining on the environment. The private sector participates financially in most projects.
3. Information Transfer and Technology uses state-of-the-art technology to significantly improve private sector access to government mineral information files, and investigates applications of digitized data sources available from other sources.
4. Exploration Technology develops interpretation technologies for airborne geophysical surveys and conducts research into borehole instrumentation.
5. Industrial Minerals and Economic Development examines opportunities and problems faced by the industrial minerals sector and identifies potential sources of industrial mineral commodities.

The subsidiary agreement is supported by a public information program.

For Further Information

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CANADA-MANITOBA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts by Canada and Manitoba to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Manitoba by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-2/856, May 9, 1991.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95, wrapping up in 1995-96.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Manitoba were to equally share the \$10 million cost. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Geoscience responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Technology encourages mineral development by applying innovation and applied research to mining and processing problems and opportunities to improve the productivity and competitiveness of current, planned and potential operations. The private sector participates financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development enhances the competitiveness and diversification of Manitoba's mineral industry by identifying and analyzing opportunities for mineral resource development, promoting existing and new mineral product and assessing the potential for new service or manufacturing industries.
4. Public Information enhances awareness of the contribution made by minerals to the economy of Manitoba and Canada and describes the contributions of each government to mineral development.

For Further Information

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CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the governments of Canada and Saskatchewan to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Saskatchewan by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-3/856, May 9, 1991.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1990-91 to 1994-95, wrapping up in 1995-96.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Saskatchewan were to equally share the total cost of \$10 million. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Geoscience responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.
2. Mining and Processing Technology encourages mineral development by applying innovation and applied research to mining and processing problems and opportunities to improve the productivity and competitiveness of current, planned and potential operations. The private sector participates financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development enhances the competitiveness and diversification of Saskatchewan's mineral industry by identifying and analyzing opportunities for, and constraints to, market and trade expansion, by providing assistance to prospectors.
4. Public Information enhances awareness of the contribution made by minerals to the economy of Saskatchewan and

Canada and describes the contributions of each government to mineral development.

For Further Information

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CANADA-ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts by Canada and Alberta to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to Alberta by stimulating non-petroleum mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act, which provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-1/1135, May 21, 1992.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1992-93 to 1994-95, wrapping up in 1995-96.

Financing and Operations

Canada and Alberta were to equally share the total cost of \$10 million as provided in the original statement. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Geoscience responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies in particular.

2. Technology Development encourages mineral development by applying innovation and applied research to mining and processing problems and opportunities to improve the productivity and competitiveness of current, planned and potential operations. The private sector participates financially in most projects.
3. Economic Development enhances the competitiveness and diversification of Alberta's mineral industry by identifying and analyzing the market potential for metallic and industrial minerals with a view to encouraging private sector investment in Alberta's mineral industry.
4. Public Information enhances awareness of the contribution made by minerals to the economy of Alberta and Canada and describe the contributions of each government to mineral development.

For Further Information

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CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To promote the co-ordination of efforts by Canada and British Columbia to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry to British Columbia by stimulating mineral development.

Authority or Background

Subsection 7(2) of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs; Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-1394, June 22, 1992.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1991-92 to 1994-95, wrapping up in 1995-96.

Financing and Operations

Canada and British Columbia were to equally share the total cost of \$10 million as provided in the original agreement. However, the December 1992 economic statement and the April 1993 budget imposed a 10% cut in federal funding in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The agreement is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies parameters and strategies for regional development. The agreement's programs were developed in consultation with the private sector:

1. Geoscience responds to industry's continuing request for up-to-date, high-quality geological information to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector in general and by small mining companies. The program's overall focus is on enhancing the province's reserves and production of base and precious metals, and on increasing the competitiveness of the mineral industry and the ability of the industry to exist in harmony with the natural environment.
2. Technology Development aims to enhance the competitiveness and productivity of the mining industry in British Columbia. Developing a better understanding of, and reducing industry's impact on the environment is part of the goal. Program managers work closely with existing government/ industry/academia technical committees to prioritize issues and to recommend projects. Private sector financial participation is important to many of the projects.
3. Economic Development enhances the competitiveness and diversification of British Columbia's mineral industry by identifying and analyzing the market potential for minerals, with an emphasis on industrial minerals. The primary objective of this program is to encourage investment in the mineral industry by conducting strategic studies of the factors affecting the industry with a view to developing strategies to offset risk; by contributing to the studies of issues related to offsite infrastructure for mines and related facilities; and by identifying barriers to native involvement in mining.
4. Public Information enhances awareness of the contribution made by minerals to the economy of British Columbia and Canada. It describes the contributions of each government to mineral development.

For Further Information

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Geological Survey of Canada**AGREEMENT ON QUEBEC GEOSCIENCE CENTRE*****Administered By***

Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose

To enhance collaborative research by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) — Géoressources on sedimentary basins and their mineralization; to give users of geoscientific information in Quebec, particularly francophones, better access to Geological Survey services and publications; to facilitate co-operative exchanges between anglophone and francophone geoscientific researchers.

Authority or Background

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

The Quebec Geoscience Centre was established in September 1988. In 1992-93, the fourth year of the renewable five-year agreement, about 25 employees from each of the partners worked together in laboratories of INRS in Quebec. Field and laboratory studies commenced in 1989.

Financing and Operation

The Geological Survey will contribute approximately \$13.35 million over the five years; INRS, about \$10.85 million.

A team of employees drawn from the Geological Survey and from INRS is seeking a better understanding of the origins of sedimentary basins and their processes of mineralization, as well as more knowledge about Quaternary mapping and geoscientific modelling. The team will then prepare regional geological syntheses of selected targets in Appalachian and Precambrian terrains.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM***Administered By***

Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose

To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority or Background

Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame

Since the program started in 1960, 10 million kilometres, about 80% of Canada, have been surveyed. The largest gaps in systematic coverage are in British Columbia, the Prairies and in the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay). In 1991, surveys were conducted in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In addition to the standard regional surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work under mineral development agreements.

Financing and Operation

The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in co-operation with provincial agencies. The surveying is carried out by companies under contract.

For Further Information

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Mineral and Energy Technology Sector

CANADA-ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH

Administered By

Board of directors of the Mining Research Directorate (MRD), which includes members from CANMET and the Ontario Government; and a technical committee of the participating companies, CANMET, Ontario and universities. CANMET is responsible for part of the research and provides the necessary staff.

Purpose

To improve mine design in a rockburst-prone environment by:

1. completing a state-of-the-art handbook on rockbursts in hardrock mines;
2. developing ways to monitor rockburst activity and determining cause, mechanism and focal parameters;
3. developing methods of alleviating the number and severity of rockbursts through improved mine planning, sequence of extraction and backfilling practice;
4. developing methods of limiting the damage from rockbursts through improved support techniques and distress blasting or controlling the timing of a rockburst through blasting practice.

Authority or Background

The Canada-Ontario-Industry Rockburst Project was completed on March 31, 1990. A new Canadian rockburst research project started on September 1, 1990. A memorandum of understanding was signed on December 17, 1990.

Time Frame

The five-year co-operative program will be completed on March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

CANMET is primarily responsible for:

1. completing the rockburst handbook, publishing and translating;

2. operating seismograph stations at Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Elliott Lake, and Red Lake; and keeping records of mining-induced seismicity, including magnitude and first motion;
3. operating five macroseismic networks at Quirke, Strathcona, Macassa, Campbell and Creighton mines;
4. analyzing the seismic waveforms for mechanisms and focal parameters; and
5. evaluating the application of seismological techniques to mine-induced seismicity.

Industry (MRD) is primarily responsible for the new research projects on stiff backfills to alleviate rockbursts, fault-slip rockbursts and methods of alleviation, support and ground control in rockburst prone mines, full wave-mine design and input to mine design, and automated data reduction. These are being contracted primarily to universities.

Each of the three parties to the agreement is contributing to the \$10,290,000 cost. Canada is paying about \$3 million; Ontario, \$1 million; and industry, \$6 million. Canada is also providing staff, while Ontario is offering equipment, funds and services.

On behalf of industry, the Mining Research Directorate collected funds from 11 mining companies: Inco Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd., Noranda Ltd., Placer Dome Ltd., Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd., Minnova Ltd., Rio Algom Ltd., Corona Corp., Dickenson Ltd., Lac Minerals Ltd., and Westmin Resources Ltd.

Mining companies are also contributing their microseismic monitoring systems, assisting in the operation of new equipment, and providing data on rockbursts at their mines.

For Further Information

Director
Mining Research Laboratories, CANMET
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
555 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G1
Tel.: (613) 996-8603

Environment Canada

The Department of the Environment Act divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
2. renewable resources, including migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
3. water;
4. meteorology;
5. the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and
6. the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for the Canadian Parks Services was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment.

Environment Canada enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, and by Conservation and Protection) and the Parks Program (carried out by the Canadian Parks Service).

The Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) is the national meteorological service providing daily weather information through the media and by direct inquiries to its offices across Canada. It also provides climate, ice, sea state and air quality services. Its aim is to ensure adequate information for the safety of life, security of property, efficiency of economic activities, and maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality.

Conservation and Protection's (C&P) mission is to contribute to the conservation and protection of the Canadian and the global environments for sustained benefits.

C&P seeks to conserve, enhance, manage and protect Canada's renewable resources (water, land and wildlife) and to influence human activities in a way that will achieve and maintain the state of the environment in a condition that will sustain the health and well-being of people, the health and diversity of species and ecosystems, the use of natural resources and the quality of the natural environment (air, water and soil).

The Canadian Parks Service is responsible for two major heritage functions: the establishment, protection and management of national parks; and the commemoration, protection, development, operation and maintenance of national historic sites and canals.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, the Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office, and for State of the Environment Reporting.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and, as a board, acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the national battlefields at Québec and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the department. The act provides for one of the nine commissioners to be appointed by Quebec; a second, by Ontario.

State of the Environment Reporting is committed to providing Canadians with accurate, timely and accessible environmental information. Key initiatives include the production of the national State of the Environment Report, development of a comprehensive set of national environmental indicators, establishment of a national environmental information network and, development of a long-term monitoring and assessment capability to study resources at risk, ecosystem response and the impact of major disruptions to ecosystems.

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Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

The AES is party to nine formal agreements with provinces and territories: two on climatological networks in Quebec and Newfoundland; one on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta; four on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec; one on meteorological services for forest fire operations in British Columbia; and one on use of an AES hangar in Inuvik for water bomber operations in the Northwest Territories. The AES works closely with Environmental Protection on the agreements with provinces to reduce urban smog and to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide and greenhouse gases. The AES often participates in ad hoc co-operative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in hydrometric agreements and flood damage reduction agreements.

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATE STATIONS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCE

Administered By

A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Purpose

To provide a formal basis for future development of climate stations and programs on a co-operative and cost-shared basis, and to lay down guidelines for the provision of mutual assistance in the implementation of data collection platforms via satellite for environmental applications.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination at any time by either party provided that notice of 18 months is given in writing.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the Atmospheric Environment Service) will establish its needs for climatological stations and will pay for same. For some stations, meeting mutually agreed federal-provincial requirements, costs are shared equally. Services (e.g., instrument installation, operation, maintenance, training and inspection) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1992-93 is \$80,476, paid by Newfoundland to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

CANADA-QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada-Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements; to obtain co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and

management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, renewable and non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air and water quality, and other purposes.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that notice of 18 months is given in writing.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will determine their respective requirements in climatological observations and will investigate opportunities for meeting common needs. Canada and Quebec will share equally the costs of common observing programs. The party requiring data over and above the common core observations will cover the total costs of acquiring the data. For reasons of efficiency, one party may request the assistance of the other in operating certain stations. Services (e.g., instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the Atmospheric Environment Service) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1992-1993 will be \$437,000.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
100 Alexis-Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N8
Tel.: (514) 283-1600

CANADA-ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada-Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementa-

tion and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that notice of 12 months is given in writing.

Financing and Operation

Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the national meteorological programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires. Services (e.g., instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1992-93 is \$17,800, paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 495-3143

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about \$43,000 annually (\$42,800 for 1992-93). Canada (the AES) invoices the province once or twice yearly.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5

Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Nova Scotia and over adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Bedford.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Nova Scotia (Department of Fisheries) reimburses 42% of the operating costs of the repeaters (\$24,400 for 1992-93).

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5

Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. New Brunswick reimburses 18% of the operating cost of the repeaters. The cost of services for fiscal year 1992-93 is approximately \$6,000. Canada (the AES) will invoice New Brunswick once or twice yearly.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5

Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR QUEBEC***Administered By***

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Quebec Region.

Purpose

To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Quebec.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Quebec reimburses up to 50% of the operating costs, with a maximum of \$30,000 annually.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
100 Alexis-Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N8

Tel.: (514) 283-1600

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES FOR FORESTRY***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Pacific, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada; and Director, Forest Protection Branch, B.C. Ministry of Forests and Lands.

Purpose

To formalize arrangements whereby the services of meteorological technicians are provided to assist British Columbia in providing dedicated meteorological advice for forest fire management in the province.

Time Frame

The agreement, signed on December 31, 1991, is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1994. It may be renewed in writing for three additional years, or on a year-to-year basis, and may be terminated by either party upon notice of four months.

Financing and Operation

British Columbia states in writing its requirements for a specific number of technicians, the number of months of service required, and any training requirements for the assigned personnel. Full costs associated with providing this service are recovered annually by the Government of Canada. In fiscal year 1992-93, about \$259,000 was paid by British Columbia to Canada under the terms of this agreement.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
1200 W. 73rd Avenue, Suite 700
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6P 6H9

Tel.: (604) 664-9190

CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT REGARDING WATER BOMBER OPERATIONS AT INUVIK***Administered By***

Assistant deputy ministers of the Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Environment Canada; and of the Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories, or their designated officials.

Purpose

To specify co-operative arrangements between the two governments regarding water bomber operations from the AES hangar at Inuvik. Subject to AES requirements, and to National Defence requirements under a separate memorandum of understanding, the agreement specifies access and use of space in the hangar for a Northwest Territories water bomber aircraft.

Time Frame

The agreement, now under review, expires in 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Government of the Northwest Territories reimburses Canada in accordance with a charge schedule prescribed by AES, unless special arrangements are negotiated prior to operations being carried out. The territorial government will also be billed for any facilities or modifications in the hangar that are undertaken specifically for its operations.

For Further Information

Director, Ice Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
4905 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4
Tel.: (416) 739-4931

**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES
TO MANAGE EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES*****Administered By***

Environment Canada in co-operation with Energy, Mines and Resources.

Purpose

To ensure that Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are stabilized at 1990 levels by 2000.

Authority or Background

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This initiative is part of the federal government's Green Plan. Co-operative and complementary actions will be taken by the federal government and all provinces and territories to ensure that Canadian emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are stabilized at 1990 levels by 2000.

For Further Information

Director, Domestic Issues
Atmospheric Environment Service
La Salle Academy
373 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 943-1535

***Conservation and Protection, Ecosystem
Sciences and Evaluation Directorate*****CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR WATER
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

Individual arrangements are listed on the following pages under the headings: River Basin Programs, Flood Damage Reduction Program, Regulation and Apportionment Programs, Monitoring and Survey Programs, and Water Management Research Programs.

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch, Surveys and Information Systems Branch, Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

Co-operative arrangements have been made for the provision of federal contributions to structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements on specific aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint water resources planning and development studies in various drainage basins; and for implementing management programs.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation

There are two types of co-operative arrangements: those where the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures (e.g. for dams, reservoirs or channel improvements); and those concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Agreements concerning water quality and quantity are usually administered by federal-provincial boards.

In instances of implementation of management plans, new administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside Environment Canada, are created. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a federal-provincial shared-cost basis. The investigative agreements, cost sharing, funding limitations, and expiry dates are agreed to at the outset. Under the former, the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Financial information on current agreements is contained in the following pages.

For Further Information

Director

Economics and Conservation Branch

Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0H3

Tel.: (819) 997-2071

Director, Surveys and Information Systems Branch

Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0H3

Tel.: (819) 997-1508

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS**Canada-New Brunswick Work-Sharing Arrangement
Respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource
Management for Economic Development.*****Administered by***

Economics and Conservation Branch, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide for the undertaking of co-operative federal and provincial studies to demonstrate water conservation and protection techniques, and to maximize the contribution of water towards environmentally sustainable development in New Brunswick.

Time Frame

April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The arrangement will cost approximately \$2.25 million over five years. Environment Canada and Environment New Brunswick will each pay all directly incurred eligible expenditures up to a maximum of \$1.13 million.

A co-ordinating committee, consisting of an equal number of members appointed by each government, is responsible for advising the parties on their respective work plans, and for developing procedures to ensure an equivalence of expenditures.

**Canada-Alberta-Northwest Territories Agreement
Respecting the Peace-Athabasca-Slave River Basin Study,
Phase II — Technical Studies ("Northern Rivers Study")*****Administered By***

Conservation and Protection, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To understand and characterize the cumulative effects of development on the water and aquatic environment of the Alberta and Northwest Territories portions of the Peace, Athabasca and Slave river main stems, their important tributaries, and their deltas.

Time Frame

April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The total eligible costs of the study shall not exceed \$12.3 million over four years, to be shared equally by Canada and Alberta. Of Canada's \$6.15 million share, Environment Canada will provide about \$5.41 million from Canada Water Act resources, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, about \$740,000.

A study board, composed of governmental and non-governmental members, is responsible for the overall direction of the study to ensure that the objectives of the agreement are carried out. An operations committee, primarily composed of governmental members, is responsible for the discharge of the financial and accounting provisions of the agreement, and for the appointment of a study director and day-to-day management of the study on behalf of the study board.

**Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation
Agreement (Canada-British Columbia)*****Administered By***

Conservation and Protection, Pacific and Yukon Region.

Purpose

To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Time Frame

May 1968 to March 1995.

Financing and Operation

In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to \$60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to \$80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas. It was decided that the program would be phased out gradually by March, 1995.

**General Agreement Mackenzie River Basin
(Canada-Alberta-Saskatchewan-British Columbia-
Northwest Territories-Yukon)**

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

1. to exchange information on studies, bilateral discussions and potential water-related development in the basin;
2. to recommend studies and investigations relating to the basin's water and related resources;
3. to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Time Frame

Signed in September 1991. Replaces Memorandum of Understanding signed by Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in 1977.

Financing and Operation

A program of studies was completed in 1982 and funding is now being met from regular programs.

**Canada-British Columbia Agreement Respecting a
Fraser River Estuary Management Program**

Administered By

Conservation and Protection, Pacific and Yukon Region.

Purpose

To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River estuary.

Time Frame

October 10, 1985 to March 31, 1994 (renewed in June 1991).

Financing and Operation

Total annual cost of \$600,000 shared equally by six implementing parties: Environment Canada, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Fraser River Harbour Commission, the North Fraser River Harbour Commission, the British Columbia Ministry of the Environment, and the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD). Prior to renewal, total annual funding of \$250,000 was shared equally by five of the implementing parties, excluding GVRD.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM

See Table 9-1 for a complete list of existing federal-provincial agreements. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

The primary aim of the program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and to discourage flood-vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating them as flood risk areas, bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any flood-vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

Time Frame

The overall program was expected to be active for 10 years, i.e., general agreements outlining policy were to extend for 10 years, while subsequent agreements on mapping, studies, flood forecasting, and structural control were to last five years. However, since the signing of the first general agreement in 1976, the 10-year span was found to be too short. Thus several general agreements have been extended, while others are being continued. Similarly, mapping agreements have been prolonged beyond five years.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for structural control agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations.

Steering committees (two federal and two provincial members) are established to administer the agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial technical committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress

Flood damage reduction agreements are in place with all provinces except Prince Edward Island, where flooding is not a problem. An agreement has been signed with the Northwest Territories (the costs of which are shared by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada). Negotiations are pending with the Yukon government. A memorandum of understanding exists between Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to identify flood-prone areas on Indian reserves. By March 1993, co-operative activities with the provinces and territories had resulted in the designation of approximately 240 sites across Canada.

As the mapping and designation of flood risk areas nears completion in each of the provinces/territories, "maintenance agreements" will be phased in, once the current mapping agreements expire, with the primary aim being to ensure existing policies remain in place. Additional topics to be examined include long-term approaches to mapping and schedules for updates and financing. Environment Canada is consulting with the provinces where priority mapping and studies are nearing completion. Flood forecasting agreements with Manitoba and New Brunswick have been terminated.

Federal involvement is primarily restricted to the initial stages of development, by providing funds for studies and for the establishment of forecasting centres. Once this is accomplished, the provinces are responsible for maintaining the established network.

TABLE 9-1

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements to March 31, 1993

		Duration in years	Total allocation (\$)	Expiry
Newfoundland				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		14 ^a	N/A	5/95
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping and Studies (amends and combines 1981 mapping and 1983 studies agreements)	(Mapping) (Studies)	9 ^a 7 ^a	2,200,000	5/95 ^b
Nova Scotia				
Revised General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		10 ^a	N/A	6/2000
Continuance (Maintenance) Agreement		5	250,000	6/95
New Brunswick				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		24 ^a	N/A	3/2000
Maintenance Agreement ^c		N/A	N/A	N/A
Quebec				
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping Applied to Floodplain Preservation		11	4,800,000	3/97
	(Mapping) ^d	6		3/97
Ontario				
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		19 ^a	N/A	3/97
Maintenance Agreement ^c		N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba				
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction		22 ^a	N/A	3/99
Agreement Respecting Flood Risk Mapping		19 ^a	2,850,000 ^a	3/96
Agreement Respecting Studies for Flood Damage Reduction		19 ^a	510,000	3/96

TABLE 9-1 (Continued)

	Duration in years	Total allocation (\$)	Expiry
Saskatchewan			
General Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction Through Flood Area Management	20 ^a	N/A	4/97
Agreement Respecting Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies	5 ^f	N/A	3/95
Agreement Respecting Community Floodplain Management Measures	5 ^f	N/A	3/95
Alberta			
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping	9 (Mapping) 5	N/A 5,500,000	3/98 3/94
British Columbia			
Agreement Respecting Floodplain Mapping in the Province of British Columbia	10 (Mapping) ^g 5	N/A (Mapping) 4,500,000 (Public Info.) 500,000	3/98 3/93
Northwest Territories			
EC/IANC Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Flood Damage Reduction in the Northwest Territories	14 ^a (Mapping) ^h 9	400,000	3/93
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping (Canada — N.W.T.)	14 ^a	N/A	3/93

^a Includes additional time, money, or alteration in locations since original agreement signed.

^b A five-year extension of the mapping agreement was approved in 1993.

^c Negotiations are taking place for New Brunswick to enter into a maintenance agreement.

^d A five-year renewed agreement for Quebec was approved in 1993.

^e Negotiations are taking place for Ontario to enter into a maintenance agreement.

^f A request for a three-year extension of the Saskatchewan mapping/studies and community measures agreements (no additional funding) was approved in 1993.

^g Negotiations are taking place with B.C. to extend the mapping agreement for an additional five years.

^h Negotiations with N.W.T. to extend the memorandum of understanding will be undertaken in 1993.

REGULATION AND APPORTIONMENT PROGRAMS

Master Agreement with respect to Prairie Provinces Water Apportionment (Canada-Alberta-Manitoba-Saskatchewan)

Administered By

Inland Waters Directorate, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To achieve an equitable apportionment of Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one-half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba. The parties also agreed to consider water quality problems by referring such problems to the Prairie Provinces Water Board for its recommendations.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1969 (amended in 1984, 1992).

Financing and Operation

The Prairie Provinces Water Board oversees and reports on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province. It considers comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned and recommends appropriate action.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. The annual cost ceiling of \$625,000 covers costs of operation, and special investigations. An amendment to define the mandate of the board with respect to interprovincial water quality management was negotiated in 1991/92 and signed by the parties on April 2, 1992.

An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation (Canada-Ontario-Quebec)

Administered By

Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board.

Purpose

To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1983.

Financing and Operation

The board establishes and implements general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the board's operations has been set at \$450,000.

Lake of the Woods Control Board (Canada-Ontario-Manitoba)

Administered By

Economics and Conservation Branch.

Purpose

To secure severally and at all times the most dependable flow and the most advantageous and beneficial use of the waters of the Winnipeg River and of the English River.

Authority or Background

Convention and Protocol for Regulating the Level of the Lake of the Woods, 1925, between Canada and the United States; the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 (Canada), 1922 (Ontario), 1958 (Canada, Ontario and Manitoba); the Tripartite Agreement, 1922, between Canada, Ontario and Manitoba; the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

Time Frame

Continuous since 1919.

Financing and Operation

The board regulates the levels of Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul and the flows in the Winnipeg and English Rivers downstream of these lakes to their junction. Under certain conditions the board also controls the diversion of water from Lake St. Joseph into Lac Seul. The board is supported by the Lake of the Woods Secretariat, an autonomous unit which

reports to the board but is housed in the offices of the Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate.

Funding is borne by the three governments. Most costs are paid in the ratio of 33.3% by Canada, 11.5% by Ontario and 55.2% by Manitoba; but costs related only to the Lac Seul basin are paid 35.4% by Ontario and 64.6% by Manitoba. In 1992-93, board costs totalled \$465,000 (including gauge network costs).

MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements

Administered By

Surveys and Information Systems Branch.

Purpose

To gather, compile and analyze water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada provide for the same services in Yukon and in the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame

A continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on notice of 18 months, by either party, in writing.

Financing and Operation

A cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network, except in Quebec, and invoicing the provincial governments and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for their share. In Quebec, the province operates the network, including federal stations — except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices Canada for activities undertaken on behalf of the federal government under the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement. The agreements are administered by federal and provincial administrators, and program and financial arrangements are planned by federal-provincial co-ordinating committees appointed by the administrators.

Payments

See Table 9-2.

TABLE 9-2

Provincial Share of the Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

	1991-92 (\$000)	1992-93 (\$000)
Newfoundland and Labrador	285	292
Prince Edward Island	15	16
Nova Scotia	80	78
New Brunswick	135	135
Ontario	1,262	1,065
Manitoba	575	629
Saskatchewan	557	450
Alberta	996	1,063
British Columbia	1,724	1,750
Transfers from INAC for Yukon Territory	292	259
Northwest Territories	670	635
Total	6,591	6,372
Federal payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	724	907

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements

Administered By

Conservation and Protection Regional Offices.

Purpose

To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to establish the state of the aquatic environment by determining pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of changes in the state of the aquatic environment, pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation

Initiatives are presently under way with the provinces to enter into cost- and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island.

Payments

See Table 9-3.

For Further Information

See list of regional directors in next section.

TABLE 9-3

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements to March 14, 1991

	Date Signed	Total Allocation (\$000)
Newfoundland	Apr 1986	311.9
Prince Edward Island	Oct 1989	173.3
New Brunswick	Mar 1989	480.0
Quebec	May 1984	1,404.6
Manitoba	Jun 1989	811.8
British Columbia	Oct 1985	280.0

WATER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada-Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Canada-Quebec Agreement for the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence.

For Further Information**National**

Executive Director
National Water Research Institute
Environment Canada
Box 5050, 867 Lakeshore Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6
Tel.: (416) 336-4625

Director
National Hydrology Research Institute
Environment Canada
11 Innovation Blvd.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 3H5
Tel.: (306) 975-5718

Director, Strategic Co-ordination Branch
Ecosystem Sciences and Evaluation Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1505

Regional

Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
5009 Quinpool Road
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Tel.: (902) 426-6050

Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
1141 De l'Église Road, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Tel.: (418) 648-3921

Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
867 Lakeshore Road
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Burlington, Ontario
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Tel.: (416) 336-4532

Regional Director, Western and Northern
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4
Tel.: (306) 780-5319

Regional
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
1001 West Pender Street, Room 502
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9
Tel.: (604) 666-3357

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY SYSTEM

Administered By
Environmental Emergencies Branch.

Purpose

Reduce the impacts and effects of environmental emergencies through a 24-hour National Emergency Communications System.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act, Emergency Preparedness of Canada Act, and the 1973 government decision regarding emergency response and Environment Canada.

The Green Plan initiatives have confirmed and strengthened the Cabinet mandate, and the National Environmental Emergency System is consequently an important issue in its own right.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

Environmental Emergencies Branch runs the National Environmental Emergency System from the National Environmental Emergency Centre and pays the ongoing costs through its A-Base and Green Plan allocations.

Provincial and federal counterparts work with the National Environmental Emergencies Centre in defining responsibilities and developing emergency response protocol, and they participate in an emergency communication network. The federal and provincial governments also co-operate through Memoranda of Understanding for Environmental Emergencies between the federal and provincial Environment Ministers for response and reporting, and analyzing of spills and spill effects, and in the development of a national data system, such as the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems. Memoranda of understanding or agreements define the terms of co-operation.

For Further Information**National**

National Environmental Emergency Centre
 Conservation and Protection
 Environment Canada
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0H3
 Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24-hour service)
 Fax: (819) 953-5361

Regional

*Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and
 Newfoundland*

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
 Environmental Protection
 Conservation and Protection
 Environment Canada
 15th Floor, 45 Alderney Drive
 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
 B2Y 2N6
 Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (902) 426-6200
 Office: (902) 426-2576
 Fax: (902) 426-9709

Quebec

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
 Environmental Protection
 Conservation and Protection
 Environment Canada
 1179 Bleury Street
 Montréal, Quebec
 H3B 3H9
 Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (514) 283-2333
 Office (514) 283-2345
 Telex 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
 Fax: (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
 Environmental Protection
 Conservation and Protection
 Environment Canada
 7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
 Toronto, Ontario
 M4T 1M2
 Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (416) 346-1971
 Office (416) 973-1061
 Fax: (416) 973-1160

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories
 Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Western and North-
 ern)
 Environmental Protection
 Conservation and Protection
 Environment Canada
 4999 98th Avenue
 Edmonton, Alberta
 T6B 2X3
 Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (403) 468-8020
 Office (403) 468-8027
 Fax: (403) 495-2451

British Columbia and Yukon Territory

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
 Environmental Protection
 Conservation and Protection
 Environment Canada
 224 West Esplanade
 North Vancouver, British Columbia
 V7M 3H7
 Tel.: Emergency (24-hour service) (604) 666-6100
 Office (604) 666-0002
 Telex 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
 Fax: (604) 666-1140

Canadian Wildlife Service**CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY (CBS)*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS)

Purpose

To interpret the requirements of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity to determine Canada's obligations, and to prepare a follow-up strategy to implement the Convention in Canada.

Authority or Background

Approved by federal and provincial ministers from Environment, Parks, Wildlife and Forestry Councils.

Time Frame

CBS is to be completed by November 1994.

Financing and Operation

The CBS will be developed through a federal/provincial/territorial working group. Each jurisdiction is to finance its own participation. The CWS provides secretariat resources through the Biodiversity Convention Office. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment is funding

a provincial/territorial co-ordinator to the Biodiversity Convention Office.

For Further Information

Biodiversity Convention Office
Environment Canada
10 Wellington Street, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-4374

RENEW COMMITTEE — RECOVERY OF NATIONALLY ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, wildlife agencies of all provinces and territories, World Wildlife Fund Canada, Canadian Nature Federation, Canadian Wildlife Federation.

Purpose

To establish and oversee national recovery teams and plans for Canadian species at risk.

Authority or Background

RENEW was established by decision of the Council of Wildlife Ministers in September 1988. Each agency acts under the authority of its own legislation.

Time Frame

Ongoing from September 1988.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Wildlife Service provides secretariat services for this shared strategy. Participating agencies operate voluntarily within their own budgets to implement the strategy, according to decisions made by the RENEW Committee and its subcommittees. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund agreement between the Canadian Wildlife Service and the World Wildlife Fund Canada, non-government proponents can receive financial support for projects that help to achieve the species recovery priorities determined by RENEW.

Payments

There are no predetermined interagency payments for the RENEW Committee's operation; specific projects may be cost-shared. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund, Environment Canada and the World Wildlife Fund each contribute \$250,000 per annum over four years.

For Further Information

Director
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1429

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WILDLIFE HEALTH CENTRE

Administered By

The Co-Directors of the Canadian Co-operative Wildlife Health Centre (CCWHC), who are staff members of the Western College of Veterinary Medicine (WCVN) at the University of Saskatchewan (U of S) and are responsible for daily operations. They report to a board of directors appointed by the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) and the Dean of WCVN at the U of S who are also members of the board. The Board is responsible for policy and program direction.

Purpose

To provide the following services to sponsoring organizations:

1. diagnosis of disease (including chemical causes) in wildlife;
2. a centralized data base for wildlife health information;
3. consulting services for sponsoring organizations;
4. training in wildlife disease for wildlife personnel;
5. field investigations of disease occurrences;
6. research as requested and additionally financed.

Authority or Background

The Canada Wildlife Act. The U of S has established separate agreements with the three other participating Canadian veterinary colleges at the Universities of Prince Edward Island, Guelph and Montréal, and with other sponsoring organizations as appropriate.

Time Frame

Started on 13 August 1992 and will remain in effect until March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

The CCWHC consists of a regional centre within the Department of Veterinary Pathology at each of Canada's four participating veterinary colleges and a headquarters for co-ordination and centralized records located at the veterinary college at the U of S. Organizations other than sponsoring agencies may obtain services from the Centre on a fee-for-service basis.

In the first two years of operation the Centre concentrated on the first two services identified above.

The Centre is co-operatively financed by direct contributions from Environment Canada, from all provincial and territorial governments, and from the Canadian Wildlife Federation and the Max Bell Foundation in the private sector. The four universities that comprise the Centre provide contributions in kind.

Payments

The federal government each year contributes over three quarters of the total operating grants. In 1992-93, it will contribute \$200,000; in 1993-94 \$200,000; in 1994-95 \$400,000; in 1995-96 \$495,000; and in 1996-97 \$495,000.

For Further Information

Chief

Wildlife Toxicology Division
National Wildlife Research Centre
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H3

Tel.: (819) 997-3044

Fax: (819) 953-6612

Associate Director

Canadian Co-operative Wildlife Health Centre
Headquarters Office
Western College of Veterinary Medicine
University of Saskatchewan
Department of Veterinary Pathology
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

Tel.: (306) 966-5099

National Information Line: 1-800-567-2033

Fax: (306) 966-8747

E-Mail CCWHC@SASK.USAK.CA

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE SURVEY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE TO CANADIANS

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service and wildlife agencies of all provinces.

Purpose

To collect basic, accurate and reliable information on the importance of wildlife to Canadians to ensure good management for sustainable development.

Authority or Background

The concept of a federal-provincial socio-economic survey on wildlife was unanimously agreed to at the 1980 Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference. The first survey was carried out in 1982 by Statistics Canada under the direction of the Canadian Wildlife Service, with costs shared among all survey participants.

At the 1986 conference, delegates agreed to update the 1982 survey. A second survey was carried out in 1988 under similar arrangements.

In 1987, the Wildlife Conservation Colloquium Task Force recommended to Canada's wildlife ministers that similar surveys on the importance of wildlife to Canadians be done regularly every five years. At the 1990 Canadian wildlife directors meeting, directors agreed in principle to fund a third survey, which was carried out in 1992.

Time Frame

Surveys will take place every five years. The last one was conducted in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Wildlife Service funded 50% of the total cost of the 1992 survey. The balance was shared among the provincial participants using a formula based upon a buy-in fee plus a sum proportional to the size of the provincial sample. Shared costs for the 1992 survey were: provincial share, \$249,000; federal share, \$249,000.

A committee has been set up for each survey consisting of representatives of federal and provincial survey participants. This federal-provincial task force is charged with overseeing the survey, which includes formulating terms of reference, designing the survey questionnaire, analyzing and publishing the results, and providing socio-economic advice to senior decision-makers.

For Further Information

Director

Programs, Planning and Integration
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Wildlife Directors within Provincial Governments**Newfoundland**

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Department of Tourism and Culture
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Quebec

Director, Wildlife and Habitat Branch
Department of Recreation, Hunting and Fishing
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Ontario

Director, Wildlife Policy Branch
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Manitoba

Director, Wildlife Branch
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Saskatchewan

Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment and
Resource Management
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Regina, Saskatchewan
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Tel.: (306) 787-2309
Fax: (306) 787-9544

Alberta

Director, Wildlife Management
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Environmental Protection
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 108th Street
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T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733
Fax: (403) 422-9557

British Columbia

Director, Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
780 Blanshard Street
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Tel.: (604) 387-9731
Fax: (604) 387-6750

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN IN EASTERN CANADA THROUGH THE EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE***Administered By***

Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV) Advisory Board with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To enable the implementation and co-ordination of all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

The EHJV agreement, signed on November 15, 1989, is for a term of 15 years and shall be reviewed by the participants after one, five, and 10 years.

Financing and Operation

The administrative mechanism for accomplishing the objectives of the agreement is the EHJV Advisory Board, consisting of representatives and alternates from each of the parties (Environment Canada; the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; Wildlife Habitat Canada; and Ducks Unlimited Canada). The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the Canadian share of the total cost of implementation.

For Further Information**National**

Director, North American Waterfowl Management Plan
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1303

Regional

Director, Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Quebec Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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P.O. Box 10000
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
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Tel.: (418) 648-3914

Director, Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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Wildlife Directors within Provincial Governments

Director, Wildlife Division
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Director, Wildlife and Habitat Branch
Department of Recreation, Hunting and Fishing
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Director, Wildlife Policy Branch
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Tel.: (416) 314-1026

**AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT
PLAN IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA THROUGH THE
BLACK DUCK JOINT VENTURE**

Administered By

Black Duck Joint Venture Management Board with federal participation by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To promote and co-ordinate data gathering (through surveys, banding and research) among flyway councils, universities and wildlife agencies in Canada and the United States. The information gathered will be used by the various habitat joint ventures operating in eastern North America.

Authority or Background

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

Ongoing from 1986. Management Board established in 1989.

Financing and Operation

The Black Duck Joint Venture Management Board is the administrative mechanism for accomplishing the goals and objectives of the agreement. The Board is comprised of representatives from the Canadian Wildlife Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, provincial and state government agencies represented in the Atlantic Waterfowl Council, the Eastern Canada Waterfowl Advisory Committee and the Mississippi Flyway Council. The partners will use their best efforts to contribute the funding required to meet the cost of implementation.

For Further Information

Director
Canadian Wildlife Service
Ontario Region
49 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 952-2417

**CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND WATERFOWL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document used by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, the Newfoundland Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Wildlife Division
Department of Tourism and Culture
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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Tel.: (709) 729-2817

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

Although the formal agreement expired on March 31, 1991, the co-operative arrangements are still in effect.

Financing and Operation

Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members each for Canada and Newfoundland, to review and approve co-operative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region; and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Tourism and Culture.

Payments

Contributions to jointly funded projects are done under sub-agreements.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
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Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Wildlife Division
Department of Tourism and Culture
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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Tel.: (709) 729-2817

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To protect important and critical migratory bird habitats in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The plan was signed September 11, 1987, with all indicated actions to be completed by 1997. The action plan is updated biannually, with a major update in 1992-1993.

Financing and Operation

The plan calls for the application of a variety of mechanisms, some already in use, to protect migratory bird habitats and populations. Representatives of Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) and Newfoundland (Wildlife Division) meet periodically to review and approve co-operative projects.

Payments

No commitments.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Wildlife Division
Department of Tourism and Culture
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 729-2817

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation
No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document only, used by the Canadian Wildlife Service Atlantic Region, the Nova Scotia Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director of Wildlife
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Nova Scotia
136 Exhibition Street
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 4E5
Tel.: (902) 679-6091

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation
No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document used by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, the New Brunswick Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Government of New Brunswick
349 King Street
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 453-2433

**CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WATERFOWL
MANAGEMENT PLAN*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

April 1990 to 2001.

Financing and Operation

No financial considerations are involved. This is a planning and guiding document used by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, the Prince Edward Island Wildlife Division, and the co-operating non-governmental organizations in the planning of annual activities.

For Further Information

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of the Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
Cambridge Building
3 Queen Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

**CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and to provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began August 2, 1984, and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of the Environment (Prince Edward Island).

Payments

The contribution of either party shall not exceed \$200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of the Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
Cambridge Building
3 Queen Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

CANADA-ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To co-ordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began February 3, 1984, and continued until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The agreement is administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments

Neither party contributes more than \$1 million or nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board, and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the provincial Management Board.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Director, Ontario
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
49 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 952-2417

Director, Wildlife Policy Branch

Ministry of Natural Resources

Government of Ontario

I.C.I. House, 6th Floor

90 Sheppard Avenue East

North York, Ontario

M2N 3A1

Tel.: (416) 314-1026

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN THROUGH THE PRAIRIE HABITAT JOINT VENTURE***Administered By***

Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To co-ordinate all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced in 1989 and is for a period of 15 years. Participants shall review the agreement after one, five and 10 years.

Financing and Operation

Under this agreement, the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture Advisory Board is established. It consists of members from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Environment Canada; Ducks Unlimited Canada; Wildlife Habitat Canada; the North American Wildlife Foundation and Agriculture Canada (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration). Provision is made for additional members.

The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the 25% share of the Canadian contribution to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1303

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region and

Chairman of Pacific Habitat Joint Venture

Canadian Wildlife Service

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

4999 98th Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Chief Executive Officer

Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation

200 — 1555 St. James Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3H 1B5

Tel.: (204) 784-4350

Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation

2151 Scarth Street

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4P 3Z3

Tel.: (306) 787-0779

Alberta North American Waterfowl Management Plan Centre

401 East Tower

14310 111th Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

T5M 3Z7

Tel.: (403) 454-0882

Co-ordinator

Prairie Habitat Joint Venture

Box 34026

7 Killarney Avenue

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3T 5T5

Tel.: (204) 275-7458

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame

April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1989, with two one-year extensions to March 31, 1991. New five-year agreements have been signed with British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of provincial wildlife management branches will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreement.

Payments

Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed \$1.04 million (Manitoba \$200,000; Saskatchewan \$400,000; Alberta \$400,000; British Columbia \$35,000).

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0H3

Tel.: (819) 953-1421

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region

Canadian Wildlife Service

Conservation and Protection

Environment Canada

4999 98th Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta

T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 468-8903

CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT — FOREST BIRD ECOLOGY PROJECT

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service (Western and Northern region), Forestry Canada, Saskatchewan Department of Environment and Resource Management, Prince Albert National Park.

Purpose

To examine the relationship between forest management practices and boreal bird populations in Saskatchewan.

Authority or Background

Migratory Bird Convention Act, Green Plan.

Time Frame

Ongoing from 1992.

Financing and Operation

The Canadian Wildlife Service leads the project, as part of its Green Plan Program on Forest/Wildlife Ecology. The project is expected to contribute substantially to the goals and objectives of the Prince Albert Model Forest, and is linked with Forestry Canada's contribution to the BOREAS climate change program.

Payments

In 1992-93, the Canadian Wildlife Service contributed over \$120,000 to the project; Forestry Canada, \$25,000; Saskatchewan Natural Resources, \$25,000; and Prince Albert National Park, \$5,000.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment and Resource Management
Saskatchewan Natural Resources
3211 Albert Street, Room 436
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 787-2309

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX
REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began March 9, 1984, and expired March 31, 1987. It has been renewed to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada); and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Environment and Resource Management (Saskatchewan) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments

Financing for Canada shall not exceed \$25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment and Resource Management
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street, Room 436
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 787-2309

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE
MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, and Department of Environment and Resource Management, Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 1987 and will remain in effect until final Gazetting of Last Mountain Lake as a National Wildlife Area, scheduled for late 1993.

Financing and Operation

No reference is made to costs in the memorandum of understanding. Costs are decided annually and are borne by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

CANADA-ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM**Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the province of Alberta), and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced August 17, 1983, and continued until March 31, 1988. It has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Under this agreement, a management authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the province of Alberta will ensure the co-ordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region, and the Director of Wildlife Management for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Alberta Department of Environmental Protection.

Payments

The provision of financing by Canada and the province for the implementation of this agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Alberta having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Environmental Protection
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA-ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing since April 1, 1984.

Financing and Operation

A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Management, Fish and Wildlife Division, Department of Environmental Protection (Alberta) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments

Financing by either party is not to exceed \$75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Environmental Protection
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA-ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS**Administered By**

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide more efficient management and protection of migratory birds through better co-ordination of joint activities and through avoidance of duplicating programs and services; and to provide a broad framework within which specific subsidiary agreements can be implemented as required.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame

Five years, 1988 to 1993.

Financing and Operation

The Canada-Alberta Migratory Bird Committee oversees implementation, recommends and develops any specific subagreements, and establishes technical subcommittees as required. Financial arrangements for Alberta's administration of permits will be mutually agreed upon. The costs for delivery of other operations and specific activities will be shared according to terms of the accord or subagreements developed.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Environmental Protection
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

**AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT
PLAN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA THROUGH THE PACIFIC
COAST JOINT VENTURE**

Administered By

Pacific Coast Joint Venture (PCJV) Management Board with federal participation by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To enable the implementation and co-ordination of waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Pacific Coast Joint Venture.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan Committee.

Time Frame

The PCJV agreement was signed January 1991. It was envisioned to be in effect for the rest of the term of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, with periodic reviews.

Financing and Operation

The administration is accomplished by the Management Board, consisting of representatives of the signatories: Canadian Wildlife Service, the Province of British Columbia, Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Nature Trust of British Columbia, B.C. First Nations, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ducks Unlimited Inc. (the U.S. organization), The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for Public Lands, and the states of Washington, Oregon and California.

Each state and province has a steering committee, responsible for program management within its jurisdiction. The parties within each country use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the share for each country required for implementation.

For Further Information

Regional Director
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Box 340,
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

National Director, North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1303

**CRESTON VALLEY (B.C.) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Regional Director of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment; the Chief of Wildlife Conservation, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by British Columbia's Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the authority.

In addition to an annual grant to the authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the authority through a technical advisory committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Centre as part of its program.

Payments

An annual grant of \$100,000 is paid directly to the authority.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Chief, Migratory Birds Management
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA WILDLIFE AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To co-ordinate those parts of Canada's and British Columbia's wildlife programs that are of mutual interest.

Authority or Background
The Canada Wildlife Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame
July 27, 1989, to March 31, 1999.

Financing and Operation
Canada and British Columbia have established a committee consisting of the Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region (or a delegate) and the Director of the British Columbia Wildlife Branch (or a designate) to fulfil the arrangements under this agreement. The committee may implement subsidiary agreements approved by Canada and British Columbia to fulfil any parts of the formal agreement. Financial and other considerations for formal cost-shared projects will be detailed in subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

Director, Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Government of British Columbia
780 Blanshard Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4
Tel.: (604) 387-9731

CANADA-YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced April 1, 1984, and continued until March 31, 1988. The agreement has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
A management authority consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments
Financing by either party is not to exceed \$50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Resources Planning and Management
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6
Tel.: (403) 667-5634

**CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT FOR
THE CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE OF
POLAR BEAR PASS NATIONAL WILDLIFE AREA**

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide for the co-operative wildlife management of Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area, including research, conservation and interpretation programs and measures, and a mechanism for information exchange and consultation.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
In effect since September 15, 1987.

Financing and Operation
A management authority consisting of the Wildlife Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Management Division, Department of Renewable Resources (Northwest Territories) co-ordinates activities of the two governments related to the management of the area.

Payments
Costs of wildlife studies are the responsibility of the department conducting such studies. Costs of joint studies will be shared in accordance with specific agreements to that effect.

For Further Information
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A
CO-OPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC
CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES**

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting important habitats; and to provide a mechanism for co-operation between departments and consultation with the public leading to co-ordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act; Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
Ongoing from August 1985.

Financing and Operation
An area management plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

**CANADA-YUKON-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES-COUNCIL
FOR YUKON INDIANS-INVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL-
DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION
PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT
AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Yukon Territorial Government; Government of the Northwest Territories; Council for Yukon Indians; Inuvialuit Game Council; Dene Nation and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To establish a board to manage the caribou herd in the Porcupine region.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame

The agreement commenced October 26, 1985, and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The federal and two territorial governments each contribute one-third of the estimated \$75,000 annual operating cost of the board and secretariat. Funding was examined after three years of operation. The board has eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon government, one for the Northwest Territories government and four aboriginal members.

Payments

Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada equally share the costs for the federal government; within Environment Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Canadian Parks Service equally share costs.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Chief, Northern Conservation
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 6010
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 5L7

Tel.: (403) 668-2285

Environment and Conservation Manager
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3100

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN
WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN THROUGH THE
ARCTIC GOOSE JOINT VENTURE**

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose

To co-ordinate research on arctic nesting goose populations in North America.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame

The North American Waterfowl Management Plan is a 15-year program which began in 1988 and is scheduled to be completed by 2003.

Financing and Operation

The Arctic Goose Joint Venture is a joint U.S./Canada co-operative arrangement involving the Canadian Wildlife Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, several provinces and states and non-government organizations.

The parties set the goals of the Arctic Goose Joint Venture and subsequently review, endorse and encourage research to meet those goals.

For Further Information

Regional Director
Western and Northern Region and
Co-chair, Arctic Goose Joint Venture
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Co-ordinator
Arctic Goose Joint Venture
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
4999 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8938

Environmental Protection

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By
Environment Canada.

Purpose

To ensure that sulphur dioxide emissions do not exceed the levels at which acidification damage will occur and that the terms and conditions of the Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement are met.

Authority or Background

The 1985 Agreement between the Federal and the Provincial Environment Ministers. The Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under formal agreements, the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have agreed to reduce their sulphur dioxide

emissions such that total emissions in the region do not exceed 2.3 million tonnes by 1994. The Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement commits Canada to maintaining total emissions in the region at or below that level from 1995 through 2000. Two new agreements have been signed to extend the cap over this period; others are being prepared.

The new Canada-New Brunswick agreement, signed in March 1992, reduced the province's SO₂ cap by 10,000 tonnes to 175,000 tonnes for the 1995 to 2000 period. A new Canada-Nova Scotia agreement signed in May, 1993, reduces that province's SO₂ by 15,000 tonnes to 189,000 tonnes.

The Canada-U.S. Air Quality Agreement also commits that by 2000, total national emissions of sulphur dioxide will not exceed 3.2 million tonnes per year. Agreements between the federal government and the provinces and territories will be negotiated to cover the terms of the national emission cap. The extension of the program in the seven easternmost provinces and its expansion to include the three westernmost provinces are part of the federal government's Green Plan.

For Further Information

Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (819) 953-8441

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES TO REDUCE URBAN SMOG

Administered By
Environment Canada.

Purpose

To ensure that in all Canadian cities where smog problems exist, ground-level ozone (the main component of urban smog) concentrations are reduced to levels such that the most susceptible segments of the Canadian population do not experience health effects; and to ensure that ground-level ozone concentrations in all other parts of the country do not increase to the level where health and environmental effects will occur.

Authority or Background

Agreement in principle among the federal and provincial environment ministers, November 1990. Canadian Environmental Protection Act. Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This initiative is part of the federal government's Green Plan. Co-operative and complementary actions will be taken by the federal government and each province to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (the main causes of ground-level ozone) from existing sources in areas where problems exist, as well as to minimize emissions from all new sources. Formal federal-provincial agreements will be negotiated specifying the obligations of each party. It is anticipated that agreements with several key provinces will be concluded sometime in 1994. Progress reports will be issued on a regular basis.

For Further Information

Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-8441

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK***Administered By***

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres and other areas of concern in Canada. Information on fluctuating ambient air quality levels is essential for identifying and assessing potential air pollution problems, as well as for developing and evaluating the effectiveness of control strategies. The national program ensures standardization of operation and data compatibility from all provincial ambient monitoring networks.

Authority or Background

Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) network is a joint program of the federal and provincial levels of government. Total costs are shared approximately equally. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition, technical support, quality assurance, data processing and publication. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Air Quality established the program in 1969.

The federal government consults with individual provinces about operations and revisions. Every second year, NAPS technical meetings and workshops are organized for all provincial and federal network managers. As of December 1992, the network comprised 264 continuous analyzers and 155 samplers located at 134 stations in approximately 50 Canadian urban centres.

For Further Information**National**

Director General, Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (819) 997-1298

Regional

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Regional Director, Environmental Protection
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Quebec

Director, Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
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Ontario

Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
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Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
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4999 98th Avenue
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British Columbia and Yukon

Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
224 West Esplanade
North Vancouver, British Columbia
V7M 3H7
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**NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS
AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA***Administered By*

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To maintain records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Municipal and provincial agencies provide the data, and Environmental Protection pays for system maintenance and data input. Summary information from the data base is available to anyone. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system by consultants. This data base is the only complete, validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information up to 1986, on more than 3,700 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for some 2,950 plants, and wastewater treatment and disposal data on approximately 2,000 plants.

For Further Information

Pollution Data Analysis Division
Regulatory Affairs and Program Integration Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1656

CANADIAN SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM*Administered By*

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To protect human health through acceptable harvesting and marketing of shellfish.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act of Canada and Fisheries Inspection Act of Canada.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

Fully integrated within operational programs of all departments.

Under work-sharing arrangements with British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, Environment Canada is responsible for the survey and classification of shellfish-growing areas.

This joint program is carried out by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, and Environment Canada.

For Further Information

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Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
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Tel.: (514) 283-6925

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PACKAGING PROTOCOL

Administered By

For Environment Canada: Environmental Protection, which chairs the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Implementation Task Group.

Purpose

To implement the CCME National Packaging Protocol and coordinate activities of stakeholders: federal, provincial and municipal governments, industries and non-government organizations.

Authority or Background

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

Time Frame

From April 1, 1990 to November 30, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The National Packaging Protocol is a federal/provincial/territorial cost-shared program supported through the CCME budget. Funds committed to date are \$500,000 for 1990-91, \$950,000 for 1991-92 and \$385,000 for 1992-93. Stakeholders contribute an additional \$500,000 a year.

For Further Information

Chief, Office of Waste Management
Waste Management Branch
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1109

NATIONAL CONTAMINATED SITES PROGRAM

Administered By

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To identify, assess and remediate high-risk "orphan" contaminated sites and to stimulate the development and demonstration

of new and innovative site remediation technology through cost-shared federal-provincial agreements.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-3/2605, November 29, 1990.

Time Frame

April 1, 1990 to March 31, 1995. See Table 9-4.

Financing and Operation

The National Contaminated Sites Program is cost-shared by Canada and provincial/territorial governments. Both levels of government have committed \$100 million each for the remediation of orphan sites and \$25 million each for the development of new technology. Funds will be distributed from the \$250 million fund on a demographic or population basis. Management committees have been established to administer the agreements (Regional Directors General, Environmental Protection, and provincial representatives).

For Further Information

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Office of Waste Management
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Fax : (902) 426-2690

Environmental Protection
Quebec Region
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Fax : (604) 666-9107

TABLE 9-4**National Contaminated Sites Program**

	Effective		Terminates	Federal Expenditure (\$000)
Newfoundland	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	2,750
Prince Edward Island	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	225
Nova Scotia	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	4,250
New Brunswick	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	3,375
Quebec	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	31,875
Ontario	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	45,625
Alberta	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	11,625
British Columbia	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	14,625
Northwest Territories	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	250
Yukon	01/04/90	to	31/03/95	125

**ENVIRONMENT CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND SULPHATE
AND NITRATE DEPOSITION MONITORING AND
ANALYSIS WORKING AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To continue the joint sulphate and nitrate deposition monitoring and analysis program in support of the Canada-Newfoundland Agreement Respecting a Sulphur Dioxide Reduction Program.

The objectives of the agreement are to ensure that the comprehensive and integrated sulphate and nitrate deposition monitoring and analysis program is continued in Newfoundland, to ensure that sulphate deposition trends are monitored and evaluated in a manner consistent with the objectives stated jointly by federal and provincial environment ministers, and to monitor other components or forms of acid deposition which may have an impact on the Newfoundland environment.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

Originally signed in 1986. The current agreement was signed on December 31, 1990 and expires on December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Environmental Protection provides the analytical lab services, at approximately \$35,000 per year.

For Further Information

Regional Director
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
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Tel.: (902) 426-3593

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
ENVIRONMENT CANADA AND THE FOUR ATLANTIC
PROVINCES ON THE DESTRUCTION OF HIGH LEVEL
PCBs**

Administered By

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To destroy PCBs in the Atlantic Area.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in August 1990, and the Green Plan states the program will be completed by 1996.

Financing and Operation

The agreement states that Environment Canada and the four Atlantic provinces will co-operate to promote the PCB destruction program. Environment Canada's contribution may be approximately \$1 million for this region for the remainder of the project.

For Further Information

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Tel.: (902) 426-3593

INTERIM AGREEMENT FOR RESPONSE TO SPILLS IN HALIFAX HARBOUR AND APPROACHES***Administered By***

Environmental Protection with Canada Ports Corporation,
Canadian Coast Guard, Environment Canada and Nova Scotia
Department of Environment.

Purpose

To respond to spills in the Halifax Harbour area.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing since 1984.

Financing and Operation

The agreement details the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies that respond to spills in the Halifax Harbour area. Under its mystery spill mandate, Environment Canada's share amounts to \$1,000 to \$5,000 annually.

For Further Information

Regional Director
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CANADA-QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE CLEAN-UP, PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER***Administered By***

Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Government of Quebec (Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec and Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination of federal and provincial initiatives with a view to achieving effective co-operation in the cleanup, protection, restoration and conservation of the St. Lawrence River; to promote the development of environmental technologies; and to implement mechanisms for achieving these objectives.

Authority or Background

St. Lawrence Action Plan.

Time Frame

June 1988 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

1. Canada plans to allocate \$102.5 million over five years (1988-1993) to the activities of the St. Lawrence Action Plan, which appear in appendices A, B, C and D of the agreement. (An additional \$7.5 million is allocated to the marine park.)
2. Under its programs to clean up the St. Lawrence River, Quebec plans to spend \$61.5 million to achieve co-ordination with the St. Lawrence Action Plan.
3. Each party remains solely accountable for the budgetary resources it intends to spend, although this does not exclude the possibility of one party having the other party carry out certain work under contract, agreement or exchange of services.
4. The expenditures to be made by Canada and Quebec to implement this agreement are conditional on the appropriation of funds by the federal Parliament and the Quebec National Assembly for the fiscal year in which the expenditures will be required.

For Further Information

Regional Director General, Quebec
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1141 De l'Église Road, 6th Floor
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4B5
Tel.: (418) 648-4077

CANADA-QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE CREATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ACTION PLAN TEAM

Administered By

Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

Purpose

To facilitate the joint implementation of the objectives and activities provided for in the Canada-Quebec Agreement respecting the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence River.

Authority or Background

St. Lawrence Action Plan; Canada-Quebec co-ordination agreement.

Time Frame

September 1989 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

Quebec is responsible for the hiring and remuneration of the St. Lawrence action plan team for the duration of the agreement. Canada will pay Quebec an amount not exceeding \$1 million in 1989-90 and \$2.5 million in each of the following three years. Administrative services and office equipment will be supplied and paid for by either Quebec or Canada, depending on the allocation and breakdown of resources by the management committee.

The action plan team will work together to achieve the main objective of the St. Lawrence action plan: to reduce by 90% discharges of liquid toxic waste in the St. Lawrence River by the 50 most-polluting industries. This objective will be achieved by means of the characterization of industrial processes and discharges, the negotiation of pollution control agreements, and the monitoring and assessment of control measures.

For Further Information

Regional Director General, Quebec
Conservation and Protection
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Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4B5
Tel.: (418) 648-4077

CANADA-ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By

Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the Province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada-U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and to provide for the cost sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and protect the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes basin ecosystem as a multi-purpose resource whose base provides the setting and foundation for social development and economic investment. This will be done by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the agreement are: municipal sewerage facilities construction program (ended March 31, 1988); industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; the establishment of a joint program to develop and implement remedial action plans; control of pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1985 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada-U.S.A. Agreement. The 1985 Canada-Ontario Agreement (COA) was extended to March 31, 1993, while a new COA was being renegotiated. The agreement expired March 31, 1993, and has not yet been renegotiated. Environment Canada hopes to use a new Canada-Ontario Agreement as a tool to clarify accountability, streamline government operations and enhance federal-provincial co-ordination and efficiency.

The stumbling block has been a provincial position calling for 50% funding of municipal infrastructure improvements by the federal government. Canada's position is that federal subsidies of municipal infrastructure costs are not sustainable.

The expiry of the COA has no impact on the regulatory regime and federal and provincial programs continue to proceed even in the absence of a formal agreement.

Financing and Operation

In accordance with article VII of the Canada-Ontario Agreement, both parties contributed equally, up to a total of \$3.2 million, for nearshore surveillance research and other activities. An additional equal contribution was reserved for the imple-

mentation of the Canada Phosphorus Management Plan. In 1992/93, the total contribution was \$3.74 million.

Administration of the Canada-Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General (Conservation and Protection). Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition, the Ontario Regional Director General has line management responsibility for the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Environment Program, which has been established to fulfil directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada-U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

Led by Environment Canada, this program has the active participation of five other federal departments: Health and Welfare Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture Canada, Transport Canada, and Public Works Canada.

In addition, the federal government has implemented, since 1989-90, the five-year, \$125-million Great Lakes Action Plan to meet the new requirements of the 1987 Protocol to the 1978 Canada-U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. This plan comprises:

1. the Preservation Program (\$50 million shared among four departments: Environment Canada, \$35.25 million; Fisheries and Oceans, \$7.5 million; Agriculture Canada, \$5 million; and Transport Canada, \$2.25 million);
2. the Health Effects Program (\$20 million);
3. the Clean-up Fund (Environment Canada, \$55 million).

As a result of the Great Lakes Action Plan, annual expenditures on meeting the federal requirements of the water quality agreement doubled with an estimated \$55 million being spent in 1992/93.

For Further Information

Director
Great Lakes Environment Office
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CANADA-MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By

Environmental Protection.

Purpose

To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

October 1975 to October 1980; extended October 1980 to October 1981, then to October 1982 and further extended until a new accord is signed. The parties still meet monthly to continue the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities. The parties do not meet in July and August.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the accord, which was signed by the federal and provincial ministers of the environment and is administered by a two-person federal-provincial liaison committee as provided for under section 27 of the accord. The accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection; to the exchange of information; to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments; and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control. An environmental accident response agreement exists under the Accord which identifies the Manitoba Department of Environment as the lead response agency for environmental accidents in Manitoba.

For Further Information

Co-chairman, Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Manager, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
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Canadian Parks Service

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL MARINE PARKS

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new national parks, and national marine parks.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

In recent years, the Canadian Parks Service has been active in identifying new areas of potential interest as national parks, and working toward preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of national parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. Twenty-three of the terrestrial regions have representation as parks. Canada's Green Plan objective is to establish or reach agreement for national parks representative of each of the remaining 16 regions by 2000.

A similar approach is followed for planning the system of national marine parks. Twenty-nine marine regions have been identified, of which five have park representation or a formal agreement signed. Agreements for four additional marine parks are to be reached by 2000.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The objectives of the Green Plan are to create five new national and one further marine park by 1996, and to reach agreements for the remaining 13 national parks necessary to complete the National Park System by 2000.

Parks authorized by federal-provincial agreement include Gros Morne (Newfoundland), Kouchibouguac (New Brunswick), Saguenay (Quebec), Forillon (Quebec), La Mauricie (Quebec), Pukaskwa (Ontario), Pacific Rim (British Columbia), Grasslands (Saskatchewan), Bruce Peninsula and Fathom Five National Marine Park (Ontario), and Gwaii Haanas/South Moresby (British Columbia). Aulavik National Park (N.W.T.) was established in August 1992, subject to the terms of a federal-territorial-Inuvialuit agreement.

Financing and Operation

These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to seek reimbursement from the federal government on a pre-arranged cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However, in the case of the Grasslands and Bruce Peninsula agreements, the federal government will be acquiring the private interests in lands directly. As to the Saguenay Marine Park, the federal-provincial agreement maintains provincial property rights.

Payments

To be determined at a later date.

For Further Information

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Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
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K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2657

**AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES
FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE
PROTECTION****Administered By**

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide fire protection to national parks and national historic sites, where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act; Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Canadian Parks Service and all provincial and territorial governments are signatories of the Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement, established to enhance co-operative forest fire control across Canada.

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Seven agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Canadian Parks Service buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island, and Kootenay national parks, and the Louisbourg National Historic Site. Letters of understanding have been signed by Prince Albert and Grasslands national parks with local emergency organizations for mutual aid in fire suppression. Each organization includes a number of municipalities.

A reciprocal agreement was reached with the town of Gaspé for the use of the Forillon National Park fire truck. The town will build a fire station near Cap-aux-Os and the truck may be used by the park to fight forest fires.

In the Western Region, a new agreement between Banff National Park and the town of Banff requires park authorities to fight wildfires within the townsite, and town authorities to fight structural fires in the park area surrounding the townsite.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia for Pacific Rim National Park (499.6 km²). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1,100 km²). The Canadian Parks Service will pay a per hectare fee each year for pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

Through the Canadian Parks Service agreement with Alberta, each party is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses for assisting the other. A similar agreement exists with British Columbia to cover national parks bordering that province (i.e., Waterton Lakes, Jasper, Banff, and Kluane) as well as national parks within B.C. (i.e., Yoho, Revelstoke/Glacier and Kootenay).

Additional co-operative forest fire suppression agreements also exist between the Government of the Northwest Territories and Canadian Parks Service for Wood Buffalo and Nahanni National Parks.

Canadian Parks Service and Saskatchewan have recently signed a co-operative fire suppression agreement between Fort Walsh National Historic Site and Cypress Hills Provincial Park.

Kluane National Park Reserve presently has a memorandum of understanding with the Yukon Forest Service (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) with respect to fire control.

A major reorganization for forest fire control in Quebec Region will create, in January 1994, a central agency responsible for fire control: la Société Urgences Feux de Forêts (SUFF). As a result of these changes, CPS has prepared new fire control management plans for the three national parks in the province. These plans establish appropriate levels of protection and identify the partnership agreements that will be required. Once approved, the plans will guide negotiation of agreements with SUFF which should be concluded by January 1994 to establish operational budgets.

For 1993-1994, past agreements will be maintained. La Mauricie and Forillon national parks are still members of the Société de conservation de la région Québec-Mauricie (SCRQM) and the Société de Conservation de la Gaspésie (SCG) respectively.

The Mingan National Park Reserve, as it is located outside the boundaries for full scale protection, cannot take part in a conservation society. However, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Société de conservation de la Côte-Nord so that the park can obtain their services.

Financing and Operation

The agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments

See Table 9-5.

For Further Information

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Canadian Parks Service
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TABLE 9-5

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Sites

	Federal Expenditures (\$000)				
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Louisbourg (structural)					
Community of Louisbourg	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0	1.0 (plus two practice drills)	Agreement Cancelled	
Prince Edward Island (structural)					
Community of North Rustico	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3	1.5 (plus charges per call-out)	1.0	1.5
Gros Morne (structural)					
a. Community of Rocky Harbour	0.55 (plus charges per call-out)	0.55	0.55 (plus charges per call-out)	1.4	1.4
b. Community of Cow Head	—	—	0.55 (plus charges per call-out)	0.8	0.8
c. Trout River				—	0.6
Cape Breton Highlands (structural)					
a. Community of Chéticamp	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	2.1	2.1
b. Community of Ingonish	—	—	2.1 (plus charges per call-out)	2.1	2.1
Kootenay, British Columbia (structural)					
Village of Radium Hot Springs	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.2	10.2
Pacific Rim (forest fire)					
Province of British Columbia	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Pukaskwa (forest fire)					
Province of Ontario	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	50.6
a. Town of Marathon				1.6	1.6
Forillon (forest fire)					
Sociétés de conservation de la Gaspésie	8.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
La Mauricie (forest fire)					
Sociétés de conservation de la région Québec-Mauricie	15.0	—	20.0	20.0	20.0
Total	94.25 (plus charges per call-out)	71.25 (plus charges per call-out)	103.1 (plus charges per call-out)	106.5 (plus charges per call-out)	109.2 (plus charges per call-out)

NATIONAL COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities, and incorporated bodies to assist in the acquisition, restoration, preservation and presentation of sites or structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the advisory body in such matters.

Authority or Background

Historic Sites and Monuments Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. H-6, 3(b); and federal government guidelines for the percentage of federal contribution payments and the terms and conditions for cost-sharing agreements.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The basic funding has been enhanced by additional funding through the Green Plan. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution and the covenants and obligations entered into by all parties. Typical projects take from one to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. The department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of site acquisition, restoration, preservation, and presentation only if title to the property is held or is to be held by another party. The other party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, Environment Canada may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail.

Payments of financial contributions are made on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to the Canadian Parks Service. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Under the terms of the agreement, the second party is obligated to maintain and operate the site at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Since establishment of the program in 1987, over \$7 million has been contributed or committed through 20 agreements in eight provinces and territories involving sites of national significance.

Agreements directly with provinces or provincial agencies are on an individual case basis. Provinces may be either the sole partner, or one of several.

It is Canadian Parks Service practice to ensure provincial support for individual agreements under the National Cost-Sharing Program, even if the province is not a signatory to the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, National Historic Sites
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service and participating provincial and territorial governments.

Purpose

To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority or Background

A federal government decision in 1983 to establish and maintain the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the provinces and territories.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984. A progress report was submitted in 1986.

Financing and Operation

Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

1. The Canadian Parks Service (CPS) assumes the cost of staffing and operating a secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board.
2. The Canadian Parks Service also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels.
3. At its discretion, the CPS provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies

and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans.

4. The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development, operation and promotion contemplated in the management plan.

Payments

See Table 9-6. Increased funding from the Green Plan commenced in 1992-93, amounting to a total budget of approximately \$360,000 in 1992-93, reduced to \$260,000 in 1993-94 and 1994-95, and then increasing to \$360,000 in subsequent years.

For Further Information

Director, Policy Planning and Legislation
National Parks Directorate
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2691

TABLE 9-6

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures (\$)				
	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-93
Newfoundland	—	23,000	—	23,500	19,990
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
Nova Scotia	17,635	8,500	18,000	—	25,000
New Brunswick	16,860	9,350	1,790	—	13,280
Quebec	—	17,130	—	—	—
Ontario	14,580	40,000	7,200	—	—
Manitoba	29,500	15,550	—	—	23,840
Saskatchewan	—	—	20,700	—	26,260
Yukon	16,860	—	3,500	20,000	26,000
Northwest Territories	24,560	6,000	27,420	31,200	31,700
Subtotal	119,995	119,530	78,610	94,700	186,070
Additional monies ^a	82,000	89,550	128,380	145,000	176,700
Total	201,995	209,080	206,990	239,700	362,770

^a Divided more or less equally among the 10 voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board. Covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the board.

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE JURISDICTION

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act; agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame

Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation

Each year the department shares with provinces and municipalities the cost of replacing certain canal bridges. The terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement of a bridge, in kind, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal

payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments

The last contribution was \$60,000 to Quebec in 1985-86.

For Further Information

Assistant Deputy Minister
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-9525

Director General
Ontario Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
111 Water Street
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3
Tel.: (613) 938-5869

Director General
Quebec Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
3 Buade Street
P.O. Box 6060
Québec, Quebec
G1R 4V7
Tel.: (418) 648-4042

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCIAL AGENCIES IN ONTARIO TO FURTHER CANADA'S GREEN PLAN "SPACES AND SPECIES OBJECTIVES"

Administered by

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To promote, protect and enhance the biological diversity of the Essex region in Ontario, by establishing and restoring naturalized habitat on public lands.

Authority or background

National Parks Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in June 1992, and will have a duration of 36 months.

Financing and Operation

In 1992, a new program was established to restore natural habitat on available public lands in the Essex region. The Natural Habitat Restoration Program is a collaborative effort involving the Essex County Field Naturalists' Club, the Essex Region Conservation Authority, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment Canada, Agriculture Canada, the County of Essex, the City of Windsor Department of Parks and Recreation, and Landscape Ontario. The total project value is \$317,100, to which the Canadian Parks Service contributes \$22,500, and the Environmental Partners Fund of Environment Canada donates \$146,100.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
111 Water Street East
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3
Tel.: (613) 938-5869

AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT SURROUNDING RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Administered By

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To jointly manage beavers that are having deleterious effects on land surrounding the park.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

Time Frame

This program was initiated in 1981 for a five-year period. In 1985, it was extended to March 31, 1990. It has been extended for the period April 1, 1990, to March 31, 1993.

Payments

Manitoba and the Canadian Parks Service each contributed \$15,000 a year between 1981 and 1991. These contributions were maintained until March 31, 1993.

For Further Information

Director General
Prairie and Northern Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
457 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3E8
Tel.: (204) 983-2120

**AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FOR
THE OPERATION OF AN INFORMATION CENTRE,
FIELD, B.C.*****Administration***

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for the joint operation of an information centre serving visitors to Yoho National Park and travellers to Alberta.

Authority

Agreement signed by the Minister of Environment Canada and the Ministers of Tourism and Public Works, Alberta.

Canadian Parks Service (CPS) and Alberta Tourism jointly operate an information centre in Field, British Columbia. The centre provides orientation and reception services for visitors to Yoho National Park; provides information on tourist attractions and services in Alberta to eastbound travellers on the Trans-Canada Highway; and houses a sales outlet for the Friends of Yoho, a co-operating association that works with the park. Staff are provided by CPS, Tourism Alberta, and the Friends of Yoho.

Time Frame

The operating agreement between Alberta Tourism and CPS commenced in 1988 and is for a 42-year term. The province of British Columbia has signed a two year agreement (1992/93) for trial participation in the centre.

Financing and Operation

Alberta paid for the building and the displays. Canadian Parks Service provided technical assistance. The centre's operating costs are covered by CPS, which bills Alberta for 50%. During B.C. Tourism's trial involvement, the operating costs will be shared equally by the three organizations.

Payments

Payments vary based on operational considerations, e.g., amount of snow removal.

For Further Information

Director General, Western Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
552 — 220 4th Avenue S.E.
P.O. Box 2989, Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8
Tel.: (403) 292-4444

**AGREEMENTS WITH THE REGIONAL DISTRICT AND
THE VILLAGE OF EAST KOOTENAY FOR SEWAGE AND
REFUSE DISPOSAL*****Administered By***

Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose

To provide for sewage and refuse disposal where assistance is requested from a municipal agency.

Three agreements are in place, one with the Regional District of East Kootenay and two with the Village of East Kootenay. One covers the use of a landfill site for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of solid wastes issuing from improvements and facilities situated within Kootenay National Park (with the Regional District of East Kootenay). The other covers the use of the sewage system for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of liquid and water-carried wastes situated within Kootenay National Park (with the Village of East Kootenay). This latter agreement contains a clause permitting the sale of water from the park to the regional district, with the cost of this being deducted from the charge for sewage disposal. The last covers structural fire protection for the Sinclair Canyon area at Kootenay National Park.

Authority or Background

National Parks Act.

Time Frame

These are continuing agreements covering terms of from five years to 25 years.

Financing and Operation

These agreements provide for the regional district to receive payment from the federal government at rates specified in the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General
Western Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 2989, Postal Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8
Tel.: (403) 292-4444

Corporate Policy**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT (IISD)*****Administered By***

The IISD is an independent, federally chartered, non-profit company sponsored by the governments of Canada and Manitoba. Environment Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) are the federal bodies involved.

Purpose

To promote the integration of sustainable development into decision-making processes nationally and internationally through education, research, information dissemination and networking.

Authority or Background

Following an announcement by the Prime Minister at the United Nations General Assembly, Canada and Manitoba developed articles of incorporation for the IISD and announced agreement on core funding in March 1990.

There is no federal-provincial agreement on the IISD, but the federal government has approved Environment Canada's grant to the program.

Time Frame

The agreement on the funding arrangement is for five years beginning in 1990-91.

Financing and Operation

The five-year core budget of the IISD is \$25 million, of which \$13.75 is from Environment Canada, \$5 million from CIDA, and \$6.25 from Manitoba.

The IISD is managed by an international board of directors responsible for all aspects of the Institute's operations. Representatives of Environment Canada and of CIDA sit on the board as observers.

Payments

Environment Canada pays its grant to the IISD in monthly instalments. CIDA and the IISD are negotiating their payment arrangements. The CIDA funds must be used in accordance with the requirements of Official Development Assistance.

For Further Information

International Institute for Sustainable Development
202 Broadway Avenue, Room 333
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0S9
Tel.: (204) 945-0985

State of the Environment Reporting**CANADA-CANADIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
ENVIRONMENT STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
REPORTING TASK GROUP*****Administered By***

Director General, Interpretation, Communication and Co-ordination, State of the Environment Reporting, Environment Canada.

Purpose

To develop recommendations and provide advice to the CCME Strategic Planning Committee on state of the environment (SOE) reporting. To identify areas where there is a need for and an opportunity to harmonize SOE reporting work/practices, and establish co-operative mechanisms to support this objective. Specifically: reporting frameworks and techniques; data management (monitoring, storage and retrieval); data networking (information sharing and exchange); communications; indicators (networking and information exchange).

Time Frame

The SOE Task Group was formed in late 1990 and was scheduled to complete its mandate in March 1993. The mandate has since been extended to March 1994.

Financing and Operation

Environment Canada chairs the task group participation by provinces. Funding is provided through the CCME. Individual jurisdictions represented on the task group contribute expertise and assistance as required. Specific tasks are addressed through workshops, management of service contracts and co-operative efforts with other CCME task groups.

For Further Information

Director General
Interpretation, Communication and Co-ordination
State of the Environment Reporting
Environment Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 941-9591
Fax: (613) 941-9646

**CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON STATE
OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT FOR BRITISH
COLUMBIA*****Administered By***

The Committee of Regional Executives (CORE) Secretariat,
Environment Canada, and the Director, Corporate Policy,
Planning and Legislation Branch, B.C. Ministry of the Environ-
ment, Lands and Parks.

Purpose

To co-operatively develop and produce a Canada-British
Columbia state of the environment report by the spring of
1993.

Time Frame

The agreement extended from April 1992 to the release of the
B.C. State of the Environment Report in May 1993.

Financing and Operation

A steering committee consisting of representation from CORE
(federal co-chair); Conservation and Protection (Pacific and
Yukon Region); State of the Environment Reporting (headquar-
ters); and the B.C. Ministry of the Environment, Lands and
Parks (provincial co-chair) provided direction for report
preparation. A technical advisory group consisted of relevant
federal and provincial agencies. The cost of publishing and
distributing the report was \$400,000; Environment Canada
contributed \$155,000 of this amount.

For Further Information

Chairperson, Committee of Regional Executives
Pacific and Yukon Region
700 — 1200 West 73rd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6P 6H9
Tel.: (614) 664-9088

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC), the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of External Affairs and International Trade Canada is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies, and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 papers entitled *Federalism and International Relations*, and *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*.

The legal name remains Department of External Affairs. On June 28, 1989, the applied name of the department became External Affairs and International Trade Canada. It has been responsible for international trade since January 5, 1982. External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion — formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with Department of Finance Canada in tariff issues. The transfer brought the Export Development Corporation to External Affairs Canada.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada's responsibilities mainly involve co-ordination. Because of this, only a few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

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ACCOMMODATION OF PROVINCIAL TRADE OFFICERS WITHIN CANADIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

Administered By

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with divisions and provinces concerned.

Purpose

To facilitate provincial trade representation abroad by accommodating provincial trade officers within selected Canadian missions on the basis of suitability of the mission, ability of the mission to provide adequate services and the principle of cost recovery. Provincial officers are integrated within the mission but are tasked by provinces. These officers enjoy the appropriate diplomatic status.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Time Frame

Provincial officers are assigned according to the province's recommendation for two years (renewable).

Financing and Operation

The province pays all direct costs related to the posting of officers, their accommodation and the hiring of support staff, as well as an appropriate share of the cost of running the mission as a whole. Each accommodation is covered by a memorandum of understanding with the province concerned.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN***Administered By***

Personnel Division, External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education and cultural and education-related industries, and to the Canadian Ambassador in Ivory Coast in all matters of Quebec jurisdiction.

Authority or Background

Following an agreement in the fall of 1989 between EAITC and the Quebec Department of International Affairs, this assignment is authorized and paid for by the Quebec government with the co-operation of EAITC and the Canadian Embassy in Abidjan.

Time Frame

Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation

An employee of the Quebec Department of International Affairs is loaned (cost free) to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the ambassador, and any other matter at the ambassador's request.

Payments

Since April 1, 1990, the employee's salary and benefits are paid by the Quebec Department of International Affairs as are allowances, moving and housing expenses.

For Further Information

Director
Personnel Division
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

Government of Quebec

Director, Africa
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2318

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES***Administered By***

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose

To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To co-ordinate, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits to the provinces of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations, and with the co-operation of the provinces.

Time Frame

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation

External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned — with the embassy or consulate abroad and the embassy or consulate in Canada acting as intermediaries. The latter often provide assistance with the program and with such basic problems as accommodation, transportation, and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments

The provinces send an advance to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to cover some of the costs associated with visits abroad.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM TO THE PROVINCES***Administered By***

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

To transmit to the provinces information gathered by External Affairs and International Trade Canada, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. This material is analytical information in the economic, scientific, technological and environmental fields relating to geographic regions of the U.S., Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada for the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame

A set of documents is dispatched regularly to the provinces.

Financing and Operation

The cost of compiling and transmitting the documents is borne by External Affairs and International Trade Canada. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments

Not applicable.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

**GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON
DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS*****Administered By***

The legal advisory and financial services divisions of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Municipal Grants Division of Public Works Canada.

Purpose

To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur because certain properties of diplomatic, consular and international organizations are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption, the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery, offices or official residence of the head of mission.

Authority or Background

Subject to orders of the governor in council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (vote 10).

Time Frame

Operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation

The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any headquarters agreement with an international organization.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. Public Works Canada appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant.

Payments

Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

For Further Information

Director
Legal Advisory Division
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 995-0119

**AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION*****Administered By***

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the
Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie.

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities
of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority or Background

Government decisions on Canadian participation in the
Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the
purpose of organizing the agency.

Time Frame

Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as
a member in the agency's activities.

Financing and Operation

Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the
federal government and participation by the Quebec and New
Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal
government, is a full member of the agency, while Quebec and
New Brunswick have the status of participating governments
in the institutions, programs and activities of the agency.

Payments

Canada's share is 34.51% of the agency's budget, 31.26% of
which is paid by the federal government, 2.96% by the Quebec
government and 0.29% by the New Brunswick government.
The total contribution of the federal government for 1991-92
amounted to \$8,755,957.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Government of Quebec

Director
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

Government of New Brunswick

Intergovernmental Cooperation
Secretariat to the Cabinet
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Tel.: (506) 453-2976

**CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR
L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)*****Administered By***

External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie.

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body
of La Francophonie.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian government to participate in the
CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame

The Canadian contribution to CAMES is being paid in terms
of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation

The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of
Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these
meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the
activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of
post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments

The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member
states (African countries) and friendly observer states (France,
Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the
contribution of the friendly states. A part of the Canadian
contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1991-92, Canada's share
was approximately \$20,000.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for La Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Government of Quebec

La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
RELATED TO EDUCATION*****Administered By***

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Academic Relations Division, in consultation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and

Development (OECD) and its Centre for Education Research and Innovation (CERI); UNESCO; the Commonwealth; the Council of Europe; the South East Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO); Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); and other organizations as appropriate, such as North American organizations.

Authority or Background

Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC.

Time Frame

Renewable annually.

Financing and Operation

The grant, presently in the amount of \$80,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations from the provinces.

For Further Information

Director, Academic Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-4551

Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)

The Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec) was established on June 13, 1991, by orders-in-council transferring federal responsibility for Quebec regional development and for regional development programs in Quebec, as stated in the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act, to the Minister responsible for Quebec Regional Development.

These orders-in-council designated FORD(Q) as a separate department for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Employment Act.

Part III of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act, in force since February 23, 1990, sets out FORD(Q)'s mandate. The office is authorized to define goals and implement an integrated strategy for federal action on regional development in Quebec.

FORD(Q) is the federal agency responsible for co-ordinating regional development policies and programs in the province and is the federal government's regional development liaison with the Quebec government, other public organizations and the private sector. FORD(Q) also devises and delivers its programs so that business receives the support services it needs.

The office aims to promote the economic development of those regions of Quebec with low incomes, slow economic growth, or inadequate potential for productive employment. FORD(Q) emphasizes long-term economic development and sustainable employment and income creation, while concentrating on small and medium-sized enterprises, and on developing entrepreneurial talent.

FORD(Q) also co-ordinates the Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) and four ERDA subsidiary agreements, as well as about 50 regular and special programs. The four subagreements include two on industrial development, one on tourism development, and one on the economic development of Quebec's regions.

Most of FORD(Q)'s development assistance budget goes to programs under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec. These programs are presented in Table 11-2. This subagreement has a budget of \$950 million covering 1988-1995. The federal government share is \$570 million.

FORD(Q) is headquartered in Montréal. It has nine offices in the regions and a liaison office in the National Capital Region. The latter is mainly responsible for advocacy at the national level on behalf of the region.

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Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development	11-6

ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a series of framework agreements, the 10-year economic and regional development agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation and co-ordination regarding economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, FORD(Q) manages the framework ERDA in Quebec. Specific initiatives under this framework agreement are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

FORD(Q) is the federal body responsible for implementing four of the ERDA subagreements in effect as of March 31, 1993. (See Table 11-1.)

CANADA-QUEBEC ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (ERDA)

Signed

December 14, 1984.

Effective date

December 14, 1984.

Terminates

December 14, 1994.

Purpose

1. To intensify economic and regional development and create an environment in which the regions of Quebec can achieve their potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment.
2. To consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and revenue so that the population can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development.
3. To facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

Seven subsidiary agreements and one memorandum of understanding (MOU) under the Canada-Quebec ERDA were in effect as of March 31, 1993. (See Table 11-1.)

In 1992-93, two subsidiary agreements, one each concerning forest and mineral development were signed. Forestry Canada and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada are responsible for these subagreements, which have budgets of \$136 million and \$100 million respectively. The forest development agreement will expire in 1996; mineral development ends in 1998.

ERDA Payments

Federal expenditures under the ERDA subsidiary agreements where FORD(Q) is the responsible federal body (industrial development, economic development of the regions, and tourism), totaled \$111,390,000 in 1992-93.

For Further Information

1. For the Canada-Quebec ERDA and subsidiary agreements for which FORD(Q) is responsible, contact:

Deputy Minister
Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)
800 Tour de la Place Victoria, Suite 3800
P.O. Box 247
Montréal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8
Tel.: (514) 283-4843

2. For subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 11-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 11-1

Canada-Quebec ERDA subagreements and MOU in effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated total cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Industrial Development (1985)	FORD(Q)	23/01/85	23/01/85	31/05/93 ^a	442,500 ^{ab}	221,250 ^{ab}
Transportation	Transport	08/07/85	08/07/85	31/10/93 ^{ac}	170,000	85,000
French Language TV (MOU)	Communications	13/02/86	13/02/86	14/12/94	—	—
Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec	FORD(Q)	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/95 ^d	950,000 ^d	570,000 ^d
Industrial Development (1991)	FORD(Q)	27/03/92	27/03/92	31/03/97	300,000	160,000
Tourism Development	FORD(Q)	31/03/92	31/03/92	31/03/97	100,000	50,000
Forest Development	Forestry	09/04/92	01/04/92	31/03/96	136,000	68,000
Mineral Development	EMR	14/12/92	01/07/92	31/03/98	100,000	50,000
Total					2,198,500	1,204,250

^a Includes an extension signed 30/03/90.

^b Includes an amendment signed 15/10/87.

^c Includes an extension signed 30/10/92.

^d Includes an amendment signed 31/03/93.

CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF QUEBEC

Administered By

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec).

Purpose

1. To accelerate the long-term growth of the regions of Quebec; and to increase the participation of regional populations in the labour market.
2. To achieve a major and sustained programming, over and above existing programs, to accelerate the economic development of the resource regions of Quebec, and to undertake a special effort aimed primarily at encouraging the development of businesses in the central regions of Quebec.
3. To facilitate co-operation between the governments, and between the two governments and other stakeholders working in the field of economic development, on economic development policy as it applies to the regions of Quebec.
4. To facilitate the harmonization of programs and other government initiatives to encourage the economic development of the regions of Quebec.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

June 9, 1988, to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

This subagreement is the major instrument of the federal government with regard to regional economic development in Quebec. The original five-year agreement had a \$820 million budget, with the federal share set at \$440 million. When the agreement was extended for two years, on March 31, 1993, the overall budget rose to \$950 million and the federal total to \$570 million. See Table 11-1.

The agreement applies to all the regions of Quebec. These have been divided into resource and central regions. There are five resource regions: Eastern Quebec (the administrative regions of Bas Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine); North Shore; North Centre (Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean administrative region and the regional county municipalities of Charlevoix and Charlevoix-Est); Western Quebec (Abitibi-Témiscamingue administrative region; the regional

county municipalities of Pontiac, Vallée-de-la-Gatineau and Papineau in the Outaouais administrative region; and Antoine-Labelle regional county municipality in the Laurentides administrative region); and Northern Quebec. Central regions cover the rest of the province.

Under this agreement, FORD(Q) and other federal and provincial departments are managing about 40 federal, provincial, and joint programs. (See Table 11-2 for federal and joint programs.)

In the resource regions, programming is multisectoral. There are five areas of activity or program frameworks: business development, technological research and development, natural resource development, economic infrastructure reinforcement, and human resource development.

In the central regions, programming focuses on strengthening productivity in the manufacturing sector, encouraging innovation and technological development, fostering the development of the Montréal area, and promoting industrial adjustment and the economic survival of certain disadvantaged areas.

Programs in the resource regions usually have more favorable terms and conditions than those in the central regions since the level of development is lower in the resource regions.

FORD(Q) is the federal co-ordinator of the subagreement and manages the following programs:

Enterprise Development Program: Industrial Component (EDP-I)

Purpose

To support entrepreneurship and strengthen the competitive position of small businesses and promote industrial diversification in the resource regions.

Enterprise Development Program: Tourism Component (EDP-T)

Purpose

To promote and strengthen the tourism industry in the resource regions by stimulating the development of new products and by increasing the number of visitors and the length of their stay.

Innovation Assistance Program

Purpose

To foster innovation and technological development in small businesses to make them more competitive in national and international markets.

Financing and Operation

The program is available to both the resource and the central regions, but the terms and conditions are more favorable in the resource regions.

Support Program for Technology Development Assistance Centres***Purpose***

To facilitate start-up and growth of small businesses involved in new technology and strengthen the connection between small businesses and university science resources or research centres.

Financing and Operation

The program is available to both the resource and the central regions, but the terms and conditions are more favorable in the resource regions.

Salmon Economic Development Program***Purpose***

To boost sports fishing opportunities and increase salmon stocks in the resource regions to improve harvesting prospects.

Administered By

This program is managed jointly with the Regional Affairs Secretariat of the Executive Council of Quebec; the Quebec Department of Recreation, Hunting and Fishing; and the Quebec Wildlife Foundation.

Assistance Program for Industrial Infrastructure***Purpose***

To assist municipalities in the resource regions, especially the least prosperous, to establish the infrastructures needed for industrial projects.

Administered By

It is administered jointly with the Quebec Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology.

Assistance Program for Tourist Attraction and Infrastructure Projects***Purpose***

To develop tourist attractions and infrastructure to attract and lengthen the stay of visitors in the resource regions.

Administered By

It is administered jointly with the Regional Affairs Secretariat of the Executive Council of Quebec.

Assistance Program for Major Regional Facilities***Purpose***

To support the development of public service facilities designed to play a leading role in developing the resource regions.

Administered By

It is administered jointly with the Regional Affairs Secretariat of the Executive Council of Quebec.

Manufacturing Productivity Improvement Program***Purpose***

To assist businesses in the central regions to become more competitive in national and international markets by promoting the use of leading-edge technologies.

Support Program for Fashion Design***Purpose***

To promote Montréal as a fashion design centre and an excellent location to hold design competitions.

Assistance Program for Disadvantaged Areas***Purpose***

To promote and strengthen the tourism industry in the disadvantaged areas of the central regions.

Administered By

Some tourist attraction and infrastructure projects as well as major regional facilities may be implemented jointly with Quebec.

For Further Information

1. For the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec and programs administered by FORD(Q), see the address provided for the Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.
2. For programs managed by other federal departments (as indicated in Table 11-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec).

TABLE 11-2

Federal and joint programs^a of the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec in effect March 31, 1993^b

	Responsible Federal Body	Effective	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Resource Regions				
Enterprise Development Program	FORD(Q)		140,000	140,000
- Industrial Component	FORD(Q)	01/09/88		
- Tourism Component	FORD(Q)	01/03/89		
Fisheries and Aquaculture Testing and Experimentation	F&O	01/03/89	16,330	16,330
Agri-Food Testing and Experimentation	Agriculture	01/03/89	27,500	27,500
Agricultural Testing Networks	Agriculture	18/05/89	8,440	7,740
Industrial Infrastructures	FORD(Q)	08/12/89	10,000	4,000
Agricultural Apprenticeship (Eastern Quebec)	Agriculture	01/04/90	690	650
Salmon Economic Development	FORD(Q)	23/05/90	27,000	15,000
Tourist Attraction and Infrastructure Projects	FORD(Q)	23/05/90	36,000	26,000
Major Regional Facilities	FORD(Q)	23/05/90	50,000	25,000
Innovation Assistance	FORD(Q)	05/10/90	8,000	8,000
Sheep Artificial Insemination	Agriculture	01/03/91	959	360
Labour Replacement in Agriculture	Agriculture	01/03/91	3,140	3,140
Forestry Research and Development ^c	Forestry	30/04/91	25,000	25,000
Mineral Prospecting (Eastern Quebec)	EMR	01/04/91	7,100	4,600
Technology Development Assistance Centres	FORD(Q)	18/07/91	1,700	1,700
Chapais-Chibougamau Mining Program	EMR	01/08/91	12,800	7,500
Central Regions				
Manufacturing Productivity Improvement	FORD(Q)	01/09/88	125,000	125,000
Innovation Assistance	FORD(Q)	05/10/90	22,000	22,000
Assistance for Disadvantaged Areas	FORD(Q)	05/10/90	45,000	45,000
Fashion Design	FORD(Q)	12/12/90	3,000	3,000
Technology Development Assistance Centres	FORD(Q)	18/07/91	4,000	4,000
Total			573,659	511,520

^a Under this agreement, the Quebec government implements several programs of its own; in addition, a certain number of special projects are financed by one or the other government or jointly by both governments.

^b All programs expire March 31, 1995, except for the Financial Assistance Program for Mineral Prospecting in Eastern Quebec, which expires March 31, 1996.

^c Program presented by the federal part of the management committee for the agreement, but not accepted by the Quebec part.

Purpose

1. To stimulate growth in industrial investment.
2. To foster strategic industrial projects that, in the medium term, will enhance Quebec's industrial base, particularly projects that can develop a competitive edge for Quebec.
3. To make companies more competitive through innovation and the use of new technologies.
4. To co-ordinate industrial development measures by the two governments to increase their effectiveness and facilitate their accessibility.

Time Frame

March 27, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will pay \$160 million of a \$300 million budget to support major industrial projects. The components comprise direct capital investment in industrial projects costing at least \$10 million; contribution to research and development costs for industrial projects costing at least \$5 million; feasibility studies; municipal infrastructure projects related to eligible industrial projects; and management of the agreement.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

See Table 11-1.

For Further Information

See the address provided for the Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec). (Industry, Science and Technology Canada is responsible for implementing components 2 and 3.)

Purpose

1. To consolidate and develop tourism products of priority to Quebec and encourage investment in tourist attractions and facilities that have international appeal.
2. To position Quebec, mainly on selected international markets, as an attractive destination — through increased promotion and marketing that focuses on tourism product areas in which Quebec has distinct advantages.
3. To encourage and carry out studies and research activities that support the development of products and

markets, and promote the productivity and international competitiveness of firms through services to the tourism industry.

Authority or Background

Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

March 31, 1992, to March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Each government is paying 50% of the total \$100 million cost. Components include \$60 million for projects involving tourist attractions and facilities capable of attracting international clients; \$36 million for market development activities; and \$4 million for studies and services and to manage and assess the agreement.

See Table 11-1.

For Further Information

See the address provided for the Canada-Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Department of Finance Canada

The Department of Finance Canada advises the Minister of Finance and the Government of Canada on economic and financial matters.

The department deals with all aspects of the Canadian economy including employment, income and price stability. Finance is involved with monetary affairs and other international forces bearing on Canada's domestic performance and helps ensure that all federal program initiatives contribute to sustained and balanced economic growth. Finance Canada is also responsible for national tax policy.

The government's annual fiscal agenda is announced in the budget and it sets the government's plan for revenues and expenditures.

Much of the department's direct contact with provincial governments is carried out by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division (part of the Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch). This division is responsible for the federal government's major financial transfers to provinces. It is also responsible for the tax collection agreements and provides advice on all matters pertaining to federal-provincial fiscal arrangements.

Other areas of the department also interact frequently with provinces through their work on the nation's financial, economic and social policies.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements: An Overview

The evolution of the fiscal relationship between the federal government and provincial and territorial governments has been an integral part of Canada's development as a nation and as a federation.

An important part of this relationship has been the provision by the federal government of fiscal transfers to the provinces and territories to meet important national social and economic objectives. (See table, page viii.)

Cash and tax transfers to provinces and territories now amount to over \$39 billion, with the cash transfers alone constituting about 23% of federal program expenditures. Over 90% of this support is accounted for by three major transfers.

Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements, the federal government provides equal per capita support to all provinces and territories in respect of health care and post-secondary education. Equalization payments are made to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. The Canada Assistance Plan provides support to all provinces and territories for social welfare assistance. These

transfers constitute a major source of revenue for the provinces, especially the less wealthy ones.

The federal and provincial and territorial governments have also developed arrangements for joint occupancy of the income tax fields, primarily through tax collection agreements under which the federal government collects provincial income taxes. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income tax; and all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income tax.

Most of the federal-provincial fiscal arrangements programs are authorized by Parliament in a single federal statute known as the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

The following pages describe the main components of the fiscal arrangements administered by Department of Finance Canada.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
Established Programs Financing	12-1
Fiscal Equalization Program	12-2
Tax Collection Agreements	12-3
Fiscal Stabilization Program	12-4
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	12-5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	12-5
Contracting-Out Arrangements	12-6
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Federal-Provincial Reciprocal Taxation Agreements . .	12-8

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance Canada; Health Services and Promotion Branch, Health and Welfare Canada; and Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the areas of insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education.

Authority or Background

Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

No expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Established Programs Financing (EPF) provides equal per capita assistance to all provinces and territories in the areas of health and post-secondary education. Although there are other federal programs which directly support these areas, EPF is by far the largest.

EPF consists of a "block fund" transfer consolidating federal support for insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education. Provinces can allocate the federal contribution according to their own spending priorities.

Each province's per capita EPF entitlement is determined by increasing the federal contribution in a base year by an escalator related to the growth of the economy. Multiplying the result by a province's population gives that province's total entitlement.

The base amount is defined as the national average per capita federal contribution for insured health services and for post-secondary education in 1975-76, plus an added amount for extended health care services in 1977-78. From 1986-87 to 1989-90, the program escalator was a three-year moving average of growth in per capita gross national product minus two percentage points. From 1990-91 through 1994-95, per capita EPF entitlements are frozen at their 1989-90 level.

EPF is provided as a combination of cash and tax points. The tax transfer represents federal tax revenue forgone as a result of specific federal tax reductions introduced in a co-ordinated fashion with similar provincial tax increases, thereby allowing provinces to increase their revenues without affecting the taxpayer. Specifically, it consists of 13.5 personal income tax points and one corporate income tax point. The tax points are equalized under the Fiscal Equalization program. The cash entitlement is the difference between a province's total entitlement and its tax transfer.

Quebec receives an additional abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points as part of the contracting-out arrangements; but this does not affect the value of its total EPF entitlement, although the cash portion are reduced accordingly.

The Minister of Finance is responsible to Parliament for determining the amount of EPF entitlement; the Minister of

National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State make the cash payments. The Minister of National Health and Welfare ensures that provincial health systems are consistent with the Canada Health Act. The Secretary of State is required to report annually to Parliament on federal and provincial support to post-secondary education.

Payments

See Table 12-1.

For Further Information

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FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

The purpose of equalization is stated in section 36(2) of the constitution:

"Parliament and the Government of Canada are committed to the principle of making Equalization payments to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation."

Authority or Background

Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

The program has traditionally been authorized for five-year periods. Legislative authority for equalization expired on March 31, 1992, and the program was renewed for an interim period of two years, from April 1, 1992 to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The federal Equalization Program provides unconditional financial assistance to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. Provincial governments receiving such assistance from the federal government can use the funds to raise their levels of public services, lower their levels of taxation, or provide some combination of the two.

TABLE 12-1

Established Programs Financing (EPF) Entitlements (\$ millions)

	1991-92			1992-93		
	Cash	Tax	Total	Cash	Tax	Total
Newfoundland	232	197	429	234	197	431
Prince Edward Island	53	44	97	53	44	97
Nova Scotia	371	309	680	372	313	685
New Brunswick	302	252	554	302	253	555
Quebec	1,761	3,481	5,242	1,754	3,533	5,287
Ontario	3,727	4,043	7,770	3,762	4,113	7,875
Manitoba	449	374	822	448	376	824
Saskatchewan	407	339	746	406	340	746
Alberta	1,003	921	1,924	1,026	928	1,954
British Columbia	1,319	1,184	2,504	1,356	1,209	2,565
Northwest Territories	22	24	45	23	24	46
Yukon	12	10	21	13	10	22
Total*	9,657	11,178	20,835	9,748	11,339	21,088

Note: Estimates to February 1993. Refer to the Contracting-Out Arrangements section of this chapter for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Equalization entitlements are calculated by a formula that measures provinces' relative, overall capacities to raise revenues from taxes and other own-source revenues. Each province's ability is then compared with a prescribed standard which is also calculated by the formula. The formula establishes a tax base (i.e., what a tax is levied upon) for each of 37 defined revenue sources used by provinces. It then calculates how much revenue each province would, on a per capita basis, derive from each base if it levied a national average tax rate.

Examples of the 37 revenue sources used in determining equalization include personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, sales taxes and local government revenues from property taxes.

Any province whose total per capita revenue (as calculated by the formula) is below the standard receives a payment. This equals the per capita shortfall multiplied by the province's population.

The standard represents the per capita capacity of five provinces: Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Alberta and the Atlantic provinces, which have the highest and lowest revenue-raising capacities respectively, are not in the standard.

Two constraints apply to equalization. First, total equalization entitlements cannot grow by more than the growth in gross national product from a 1991-92 base. Second, a floor provision ensures that a province's equalization cannot decline from

the previous year by more than 5%, 10% or 15%, with the percentage depending upon the province's revenue-raising capacity.

Payments

See Table 12-2.

For Further Information

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TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division and Revenue Canada.

Purpose

To fulfil the commitments entered into by the federal government for the collection and administration of provincial and territorial personal and corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background

Part III of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

TABLE 12-2**Fiscal Equalization Program Entitlements**

	\$ millions		\$ per capita	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Newfoundland	874	881	1,504	1,512
Prince Edward Island	187	179	1,421	1,367
Nova Scotia	860	911	934	982
New Brunswick	951	937	1,269	1,247
Quebec	3,421	3,657	482	511
Manitoba	840	914	755	819
Saskatchewan	474	543	469	538
Total*	7,607	8,023		

Note: Estimates as of February 1993.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Time Frame

The agreements continue until notice is given by either the federal government or the province or territory.

Financing and Operation

Since 1962, federal and provincial or territorial governments have entered into agreements under which the federal government collects provincial and territorial income taxes at rates prescribed by the individual governments, then remits to the participants the revenues generated.

For personal income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec. For corporate income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

The agreements have helped maintain harmony among the various tax regimes across Canada and in this way have contributed to the maintenance of Canada's economic union. They also reduce taxpayer confusion by utilizing one tax form for federal and provincial/territorial income taxes and by providing one interpretation of tax legislation. Provinces and territories are not charged by the federal government for the collection service.

Participating provinces and territories adopt income tax legislation and regulations consistent with that of the federal government. However, flexibility is provided under the agreements, and participants have established a variety of tax credits, rebates, reductions and surtaxes of their own. The federal government charges a small fee for administering these individual measures.

Payments

Revenue Canada assesses and collects provincial income taxes. The amounts assessed are reported to the Department of Finance Canada and form the basis of payments to participating provinces and territories. The payments are adjusted as subsequent assessment data become available.

For Further Information

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FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to any provincial government faced with a year-over-year decline in its revenues due to a sudden downturn in its economy.

Authority or Background

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

No expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Any province whose total revenue subject to stabilization declines from one year to the next is eligible to receive a payment. A province may apply for a stabilization payment to the federal Minister of Finance not later than 18 months after the end of the year to which the claim applies.

To determine the amount of the payment, the Department of Finance Canada analyzes the province's revenues for the year of the claim and the preceding year. Actual revenues are adjusted to eliminate the effect of year-over-year changes in provincial taxes and fees. This ensures that stabilization is paid in respect of an economic downturn, not because of a decrease in provincial tax rates.

Provincial revenues subject to stabilization include most taxes and fees plus any amount received under Established Programs Financing and the Fiscal Equalization Program.

Resource revenues are more volatile than other revenue sources. Because provinces take this into account in their fiscal planning, stabilization is paid for resource revenues only if the year-over-year decline exceeds 50%.

Final revenue data is required before the exact amount of a stabilization payment can be determined.

Payments

Stabilization is paid as an unconditional grant up to a maximum of \$60 per capita. Any additional entitlement takes the form of a five-year, interest-free loan.

In March 1993, the federal government made interim stabilization payments to Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan for fiscal year 1991-92. These payments amounted to about one-half of the annual maximum per capita cash grant of \$60 payable under the program. Ontario received \$300 million; Prince Edward Island, \$4 million; and Saskatchewan, \$30 million.

For Further Information

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**PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE
GUARANTEE PAYMENTS****Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To protect provinces participating in tax collection agreements from major revenue reductions due to sudden changes in federal tax policy.

Authority or Background

Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

The revenue guarantee expired on March 31, 1992, and was renewed for two years.

Financing and Operation

The revenue guarantee compensates a province for any reduction that exceeds 1% of its basic federal tax. A province is not eligible for a payment if it amends its tax legislation to offset the effect of the federal changes. Further, the guarantee only applies for the year of the federal change. After that, the province has time to amend its legislation accordingly.

The province of Quebec is not party to a tax collection agreement. However, to encourage a common tax system across Canada, Quebec can be eligible for a revenue guarantee payment if it changes its tax policy in line with that year's federal changes.

For Further Information

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PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To unconditionally transfer to provinces and territories 95% of federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities. The tax is paid on income from generating, distributing or selling electricity, steam or gas.

Authority or Background

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

No expiry date.

Financing and Operation

As part of the expenditure control plan announced in the February 1990 budget, transfers were frozen until 1995-96 at their 1989-90 level of \$279.5 million. However, the December 1992 economic statement announced a 10% reduction in the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act for 1993-94 and 1994-95. This was extended beyond 1995 by the April 1993 budget.

Department of Finance Canada makes the payments to the provinces and territories based on information provided by Revenue Canada.

Payments

See Table 12-3.

For Further Information

Assistant Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
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L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
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TABLE 12-3

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act (\$ millions)

	1991-92 Expenditures	1992-93 Expenditures
Newfoundland	7	9
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Nova Scotia	0	10
New Brunswick	0	0
Quebec	20	6
Ontario	0	0
Manitoba	(5) ^a	1
Saskatchewan	1	0
Alberta	157	176
British Columbia	0	1
Northwest Territories	0	0
Yukon	0	0
Total ^b	183	208

Note: Payments as of March 1993.

^a Recapture of overpayment for a previous fiscal year.

^b Totals may not add due to rounding.

Purpose

To provide an alternate method of financing certain federal-provincial programs.

Authority or Background

Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964; and the Income Tax Act.

Time Frame

No expiry date.

Financing and Operation

The contracting-out arrangements permitted any province to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain federal-provincial programs. The arrangements helped increase flexibility in program delivery and offered an alternative to cash payments from the federal government. Quebec, which was the only province to choose the arrangements when they were offered in the mid-1960s, is neither better nor worse off financially because of contracting out.

Under the arrangements, the federal government reduced personal income taxes in Quebec by 16.5 tax points so that the province could increase its personal income tax rate by an equivalent amount.

The 16.5 personal income tax points are allocated among programs as follows: 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing, 5 points for Special Welfare, and 3 points for Youth Allowances.

Quebec's entitlements under these programs are determined in the same way as for other provinces, and the value of the tax points is deducted from cash transfers otherwise payable.

Payments

See Table 12-4.

For Further Information

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CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS**Administered By**

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

TABLE 12-4**Contracting-Out Arrangements with Quebec (\$ millions)**

	1992-93
Established Programs Financing	
Tax Abatement (8.5 tax points)	1,120
Special Welfare	
Tax Abatement (5.0 tax points)	639
Youth Allowances	
Tax Abatement (3.0 tax points)	396

Note: Estimates as of April 1993.

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES***Administered By***

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were to provide a source of revenue to the provinces, to compensate them for revenues lost on joining Confederation, and to support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority or Background

The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982, and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes: the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act; the Provincial Subsidies Act; and the Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame

These subsidies date from 1867 and have no expiry date. They are payable in perpetuity unless subject to constitutional amendment.

Financing and Operation

These are unconditional payments by the Government of Canada to the governments of the provinces.

There are four types of payments: allowances for provincial governments; allowances per head of population; interest on provincial debt allowances; and special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance Canada according to statutory formulas. The first two types of payments listed above grow with provincial population, according to official census data.

Payments

See Table 12-5.

For Further Information

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TABLE 12-5**Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces (\$ millions)**

	1992-93
Newfoundland	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8
Quebec	5.0
Ontario	6.9
Manitoba	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.2
Alberta	3.8
British Columbia	2.8
Total ^a	37.6

^a Total may not add due to rounding.

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND***Administered By***

Financial Services Division, Administration Branch.

Purpose

To invest money that is surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan.

Authority or Background

Canada Pension Plan Act.

Time Frame

No expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Funds surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan can be invested in securities of the provinces and territories, their Crown agencies and the federal government.

Every month, Health and Welfare Canada determines the amount of money that exceeds the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess is available to loan to any province or territory according to the proportion of contributions received from residents during the preceding

10 years. Twenty-year loans are available within the first 10 days of the following month in exchange for a security.

Contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada, as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces and territories, are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of 20 years or more. The average rate is 10.89%. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down, and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

See Table 12-6.

For Further Information

Director, Financial Services Division
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TABLE 12-6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund Net of Repayments (\$ millions)

	Total to March 31, 1993
Newfoundland	814.2
Prince Edward Island	177.5
Nova Scotia	1,488.7
New Brunswick	1,102.9
Quebec	142.8
Ontario	17,862.2
Manitoba	2,097.9
Saskatchewan	1,753.5
Alberta	4,822.7
British Columbia	5,561.5
Northwest Territories	—
Yukon	3.7
Canada	3,505.4
Total	39,333.0

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RECIPROCAL TAXATION AGREEMENTS

Administered by

Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance; Office of the Comptroller General of Canada, Treasury Board; and Revenue Canada.

Purpose

To identify the definition of the federal and provincial government entity by federal-provincial agreement, for the purposes of mutual exemption from federal and provincial sales taxes, and to provide for reciprocal payment of federal excise taxes and provincial product taxes and fees.

Authority

Section 32 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, R.S.C. 1985.

Time Frame

Agreements with Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Yukon became effective on January 1, 1991. The agreement with the Northwest Territories became effective on August 1, 1991. All agreements will remain in effect until December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

By quoting an exemption certificate or sales tax license issued by the provinces, federal government departments acquire goods and services without payment of provincial retail sales taxes in all provinces. Federal government departments bear provincial sales taxes on supplies purchased out of petty cash, and on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants travelling on government business.

Fuel and other product taxes and fees specified in the agreements are paid by federal government departments through suppliers at the time of purchase in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. These participating provinces have undertaken, for their part, not to claim refunds of excise taxes under the Excise Tax Act and, accordingly, bear federal excise taxes on their purchases. Fuel and other product taxes and fees specified in the agreements are not paid by federal government departments on purchases in Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Corresponding to this, these provinces do not pay federal excise taxes.

The Government of Canada, including federal agent Crown corporations, does not pay retail sales or product taxes, or fees in provinces which do not participate in the reciprocal taxation agreements, namely, Alberta or New Brunswick.

Payments

It is estimated that federal government departments will pay \$20 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1993-94. The additional costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses and other taxes paid indirectly are not quantified.

These costs will be largely offset by GST revenues paid by provinces under reciprocal circumstances.

For Further Information

Sales Tax Division
Tax Policy and Legislation Branch
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5
Tel.: (613) 995-2942

Special Sectors
Policy and Legislation — GST
Excise Branch
Revenue Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
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Department of Fisheries and Oceans

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization was the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize the department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Federal jurisdiction over sea coast and inland fisheries, public harbours and navigation in marine and inland waters is established under section 91(12) of the Constitution Act.

Under the act, the federal government is vested with responsibility for the regulation of the fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as responsibility for the administration of the fisheries in all tidal waters. This authority encompasses a wide range of areas, including fishery management and research within Canadian waters; services to the fishing industry, namely the inspection of fishing vessels, plants and products; fisheries economic development, oceanographic research and hydrographic surveying and charting.

As a consequence of section 92(13) of the Constitution Act respecting property and civil rights, a proprietary right of fishing in inland waters is vested in the provinces. This right gives the owner of the bed of a water body the exclusive right of fishing in waters over that bed, subject to regulations in the manner of fishing by the federal government.

As a result of this interpretation, administrative arrangements have emerged over the years whereby British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Yukon have been delegated responsibility for the management of their inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted regulations. The regulations are administered by these provinces/territory, and any change is made by the federal government on the recommendation of the respective province or territory. The federal government retains jurisdiction to protect the habitat.

Today, every province and territory is involved in the fishery, both as a primary economic activity and a secondary processing industry. In fact, several provinces have well-established departments which concern themselves exclusively with fisheries.

The expansion of provincial responsibilities in fisheries management has created opportunities for greater co-operation between both levels of government. A significant number of

agreements have been signed between federal and provincial authorities to protect, regulate and manage fisheries more effectively and eliminate unnecessary overlap and duplication.

Significant examples are the cost-sharing agreements negotiated with the Atlantic provinces to promote entrepreneurship, sustainable development and recreational fisheries. General fisheries agreements have also been signed with various provinces to clarify roles and responsibilities in the management of freshwater fisheries and to increase co-operation and promote a more orderly development of fisheries resources in such areas as aquaculture, inspection, enforcement, research and development, habitat and information gathering.

Numerous consultative mechanisms are also available to management to solicit the views of provincial and territorial authorities on key federal policy and program issues.

The organizational structure of the department is such that operations are grouped by sectors to ensure that each sector is directed as a national program with clear and effective linkages to government priorities. Thus, departmental program delivery is associated with one of these sectors: Science, Corporate Management, Policy and Program Planning, Fisheries Operations and International Affairs.

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SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By

Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority or Background

Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administers the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction. Both programs are subject to funding availability.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, in the event funding is available, the federal government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, in the event funding is available, the federal government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one-time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act, the federal government may also enter into these types of agreement with the provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters, particularly tourists.

There are no cash grants. Construction is usually performed by Public Works Canada.

Due to funding constraints, no projects are planned for 1993-94. As well, the department expects to declare some facilities surplus to requirements, especially recreational harbours. Since many of these facilities could be taken over by local municipalities, and since the properties and water lots are owned by the provinces, federal-provincial discussions will be necessary.

For Further Information

National Director, Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
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NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By

Inspection Services Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard; is of acceptable quality; and complies with Canada's and the importing country's specifications for grade, identity, composition and labelling.

Authority or Background

Fish Inspection Act and similar legislation introduced by nine of the 10 provinces. Fish Inspection Regulations and complementary regulations of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame

This program, agreed to by 10 provinces in the early 1950s, continues in operation.

Financing and Operation

The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

Except in Manitoba, federal inspectors enforce provincial requirements through formal agreements with provinces which have fish inspection legislation and regulations. In some cases, federal officers are appointed inspectors by a provincial order-in-council. In other cases, they are declared ex officio officers

under the province's fish inspection act. Fish inspection control in Manitoba is accomplished through co-operation arrangements between federal inspectors and local health boards.

For Further Information

Director General, Inspection Services Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
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Tel.: (613) 990-0143

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To supply bait to Newfoundlanders who fish for a living.

Authority or Background

Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada, 1949.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

This activity arises from a federal constitutional obligation to Newfoundland based on a federal-provincial agreement, the Terms of Union. Through the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates bait depots and small bait-holding units throughout the province to supply bait to people who fish for a living.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
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**CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND INSHORE FISHERIES
SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT**

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish the framework for various programs that will:

1. enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
2. improve the efficiency and productivity of the inshore fishing industry;
3. further develop production and markets, and enhance the resource base;
4. increase the industry's competitiveness; and
5. strengthen the financial position of the inshore fishing industry, including people who fish and processors in the province.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-1/162, January 28, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect on February 22, 1988, and will end on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed \$42 million for Canada and \$18 million for Newfoundland. (See Table 13-1.)

A management committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Fisheries, are responsible for the administration of this agreement. The powers and duties of the committee include:

1. approving all procedures in respect of its own management practices;
2. approving guidelines for the application of funding;
3. preparing budgets and financial statements, identifying projects for funding and submitting progress reports to inform ministers; and
4. ensuring the preparation and approval of a communications strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
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TABLE 13-1

Canada-Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1988 to 1993 (\$ millions)

	Total Cost 5 Years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Harvesting	30.0	21.0	9.0
Processing	16.3	12.0	4.3
Resource Development	11.2	7.2	4.0
Program Implementation	2.5	1.8	0.7
Total	60.0	42.0	18.0

**CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION
AGREEMENT ON SALMONID
ENHANCEMENT/CONSERVATION**

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To benefit the province's economy by improving and maintaining salmon stocks for recreational fishing.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-1399, June 2, 1992.

Time Frame

April 1, 1992, through March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

Canada will spend up to \$15 million; Newfoundland, \$6.43 million. (See Table 13-2.)

A management committee of four members, two appointed by federal ministers and two by provincial ministers, administers the agreement. The committee approves guidelines for funding and, if given the authority by ministers, approves projects.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
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TABLE 13-2

Canada-Newfoundland Cooperation Agreement on Salmonid Enhancement/Conservation, 1992 to 1997 (\$ millions)

	Total Cost 5 years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Stock Assessment	2.50	1.75	0.75
Salmonid Enhancement	9.00	6.30	2.70
Habitat Restoration and Improvement	2.90	2.00	0.90
Co-operative Enforcement	2.80	2.00	0.80
Planning and Industry Development	1.03	0.70	0.33
Administration and Evaluation	2.60	1.80	0.80
Communications	0.60	0.45	0.15
Total	21.43	15.00	6.43

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR SALMONID ENHANCEMENT/RECREATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

1. To promote conservation of salmon stocks in fishing areas adjacent to the province through a program that encourages commercial fishers to give up their licences.
2. To increase recreational fishing and its economic benefits in the province.
3. To increase employment and income-generating opportunities through tourism development.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-4/501, March 19, 1992.

Time Frame

April 1, 1992, through March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada will spend up to \$27.4 million; Newfoundland, \$11.7 million. (See Table 13-3.)

A management committee of four members, two appointed by federal ministers and two by provincial ministers, administers the agreement. The committee approves guidelines for funding and, if given the authority by ministers, approves projects.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
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Tel.: (709) 772-4417

TABLE 13-3

Canada-Newfoundland Cooperation Agreement for Salmonid Enhancement/Recreational Fisheries Development, 1992 to 1994 (\$ millions)

	Total Cost 5 Years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Commercial Salmon Licence Retirement Program	38.6	26.9	11.7
Administration	0.5	0.5	—
Total	39.1	27.4	11.7

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish a framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Newfoundland; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect on February 22, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the major potential in the culture of aquatic species

within Newfoundland. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

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CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON THE PLANT WORKERS ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM***Administered By***

Plant Workers Adjustment Program Co-ordinator, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To establish the framework for Canada and Newfoundland to help replace the income of laid-off fish plant workers and trawler workers associated with fish plants.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-4/1212, June 24, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect on August 6, 1991. Layoffs must occur between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal contributions to the Plant Workers Adjustment Program for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are not to exceed \$120 million and require 70:30 federal-provincial cost sharing. As of March 31, 1993, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have signed agreements.

Under the Atlantic Fisheries Adjustment Program, the Plant Workers Adjustment Program provides income replacement assistance to fish plant workers and trawler workers associated with fish plants, aged 50 to 64, who lose their jobs due to structural change (fish stock declines for groundfish and shellfish) in the Atlantic fisheries. The program gives these laid-off workers a source of income after their unemployment insurance benefits have expired. Newfoundland has limited its coverage to workers aged 55 to 64.

A management committee administers the Newfoundland agreement. There are two co-chairs, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Employment and Labour Relations. The

committee identifies layoff cases; analyzes major, permanent layoffs that may be eligible for the program; identifies qualified recipients; and monitors and reports on benefit payments.

For Further Information

Plant Workers Adjustment Program Co-ordinator
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 993-1879

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON THE NORTHERN COD EARLY RETIREMENT PROGRAM***Administered By***

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

To establish the framework for Canada and Newfoundland to pay early retirement benefits to northern cod fishery workers.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1993-287, February 11, 1993.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect in March 1993. Workers must apply by March 1, 1993. The maximum benefit period is 10 years.

Financing and Operation

Federal funding will not exceed \$107 million in the 10 years from 1993-94 to 2002-03. The federal government pays 70% of total costs; the province pays 30%.

Under the Northern Cod Adjustment and Recovery Program, the Northern Cod Early Retirement Program provides early retirement benefits to older fishermen, plant workers and trawlermen whose livelihood was adversely affected by the federal government's July 2, 1992, moratorium on fishing for northern cod in NAFO region 2J3KL (in the north Atlantic, on the east coast of Newfoundland and Labrador). The program covers workers aged 55 to 64 who have worked in the fishery for many years and who agree to permanently leave the field.

A management committee administers the agreement. There are four officials including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Employment and Labour Relations. The committee directs the agreement's implementation; establishes the application process; identifies qualified workers; and monitors and reports on benefit payments.

For Further Information

Director General, Newfoundland Region
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**CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION
 AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT**
Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and
 Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince
 Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the
 province. Under the umbrella of an economic and regional
 development agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. co-ordination of federal-provincial policies and pro-
grams to promote fisheries and human resources
development;
2. enhancement of the quality of fish and seafood pro-
ducts, resulting in increased trade opportunities and
product competitiveness;
3. improved efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing
industry;
4. increased productivity; and
5. enhancement and diversification of the resource base,
resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened
investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of
Prince Edward Island and its contribution to the eco-
nomy.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-5/1958, September 28, 1989.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 1, 1989, and will end
 March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

A management committee consisting of four members is
 responsible for the administration and management of this
 agreement, including:

1. preparing appropriate documentation to accommodate
the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the

development of an annual work plan and annual esti-
 mates;

2. reviewing project descriptions;
3. preparing reports on progress achieved under the
agreement;
4. ensuring that economic and environmental health factors
for sustained economic and social prosperity are con-
sidered;
5. considering a human resource plan for projects, includ-
ing affirmative action and recruitment of labour through
Employment and Immigration Canada; and
6. developing public information programs that will
provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of
the respective contributions of Canada and Prince
Edward Island.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects under-
 taken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed \$7.5
 million for Canada and \$3.1 million for Prince Edward Island.
 (See Table 13-4.)

For Further Information

Area Manager
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 Albert Thomas Building
 Riverside Drive
 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
 C1A 7M8
 Tel.: (902) 566-7809

**AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE
 DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND PRINCE
 EDWARD ISLAND**
Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and
 Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial
 involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement
 include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial
aquaculture ventures by Canada; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research,
fish health, training, etc. to promote orderly develop-
ment of the industry.

TABLE 13-4

Canada-Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1989 to 1994 (\$000)

	Cost-Shared ^a		Direct Delivery		Totals		Total Agreement
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	
Aquaculture	1,750	750	1,600	1,480	3,350	2,230	5,580
Quality	—	—	1,050	400	1,050	400	1,450
Infrastructure	—	—	1,020	368	1,020	368	1,388
Resource Utilization	—	—	200	—	200	—	200
Administration/Implementation ^b	—	—	1,730	40	1,730	40	1,770
Communications	—	—	150	62	150	62	212
Total	1,750	750	5,750	2,350	7,500	3,100	10,600

^a Aquaculture programs are cost shared and delivered by the P.E.I. Department of Fisheries.^b Administration/implementation covers the cost of operating the programs, including human resources.**Authority or Background**

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect September 11, 1987, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Prince Edward Island. Representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans make up the committee, whose job is to:

1. consult with the industry on the implementation of the agreement;
2. review and recommend policies and procedures with respect to this agreement; and
3. jointly undertake, in consultation with interested parties, the zoning of water systems of which licences or leases may be issued, taking into consideration the utilization of these water courses by other user groups.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 P.O. Box 5030
 Moncton, New Brunswick
 E1C 9B6
 Tel.: (506) 851-6227

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To renew, establish where necessary, and strengthen co-operation between Canada and the province in communication, co-ordination and management of the conservation and enhancement of the inland fisheries resource; and the conservation, restoration, and development of supporting habitats in non-tidal and estuarine waters. Within the context of Fisheries and Oceans' national policies and provincial government policies, the objectives are to:

1. protect and maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems and associated fish communities;
2. rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and fish communities;
3. improve fisheries production, either directly or indirectly, in a natural environment;
4. ensure continued fishing opportunities and supplies of fish;
5. foster better-integrated management of fishery resources and their ecosystems; and
6. create public awareness of the importance of healthy fish communities and aquatic ecosystems.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 14, 1990, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

For Further Information

Area Manager
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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
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**CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY
AGREEMENT FOR CONSERVATION AND
ENHANCEMENT OF THE INLAND RECREATIONAL
FISHERIES****Administered By**

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To renew, establish where necessary, and strengthen co-operation between Canada and the province in communication, co-ordination and management of the conservation and enhancement of the inland fisheries resource in non-tidal and estuarine waters.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect August 14, 1990, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

For Further Information

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Albert Thomas Building
Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7809

**AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE
DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA****Administered By**

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial aquaculture involvement. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one-stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Nova Scotia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.
For Nova Scotia: Aquaculture Act, S.N.S., 1983, C-2.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect March 25, 1986, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Nova Scotia. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry of Nova Scotia. The committee's job is to:

1. provide co-ordination for concerted action in aquaculture matters among the two levels of government and industry;

2. develop a long-term comprehensive aquaculture plan for Nova Scotia;
3. provide recommendations to other departments and levels of government and industry; and
4. each year, conduct reviews and hold a public meeting to report on progress and achievement of objectives.

For Further Information

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 P.O. Box 550
 1649 Hollis Street
 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 B3J 1V8
 Tel.: (902) 426-2581

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON THE PLANT WORKERS ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Plant Workers Adjustment Program Co-ordinator, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To establish the framework for Canada and Nova Scotia to help replace the income of laid-off fish plant workers and trawlers.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-4/1212, June 24, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 25, 1992. Layoffs must occur between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal contributions to the Plant Workers Adjustment Program for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are not to exceed \$120 million and require 70:30 federal- provincial cost sharing. As of March 31, 1993, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have signed agreements.

Under the Atlantic Fisheries Adjustment Program, the Plant Workers Adjustment Program provides income replacement assistance to fish plant workers and trawlers aged 50 to 64 who lose their jobs due to structural change (fish stock declines for groundfish and shellfish) in the Atlantic fisheries.

The program gives these laid-off workers a source of income after their unemployment insurance benefits have expired. Nova Scotia has limited its coverage to workers aged 55 to 64.

A management committee administers the Nova Scotia agreement. There are two co-chairs, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Labour. The committee identifies layoff cases; analyzes major, permanent layoffs that may be eligible for the program; identifies qualified recipients; and monitors and reports on benefit payments.

For Further Information

Plant Workers Adjustment Program Co-ordinator
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 200 Kent Street
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0E6
 Tel: (613) 993-1879

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose

To establish the framework for various programs that will:

1. increase the resource base by further developing aquaculture, underutilized species and increasing productivity of fish habitat;
2. develop management initiatives to rationalize the groundfish fleet;
3. promote technology upgrading and innovation; and
4. increase efforts to expand food and recreational fisheries within the national population.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1990-2/1364.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect July 6, 1990, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Nova Scotia have appointed a management committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two governments. The committee is responsible for

administering and managing the agreement. Canada will spend no more than \$7.2 million on projects; Nova Scotia, \$6 million. (See Table 13-5.)

For Further Information

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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Tel.: (902) 426-2581

TABLE 13-5

Canada–Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1991 to 1994 (\$ millions)

	Total Cost 4 Years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Resource Base Enhancement			
Aquaculture	0.8	0.2	0.6
Inland and Freshwater Fisheries	0.6	0.2	0.4
Underutilized Species	1.9	1.3	0.6
Total	3.3	1.7	1.6
Industry-sponsored Groundfish Fleet Capacity Reduction	1.3	1.3	—
Technology Upgrading and Innovation	1.9	0.5	1.4
Native Fisheries Development	0.3	0.3	—
Ocean Production	5.2	2.4	2.8
Program Implementation			
Communications	0.3	0.15	0.15
Administration	0.8	0.80	—
Evaluation	0.1	0.05	0.05
Total	1.2	1.0	0.2
Grand Total	13.2	7.2	6.0

CANADA–NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON RECREATIONAL FISHERIES PLANNING

Administered By

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose

To develop an action plan for the Canada–Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Recreational Fisheries.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-3/501, March 12, 1992.

Time Frame

April 1, 1992, through March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada will spend up to \$500,000; Nova Scotia, \$100,000. (See Table 13-6.)

A management committee of four members, two appointed by federal ministers and two by provincial ministers, administers the agreement. The committee approves guidelines for funding and, if authorized by ministers, approves projects.

For Further Information

Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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TABLE 13-6

Canada–Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement on Recreational Fisheries Planning, 1992 to 1993 (\$000)

	Total Cost 5 Years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Stock and Habitat Studies	150	125	25
Marine Development Potential	90	75	15
Consultations	215	184	31
Development of a Multi-year Recreational Fisheries Plan	125	100	25
Communications	20	16	4
Total	600	500	100

CANADA–NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and New Brunswick in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an economic regional development agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. establishing the implementation framework to enhance the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;
2. improving the efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
3. increasing productivity;
4. enhancing and diversifying the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy; and
5. setting measures to be undertaken by Canada and the province in support of fisheries and aquaculture development in New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2223.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 1, 1989, and will end March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a management committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparing appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
2. preparing and submitting progress reports;
3. ensuring that economic and environmental health factors for sustained economic and social prosperity are considered;
4. considering a human resource plan for projects, where significant human resource implications have been identified; and
5. developing and maintaining suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information subcommittee will advise and recommend to the management committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the agreement.

Expenditures to be made in conjunction with projects undertaken within the terms of the agreement will not exceed \$11.7 million for Canada and \$7.9 million for New Brunswick. (See Table 13-7.)

For Further Information

Chief, Development
Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-7783

TABLE 13-7

Canada-New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 1989-1994 (\$000)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Aquaculture	2,680	2,200	4,880
Finfish			
Shellfish			
Environmental Monitoring			
Extension Services			
Harvesting	3,100	2,500	5,600
Resource Base			
Fleet Viability			
Support Services			
Processing and Marketing	2,900	2,400	5,300
Product Diversification			
Quality Enhancement			
Productivity Improvement			
Trade Expansion			
Native Fisheries	500	—	500
Resource Development			
Professional and Technical Services			
Communications	300	200	500
Planning and Implementation	2,220	600	2,820
Total	11,700	7,900	19,600

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON RECREATIONAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

1. To provide a strategic approach for the restoration of the recreational fisheries resource.
2. To restore, develop, and improve recreational fisheries resources and supporting habitat in New Brunswick.
3. Maximize the economic benefits derived from the recreational fisheries sector.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1992-1398, June 22, 1992.

Time Frame

April 1, 1992, through March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada will spend up to \$15 million; New Brunswick is providing no funds. (See Table 13-8.)

A management committee of four members, two appointed by federal ministers and two by provincial ministers, administers the Agreement. The committee approves guidelines for funding and, if authorized by ministers, approves projects.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
234 Halifax Street
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TABLE 13-8

Canada-New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Recreational Fisheries Development, 1992 to 1996 (\$ millions)

	Total Cost 5 Years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Resource Development	7.7	7.7	—
Economic Development	5.5	5.5	—
Communication	0.4	0.4	—
Administration	1.4	1.4	—
Total	15.0	15.0	—

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by New Brunswick; and

2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research and development, education and training, statistics, and promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 22, 1989, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A management committee was established to advise on the implementation of the agreement. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee is to:

1. advise the signatories of the agreement about the progress of aquaculture projects and make appropriate recommendations to their government;
2. establish subcommittees as required and direct all associated activities;
3. facilitate inter-agency co-ordination and involvement of concerned persons to ensure the successful implementation of the agreement; and
4. establish mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
234 Halifax Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
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AGREEMENT ON ROCKWEED MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

1. To maximize the number of continuing full-time employment opportunities for New Brunswick residents.
2. To ensure a sustainable harvest.
3. To promote the development of a commercially viable industry founded on sound business principles.
4. To integrate the rockweed industry with other users of marine resources.
5. To ensure rockweed harvesting and processing are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect March 26, 1991, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A rockweed management committee comprising federal and provincial government representatives was established to:

1. advise ministers about the progress and effectiveness of the undertaking and make annual recommendations to ministers; and
2. establish a co-ordinating committee to oversee the development of management policies and procedures to ensure the rational and orderly development of the rockweed industry; and devise mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with the rockweed industry.

For Further Information

Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 851-6227

**CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK AGREEMENT ON THE
PLANT WORKERS ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM**

Administered By

Plant Workers Adjustment Program Co-ordinator, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose

To establish the framework for Canada and New Brunswick to help replace the income of laid-off fish plant workers and trawlers.

Authority or Background

Atlantic Fisheries Restructuring Act; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-4/1212, June 24, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect October 31, 1991. Layoffs must occur between January 1, 1989, and December 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Federal contributions to the Plant Workers Adjustment Program for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are not to exceed \$120 million and require 70:30 federal-provincial cost-sharing. As of March 31, 1993, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have signed agreements.

Under the Atlantic Fisheries Adjustment Program, the Plant Workers Adjustment Program provides income replacement assistance to fish plant workers and trawler workers associated with fish plants, aged 50 to 64, who lose their jobs due to structural change (fish stock declines for groundfish and shellfish) in the Atlantic fisheries. The program gives these laid-off workers a source of income after their unemployment insurance benefits have expired.

A management committee administers the New Brunswick agreement. There are two co-chairs, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Labour. The committee identifies layoff cases; analyzes major, permanent layoffs that may be eligible for the program; identifies qualified recipients; and monitors and reports on benefit payments.

For Further Information

Plant Workers Adjustment Program Co-ordinator
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 993-1879

**AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE
DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND QUEBEC**

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Québec.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Quebec; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.
For Quebec: Loi sur le ministère du Conseil exécutif, L.R.Q., Chap. M-30.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 11, 1987, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A co-ordinating committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Quebec. The committee is composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The committee:

1. plans consultation with various organizations on the preparation of an aquaculture plan for the banks and beds of waters in the public domain;
2. ensures the co-ordination of research and development activities and technical assistance;
3. ensures that procedures are set up for distributing information on licence applications and for monitoring aquaculture enterprises;
4. determines the type of statistics to be collected from the industry; and
5. facilitates the exchange of information on commercial aquaculture and ensures liaison in this regard among the agencies of the two levels of government.

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA-QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE HARMONIZATION OF SEAFOOD INSPECTION PROGRAMS**Administered By**

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Québec.

Purpose

1. To avoid duplication of efforts by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during Canada-Quebec seafood inspections in Quebec.
2. To optimize the use of federal and provincial personnel for seafood inspections.

Authority or Background

Under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development signed June 11, 1987, the Agreement Management Committee was responsible for reaching an agreement to harmonize seafood inspection programs.

Time Frame

May be cancelled by either party with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

The Assistant Deputy Minister for food quality and animal health at the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Director General, Quebec Region, at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, appoint representatives to harmonization meetings and may:

1. require reports of meetings; and
2. submit specific issues for harmonization or to be the subject of a recommendation.

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

**CANADA-QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING ON THE HARMONIZATION OF
FISHERY TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Québec.

Purpose

To harmonize technological research and development activities related to commercial fisheries and aquaculture in maritime sectors in order to optimize the effect of government funding.

Authority or Background

Under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development signed June 11, 1987, the Agreement Management Committee was responsible for reaching an agreement to harmonize technological research and development programs without affecting the decision-making power exercised by each government with respect to its own programs.

Time Frame

May be cancelled by either party with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

The Assistant Deputy Minister for maritime fisheries at the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Director General, Quebec Region, at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, are responsible for follow-up and may:

1. require that harmonization reports be submitted to them in accordance with a specified schedule; and
2. submit specific issues for harmonization or to be the subject of a recommendation.

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
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Tel.: (418) 648-4014

**CANADA-QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING ON THE HARMONIZATION OF
QUEBEC COMMERCIAL FISHERY STATISTICS
MANAGEMENT**

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Québec.

Purpose

To harmonize the gathering, validation and entry of statistical data on Quebec's maritime sectors in order to:

1. minimize the number of government representatives working with fishermen and seafood processors; and
2. facilitate the validation of data by recording statistical data at the point of landing and of leaving processing plants.

Authority or Background

Under the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development signed June 11, 1987, the Agreement Management Committee was responsible for reaching an agreement to harmonize the management of Quebec fisheries statistics without affecting the decision-making power exercised by each government with respect to its own programs.

Time Frame

May be cancelled by either party with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

The two parties agree to share equally the cost of gathering data on maritime sectors and the costs inherent in coding and validation activities.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans agrees to pay the cost of entering data on maritime sectors and the cost of processing this data at the Quebec regional office.

All the other costs inherent in the management of Quebec fisheries statistics are the responsibility of the user.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for maritime fisheries at the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Director General, Quebec Region, at the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, are responsible for follow-up and may:

1. require that harmonization reports be submitted to them in accordance with a specified schedule; and
2. submit specific issues for harmonization or to be the subject of a recommendation.

For Further Information

Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
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Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA-ONTARIO FISHERIES AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Ontario to achieve the goals as stated in the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries, and to ensure that co-operative action is taken, within the national framework, in pursuing the objectives of this plan.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect July 1, 1988, and continues until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario have established a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;
2. evaluate the scope and amount of support (financial and otherwise) for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit annual recommendations and reports concerning implementation of the agreement to ministers; and
4. establish committees and subcommittees as required to achieve the purposes of the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA-ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF INTENT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH HABITAT***Administered By***

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

The memorandum of intent commits Canada and Ontario to a process for developing a habitat subagreement to implement the federal policy for the management of fish habitat in Ontario, and to achieve the goals of the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries by enabling Ontario to exercise responsibility for the management of fish habitat and by clarifying the roles of the parties in fish habitat management in Ontario.

Authority or Background

Canada-Ontario Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

The memorandum of intent took effect on March 1, 1989, and is in force until a habitat subagreement is signed.

Financing and Operation

Both parties accept the objective of net gain in fish habitat and the three goals of habitat conservation, restoration and development, and the parties agree to develop a subsidiary agreement to achieve this. The memorandum of intent specifies the format and general content as well as the responsibilities of each party to complete tasks required to bring the parties to a point where a subsidiary agreement can be signed.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
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Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA-ONTARIO SEA LAMPREY BARRIER DAMS AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

To promote co-operation between Canada and Ontario in a program for the construction and maintenance of lamprey barriers on selected streams in Ontario.

Authority or Background

Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-17.

Time Frame

This agreement may be terminated by mutual consent given in writing and signed by the parties thereto.

Financing and Operation

Prior to construction of any single or multipurpose barriers the site will be agreed upon by both parties.

Canada will operate and maintain single purpose barriers constructed pursuant to the agreement while in use for lamprey control.

Where a multi-purpose barrier is constructed costs will be shared to the extent that Canada agrees to pay to Ontario an amount equal to the cost of erecting a single purpose barrier and Ontario shall pay the balance.

Terms and conditions are set out for disposition of barriers and sites where no longer required for sea lamprey control.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA-ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Alberta to achieve the goals as stated in the fish and wildlife policy of Alberta and to ensure that, within the national framework, co-operative action is taken in pursuing the objectives of the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect January 8, 1987, and continues until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Alberta established a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Alberta Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;

2. evaluate the scope and amount of support, financial and otherwise, for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit recommendations and reports annually to ministers concerning the implementation of the agreement; and
4. establish committees and subcommittees as required, to achieve the purposes of the agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and co-ordination in the planning and application of fishery-resource management policies and programs in order to:

1. avoid duplication of effort;
2. achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource; and
3. reduce magnitude and frequency of conflicts over the use of resources.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21, s. 3.

For British Columbia: Order-in-Council 1230, July 12, 1984.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect February 20, 1985, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia are based on the subject matter of subsidiary agreements, federal and provincial responsibilities and interest in those matters, and other considerations. The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of

subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the legislature of the province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

The Canada-British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this agreement.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by British Columbia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, education and training, and the promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.
For British Columbia: Order-in-Council 1635, September 6, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect September 6, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to pay for its own activities.

A management committee was established to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture

of aquatic species within British Columbia. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee:

1. functions as a co-ordination and liaison mechanism to implement the agreement;
2. identifies priorities, timing, sequence and funding for activities of joint interest;
3. co-ordinates and consults with industry and other interested groups, including non-government or international organizations;
4. strikes and co-ordinates subordinate committees or task groups as necessary;
5. identifies research priorities and encourages timely communication of results to the industry;
6. develops terms of reference to establish and maintain a direct communications link with industry; and
7. functions in resolving disputes that arise between Canada and British Columbia.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR CO-ORDINATION OF FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To facilitate co-ordination of fish habitat management activities to:

1. assist each party in achieving its long-term fishery resource management goals; and
2. provide a framework for co-ordination and implementation of fish habitat management activities under the Canada-British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Authority or Background

Canada-British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

The memorandum of understanding took effect on June 19, 1986, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Both parties agree to endeavour to protect, restore and enhance (in that order of priority) as much productive capacity of the habitat as required to achieve the goals of fishery resource management. The Directors' Steering Committee is responsible for action taken under the memorandum of understanding. All information and data jointly collected are available to each party unless otherwise specified, in writing, by one of the parties prior to implementing the activity. A working agreement pursuant to this memorandum of understanding has been established to address habitat protection, improvement and inventory activities.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING TO CONTROL COMMERCIAL HARVEST OF WILD CLAM STOCKS ON PROVINCIAL SHELLFISH TENURES***Administered By***

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

1. To protect oyster growers from damage caused by unregulated clam digging.
2. To prevent damage to oyster beds and subsequent economic loss to oyster growers.
3. To introduce designated areas of oyster beds where clam harvesting can take place and at which specific times it can occur.
4. To develop a format for a simple clam-harvesting schedule to indicate permitted timing and location of clam harvesting on leases.
5. To investigate the feasibility of establishing a number of recreational clam reserves in oyster farm areas.

Authority or Background

Canada-British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program and has been in operation since September 21, 1987.

Financing and Operation

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans takes the lead role in the administration and enforcement of clam harvest schedules. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry takes the lead in the administration of clam harvest schedules received from the oyster growers.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA CLAM CULTURE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING, 1991***Administered By***

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To promote the development of a viable clam culture industry in British Columbia and the provision, through cultivation, of sufficient high quality product to meet market demand on a timely basis.

Authority or Background

Canada-British Columbia Memorandum of Understanding on Aquaculture Development, September 6, 1988.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect on May 21, 1991, and will continue until terminated on one year's notice from either party.

Financing and Operation

A test area has been identified and a program has been undertaken to rationalize current Crown land tenure and wild harvest boundaries to minimize conflicts and enforcement problems and to enhance productivity.

A working group of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, and the shellfish aquaculture and commercial harvest industry has been formed to determine methodology and implementation strategies.

Guidelines will be developed to define acceptable production methods and level of unit area production.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT TO CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA CLAM CULTURE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING, 1991

Administered By

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To provide a mechanism to authorize the harvesting and marketing of high density, stunted or crowded manilla clams from provincially licenced clam culture tenures.

Authority or Background

Canada-British Columbia Clam Culture Letter of Understanding, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement came into force on April 16, 1992 and continues until January 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The agreement provides for a pilot harvest of undersize clams administered jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON CO-ORDINATION OF FISH INSPECTION PROGRAMS

Administered By

Director of Inspection, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Burnaby, B.C.

Purpose

1. To provide a framework for the co-ordination and implementation of fish inspection programs and activities.
2. To avoid duplication of efforts while providing maximum program efficiency and regulatory effectiveness.

Authority or Background

The Fish Inspection Act.

Time Frame

The MOU was signed October 27, 1991, and may be cancelled by any of the three parties with one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation

A fish inspection steering committee carries out activities. Provincial members are the Executive Director of the Environmental Health Protection Service, Ministry of Health; and the Director of the Aquaculture and Commercial Fisheries Branch, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The federal government's member is the Director of the Inspection and Special Services Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

For Further Information

Director, Inspection and Special Services Branch
Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
2250 S. Boundary Road
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5M 4L9
Tel.: (604) 666-7970

CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT ON FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

1. To assist the private sector in establishing economically viable aquaculture ventures in the Northwest Territories.
2. To provide economic opportunities to residents of the territory through the establishment of aquaculture ventures.
3. To ensure an orderly development of commercial aquaculture through federal and territorial co-ordination.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 22, 1987, and continues indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to pay for its own activities.

In order to support and expedite the development of the major potential in the culture of aquaculture species within the Northwest Territories, an aquaculture review committee was established to assess and approve all proposals. The committee consists of four members; two from the department and two from the territorial government. The committee meets at least once a year.

For Further Information

Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

CANADA-YUKON FRESHWATER FISHERIES AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To assign the administrative responsibilities for the management of freshwater fisheries (and freshwater fish habitat when a subsequent subsidiary agreement for that purpose is executed) from Canada to Yukon.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-14.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect May 25, 1989, and continues until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Yukon have established a committee of senior officials of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the territorial Department of Renewable Resources. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;

2. advise ministers on the progress and effectiveness of programs and make recommendations through an annual report concerning the implementation of this agreement; and
3. facilitate inter-agency co-ordination to ensure the successful achievement of programs.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA-YUKON MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT**Administered By**

Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

To advance the orderly growth and development of the aquaculture industry in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1989, c. F-21.

Time Frame

From March 1991 until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

A management committee with equal representation from both governments implements the agreement. The committee meets at least once a year to:

1. act as co-ordinating mechanism to implement this agreement;
2. identify priorities, timing, sequence and funding of joint interest;
3. strike and co-ordinate subordinate committees to perform various duties.

For Further Information

Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

Forestry Canada

Forestry Canada is the main focus for forestry matters in the federal government. The Minister of Forestry provides national leadership by developing, co-ordinating, and implementing federal policies and programs to promote the sustained economic utilization of Canada's forest resource through environmentally sound forest management, and enhance the social and economic benefits derived from publicly and privately owned forests and forest-related activities in Canada.

Forestry Canada is a decentralized organization with six regional forestry centres, two national research institutes and seven regional sub-offices located across Canada. Forestry Canada headquarters is located in the National Capital Region in Hull, Quebec.

The principal acts governing the activities of Forestry Canada are the Department of Forestry Act and the Forestry Act. These acts provide legislative authority for:

1. recognizing the principles of integrated management and sustainable development of Canada's forest resources;
2. enhancing public awareness of the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from Canada's forests;
3. advocating forestry interests and co-ordinating federal programs and policies affecting Canada's forest resources;
4. conducting research relating to the protection, management and utilization of the forest resources of Canada;
5. establishing agreements with any province or person for the implementation of improved protection, management or utilization of the forest resource, as well as carrying out any of the minister's other duties;
6. producing an annual report for Parliament showing the operations of the department for the fiscal year. The report shall include an account of the condition of the forest resources of Canada and their contribution to the Canadian economy. It shall also include, but not be restricted to, information on forest employment, trade issues and the integrated use of our forests, and an inventory of Canada's forest lands;
7. conducting scientific, economic and technological studies relating to the forest resource, forest industries and the marketing of forest products;
8. implementing forest management programs on federal lands;

9. promoting development and application of forestry codes and standards;
10. co-operating with industry, provincial and foreign governments, national and international organizations; and
11. establishing forest experimental areas, including demonstration forests.

Forestry Canada regularly works with provincial and territorial governments, industry, labour, universities, conservationists and the public through such bodies as the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, the Forest Sector Advisory Council of Canada, the Canadian Forest Inventory Committee, the Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Management, the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre and regional consultative committees. Forestry Canada is also active in international forestry agencies such as the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as in technical and trade missions.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Forestry Canada and provincial or territorial governments.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act. (R.S.C. 1970, c. F-30 as amended.)

Financing and Operation

All federal funding is provided by Forestry Canada; the balance is provided by the respective provincial or territorial governments.

A management committee administers each agreement. A Forestry Canada regional director general or delegate, and provincial or territorial representatives, are general members of these committees. (See Table 14-1, page 14-6.)

For Further Information

Director General
Science and Sustainable Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and Newfoundland.

Purpose

To increase long-term timber supply; improve utilization and product diversification; improve forest management of small private and community forests; and enhance public awareness of forestry.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act, and section 5 of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame

Five-year agreement signed March 4, 1991, ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Newfoundland will contribute \$64.3 million (70% federal, 30% provincial funds) for four programs: Forest Resource Management; Research and Development, Technology Transfer and Integrated Resource Management; Administration and Evaluation; and Public Information.

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Purpose

To prevent a possible wood supply shortage, permit the sustained development of the industry and create new employment opportunities.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on June 23, 1988, and ends on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Prince Edward Island will contribute \$24.08 million (59% federal funds, 41% provincial). The six programs are: Silviculture — Private Land; Silviculture — Crown Land; Research and Development; Public Information and Education; Administration and Evaluation; and Provincial Forest Development.

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT, PHASE II

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and Nova Scotia.

Purpose

To improve the rate of forest growth; to encourage better utilization; to promote and support sustainable development; to undertake applied forest research and technology transfer; to provide public information; and to promote co-operative arrangements with private forest owners.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act, and section 5 of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame

The four-year agreement took effect April 1, 1991, and ends on March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Nova Scotia will contribute \$98 million (50% federal funds, 50% provincial) for eight programs: Group Management; Applied Research and Development; Agreement Implementation; Information, Extension and Training; Large Private Lands Management; Small Private Lands Management; Provincial Lands Management; and Federal Lands Management.

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and New Brunswick.

Purpose

To increase the sustainable supply of softwoods; to enhance forest productivity and diversity; to support effective and efficient forest management activities; and to increase public awareness.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act, and section 5 of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on December 15, 1989, and ends on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick will contribute \$91 million (55% federal, 45% provincial). The seven programs are: Private Woodlot Resource Development; Forest Management on Large Private Lands; Forest Management on Provincial Crown Lands; Forest Management on Federal Crown Lands; Applied Research and Development, Planning, Technology Transfer, Human Resource Development and Integrated Forest Management; Communications; and Evaluation and Agreement Support.

CANADA-QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT 1985-1993

Administered By

Forestry Canada and Quebec.

Purpose

To increase the supply of wood and enhance the viability and long-term competitiveness of the forest industry in Quebec; to put productive public and private forest lands back into production; and to encourage applied forest research and technology transfer related to the programs under the agreement.

Authority or Background

Forest Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed April 30, 1985, and ends on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will spend \$310.1 million on a 50:50 basis. The agreement was amended to extend the administration programs and the fight against maple dieback until March 31, 1993. All other programs, namely, Crown Lands, Forest Management, Private Woodlands and Federal Woodlands Management, Greenhouse Infrastructures and Communications, expired March 31, 1990.

CANADA-QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT 1992-1996

Administered by

Forestry Canada and Quebec.

Purpose

To contribute to the development of a geoforestry information system; to contribute to the enhancement and development of private woodlands, and to increasingly emphasize silviculture treatments that favour natural regeneration and stand tending;

to increase production on public forests of the Upper North Shore; and to promote awareness of the activities and results of the agreement among users of forest resources and members of the public.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed April 9, 1992, and will end on March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec will spend \$136 million on a 50:50 basis. The four programs are: Geoforestry Information Systems; Management of Private Woodlands; Forest Management on the Upper North Shore; and Communications and Evaluation.

**CANADA-ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON
NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT: FORESTRY
PROGRAMS**

Administered by

Forestry Canada and Ontario.

Purpose

To enhance applied research and technology transfer in support of sustainable forestry; to improve forest management techniques; to improve aboriginal forestry; and to promote integrated resource management.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

The four-year agreement took effect April 1, 1991, and will end March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Ontario will contribute \$50 million on a 50:50 basis in support of four programs: Sustainable Forestry Development; Aboriginal Forestry; Communications, Awareness and Education; and Management and Evaluation.

**CANADA-MANITOBA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT IN
FORESTRY**

Administered by

Forestry Canada and Manitoba.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supply; optimize management of forest resources and understanding of non-timber forest values; and contribute to the diversification of the province's forest sector.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

The four-year agreement took effect March 25, 1991, and will end March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Manitoba will contribute \$30 million on a 50:50 basis in support of three programs: Reforestation and Wood Supply Enhancement; Applied Research, Marketing and Technology Transfer; and Public Information, Education and Agreement Support.

**CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
IN FORESTRY**

Administered by

Forestry Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supply; to optimize management of forest resources and understanding of non-timber forest values; and to contribute to diversification of the provincial forest sector.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective June 5, 1991, ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Saskatchewan will contribute \$30 million on a 50:50 basis in support of four programs: Wood Supply Maintenance and Enhancement; Applied Research, Marketing and Technology Transfer; Integrated Forest Management, Planning and Development; and Public Information, Education, Training and Agreement Support.

**CANADA-ALBERTA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT IN
FORESTRY**

Administered by

Forestry Canada and Alberta.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supply; to optimize management of forest resources and understanding of non-timber forest values; and to contribute to diversification of the provincial forest sector.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective April 1, 1991, ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Alberta will contribute \$30 million on a 50:50 basis in support of three programs: Reforestation/Intensive Forest Management; Research and Technology Transfer; and Public Information, Education, Training and Agreement Support.

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered by

Forestry Canada and British Columbia.

Purpose

To improve young forests through stand tending; improve forest management practices through research and technology transfer; maximize forest benefits, market opportunities and product innovation; enhance integrated resource management; and improve small woodlot forestry.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective April 1, 1991, ending March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia will contribute \$200 million on a 50:50 basis in support of seven programs: Sustainable Forest Development; Communications and Extension; Research in Sustainable Forest Development; Small-scale Forestry; Opportunity Identification; Economic and Social Analysis; and Program Implementation and Evaluation.

SOUTH MORESBY FOREST REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and British Columbia.

Purpose

To enhance forest growth and employment in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The agreement is part of the agreement between Canada and British Columbia for the establishment of the South Moresby National Park, signed July 12, 1988, and in effect until March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia invested \$24 million on a 50:50 basis, in a trust account to be spent on forest management and research.

For Further Information

Director General
Science and Sustainable Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN FORESTRY

Administered By

Forestry Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To ensure long-term timber supplies; optimize management of Northwest Territories forest resources; enhance the health of the Northwest Territories forest sector; improve employment; and strengthen forestry research and technology transfer.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective January 23, 1992, and ending March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and the Northwest Territories will contribute \$2.71 million (70% federal, 30% territorial) in support of three programs: Reforestation and Intensive Forest Management; Applied Research, Marketing and Technology Transfer; and Public Information, Education and Agreement Support.

**CANADA-YUKON COOPERATION AGREEMENT:
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT**
Administered By

Forestry Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yukon, and Council of Yukon Indians.

Purpose

To improve forest planning; strengthen operational research and technology transfer; enhance silviculture and reforestation; improve public awareness of forestry; and promote silvicultural enterprises and human resource development in forestry.

Authority or Background

Forestry Act, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Intergovernmental Agreements Act.

Time Frame

Four-year agreement effective December 20, 1991, ending March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Yukon will contribute \$2.71 million (70% federal, 30% Yukon) in support of six programs: Forest Planning; Research and Technology Transfer; Operational Silviculture; Public Awareness and Communications; Human Resource Development; and Administration.

**CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID
RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT**
Administered By

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre.

Purpose

To facilitate the sharing of equipment, personnel and other forest fire-fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294-20 of October 1983.

Time Frame

Ongoing since the fall of 1983. Implementation guidelines are periodically upgraded and approved by all parties.

TABLE 14-1
Forest Resource Development Agreements (\$ millions)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Canada-Newfoundland Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development (1991-1995)	45.00	19.30	64.30
Canada-Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (1988-1993)	14.21	9.87	24.08
Canada-Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development, Phase II (1991-1995)	49.00	49.00	98.00
Canada-New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Forestry Development (1989-1994)	50.00	41.00	91.00
Canada-Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement (1985-1993)	155.05	155.05	310.10
Canada-Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement (1992-1996)	68.00	68.00	136.00
Canada-Ontario Subsidiary Agreement on Northern Ontario Development: Forestry Programs (1991-1995)	25.00	25.00	50.00
Canada-Manitoba Partnership Agreement in Forestry (1991-1995)	15.00	15.00	30.00
Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreement in Forestry (1991-1995)	15.00	15.00	30.00
Canada-Alberta Partnership Agreement in Forestry (1991-1995)	15.00	15.00	30.00
Canada-British Columbia Partnership Agreement on Forest Resource Development (1991-1995)	100.00	100.00	200.00
South Moresby Forest Replacement Account (1988-1996)	12.00	12.00	24.00
Canada-Northwest Territories Cooperation Agreement in Forestry (1992-1996)	1.90	0.81	2.71
Canada-Yukon Cooperation Agreement: Forestry Development (1991-1996)	1.90	0.81	2.71
Total	567.06	525.84	1092.90

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment is operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses are borne by the user agency according to implementation guidelines.

For Further Information

Director General
Science and Sustainable Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
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**CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE
OPERATING AGREEMENT*****Administered By***

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

Purpose

The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre. This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, September 1981; Order-in-Council, January 1984.

Time Frame

Ongoing since June 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation

The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent non-profit agency. Canada pays one third of the CIFFC's operating costs; the remaining two thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Because of the devolution of responsibility to the territories, Canada's contribution is being renegotiated among Forestry Canada, Parks Canada, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Forestry Canada is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution; it is then reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective shares.

For Further Information

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Health and Welfare Canada

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government interest that requires close co-operation and co-ordination with the provinces. Health and Welfare Canada conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada.

Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees, and information services relating to health conditions and practices.

HEALTH

The department through the Health and Social Programs Branch works in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments to preserve and enhance the health of Canadians. These collaborative efforts relate mainly to health promotion, health care services, and research.

The Insured Medical and Hospital Services Program, established in co-operation with provincial health authorities, is designed to ensure that health care services which are medically necessary are available to all residents of Canada on a pre-paid basis.

Other activities of the department which involve co-operation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. Provincial agencies may be involved closely or incidentally with the branch in identifying and analyzing risks, developing options for dealing with them, and monitoring and evaluating health hazards and eliminating or minimizing them.

Medical Services Branch co-operates with the provinces and territories to address the health concerns of aboriginal people.

FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORT

Fitness and Amateur Sport contributes to the health, well-being and quality of life of Canadians, to national and cultural identity, and to the profile and prestige of Canada in the world. This dual mandate is achieved through three directorates: Fitness Canada, Sport Canada and International Relations and Major Games.

In 1992, Fitness Canada introduced the active living concept to the Canadian public through Focus on Active Living '92. This was a federal-provincial initiative in conjunction with the

private and public sectors. All efforts were intended to improve the lifestyle priorities of not-so-active Canadians.

Sport Canada is a member of the Federal Provincial Territorial Sport Committee, which co-ordinates initiatives of mutual interest. Where there is more particular interest by a province, municipality, institution or national organization, bilateral agreements for sport development may be struck.

When a Canadian city hosts a major event, it must follow the hosting policies of the International Relations and Major Games Directorate, which also decides how much funding the host city will receive from the federal government. In addition to overseeing program-related tasks, the directorate makes sure that Canadian athletes are treated fairly when they compete abroad and that Canada's policies in sport and fitness are represented at the competition.

WELFARE

The provision of financial support to the provinces for social assistance and welfare services delivered to Canadians is enabled under the Canada Assistance Plan, which is administered by the Health and Social Programs Branch. CAP is the legal basis for federal sharing in costs to the provinces and their municipalities of providing social assistance and welfare services to needy persons.

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing of costs to the provinces for providing comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs for disabled persons. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program enables the federal government to make contributions to provinces in support of new and enhanced alcohol and drug programming.

While the federal government specifies the terms for sharing costs of the three initiatives, provinces are solely responsible for the administration of their programs, including their design, comprehensiveness, eligibility requirements and method of delivery.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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Health

HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAM

Administered By

The Health Promotion Directorate of the Health and Social Programs Branch.

Purpose

To develop and strengthen the capacity of the health promotion system in Canada and to develop and implement national health promotion strategies on specific health issues and populations.

Authority or Background

The Health Promotion Directorate has the lead role within the department in the development and implementation of policies and programs which promote health and encourage the avoidance of health risks. Programs focus on alcohol, drug and tobacco reduction; AIDS; nutrition; cardiovascular disease; the special needs of families, children and youth; healthy environments; schools; and the workplace.

Health promotion programs are developed and implemented in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, professional and voluntary non-government organizations and community groups, and the private sector. They are delivered through the strategic co-ordination of key activities: awareness/information; social marketing; education and training; research; community action; and intersectoral consultation/co-ordination.

Federal programs (e.g., Canada's Drug Strategy; National Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use) are national in scope, developed collaboratively with the provinces and territories and

delivered jointly or by provincial departments/agencies. Federal and provincial partners share information, skills and resources through working groups and training/information exchanges. Provinces and non-government organizations are represented on national advisory or steering committees and federal/provincial/territorial working groups. Provinces are also represented on grants/contributions review committees for health promotion grants and contributions delivered through the department's regional offices.

Currently, the Health Promotion Directorate emphasizes continuing implementation of major strategies (e.g. Canada's Drug Strategy, National Strategy to Reduce Tobacco Use, Brighter Futures) and the provision of national leadership in health promotion. The latter entails stimulating and supporting the development and implementation of health promotion concepts, strategies, knowledge and models in government and non-government policies and programs. Activities include the continuing development of a health promotion knowledge base (highlighted by the second national Health Promotion Survey) and intersectoral collaboration (e.g., collaboration with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council resulted in the department's announcement of a special research competition for health promotion research centres).

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Health promotion funding helps develop health communities by supporting community-based projects and projects of national scope. Funding aims to increase the extent and effectiveness of public participation on health issues and to strengthen the voluntary sector's capacity to act on health concerns. Proposals may be submitted by non-government, non-profit organizations and community groups.

The Health Promotion Fund consists of five programs:

1. The Health Promotion Contribution Program funds developmental health promotion at regional and national levels.
2. The AIDS Community Action Program supports, at regional and national levels, reduction of HIV virus transmission and social support for persons affected by HIV/AIDS.
3. The Community Support Program of Canada's Drug Strategy supports reduction of harm caused by the abuse of alcohol and other drugs, through Community Action Funding and National Strategic Funding.
4. The Health Promotion Contribution Program-Brighter Futures, supports, at the national level, the health and

social development of children, particularly young children at risk.

5. The Healthy Environment Program supports, at the national level, individual and community action on issues that link human health and environment.

In addition, the directorate provides directed, strategic funding to selected partners for education and prevention initiatives with national scope and which contribute to the goals of the National AIDS Strategy.

Payments

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities.

For Further Information

Director General
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HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health and Social Programs Branch.

Purpose

To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with funding to assist in the delivery and operation of extended health care services programs.

Authority or Background

The Canada Health Act, 1984; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The federal government contributes to provincial and territorial health care through the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by Department of Finance Canada. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash

contributions. A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter under the heading, "Established Programs Financing."

Insured Health Services

In order for provinces and territories to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, their plans must satisfy five criteria.

1. **Public administration:** The program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial/territorial government.
2. **Comprehensiveness:** The program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures requiring hospitalization.
3. **Universality:** 100% of residents must be entitled to insured necessary health services.
4. **Portability:** The program must provide for the payment of necessary insured health services provided to residents while temporarily absent from the province/territory or the country. (In the latter case, only payment at the provincial/territorial rate is required.)
5. **Accessibility:** The program must provide for necessary insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by residents, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces and territories must also meet the following conditions to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution.

1. **Provision of information:** They must provide reasonable information on the operation of the programs.
2. **Recognition:** They must recognize federal contributions and payments.
3. **Extra-billing and user charges:** Extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted, except for meals and accommodation for recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of a hospital or institution.

Defaults

Where a province/territory fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the Canada Health Act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges. Discretionary reductions of costs are possible for non-compliance with the

Canada Health Act's criteria and information and recognition conditions.

Payments

See Table 15-1.

Extended Health Care Services

Provinces and territories qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services if they satisfy the following two conditions:

1. Provision of information: They must provide reasonable information on the operation of their programs.
2. Recognition: They must recognize federal contributions.

Payments

See Table 15-2.

For Further Information

Director General
Health Insurance Directorate
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Tel.: (613) 954-8674

TABLE 15-1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Insured Health Services, 1992-93 (\$000)

	Cash Payments ^a	Tax Transfers	Total
Newfoundland	158,915	133,399	292,314
Prince Edward Island	36,280	29,946	66,226
Nova Scotia	260,031	212,121	472,152
New Brunswick	211,904	171,971	383,875
Quebec	1,315,572	2,398,173	3,713,745
Ontario	2,633,630	2,791,437	5,425,067
Manitoba	309,578	255,315	564,893
Saskatchewan	291,354	231,064	522,418
Alberta	652,210	629,995	1,282,205
British Columbia	921,341	820,775	1,742,116
Northwest Territories	13,113	16,009	29,122
Yukon	9,277	6,524	15,801
Total	6,813,205	7,696,729	14,509,934

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

^a Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1992-93, including prior years' adjustments.

TABLE 15-2

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Extended Health Care Services, 1992-93 (\$000)

	Cash Payments ^a
Newfoundland	29,315
Prince Edward Island	6,622
Nova Scotia	47,704
New Brunswick	38,919
Quebec	372,319
Ontario	563,110
Manitoba	56,608
Saskatchewan	51,145
Alberta	137,686
British Columbia	184,679
Northwest Territories	3,579
Yukon	1,670
Total	1,493,356

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

^a Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1992-93 including prior years' adjustments.

HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Administered by

The Health Services Directorate of the Health and Social Programs Branch.

Purpose

To promote and improve the health care of all Canadians by developing and facilitating national consensus and action with provincial governments and national professional and voluntary health organizations.

Authority or Background

Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The program, in partnership with governments and/or national associations, helps fund several projects. It also provides sustaining grants to national voluntary health organizations, for public awareness, education and training. The federal government provides a secretariat to support intergovernmental meetings.

The Health Services Program works with and provides expertise to provincial and territorial governments and national health associations and voluntary organizations.

Activities include helping health professionals improve the quality of their practice; developing protocols for the prevention and clinical management of diseases such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases; developing strategies on mental health issues; and helping develop and spread knowledge about health.

The program also takes part in reforming the health care system by helping with human resource management, development of health models and systems, and analysis and planning for issues such as organ donation and reproductive health.

Payments

No funds transferred.

For Further Information

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NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose

To provide support for health research and scientific activities such as workshops and conferences related to national health issues, in order to obtain information required by Health and Welfare Canada to fulfil its responsibilities to the people of Canada. It also provides support for the training and career development of needed research personnel in areas related to public health and health services.

The program is designed to encourage and support research that reflects the current research interests of the department. The general priority areas are: health care; health promotion and illness prevention and dissemination of health research outcomes.

Additional resources have been approved in recent years for a number of time-limited special research programs, including AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse, seniors' independence, and Brighter Futures.

Authority or Background

The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, annual appropriation acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Recipients may include Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies, associations of health professionals; and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health research, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates. Research proposals are appraised by departmental and provincial health officials in terms of relevance to national health priorities, and by panels of experts drawn from outside the department in terms of scientific and technical merit.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed through inter-library loan from the department's reference collection at the Health and Welfare Canada Library, Ottawa, K1A 1B4.

Payments

See Table 15-3.

For Further Information

Director General
Extramural Research Programs Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4
Tel.: (613) 954-8549

TABLE 15-3

National Health Research and Development Program
Expenditures (\$000)

1988-89	26,649
1989-90	30,558
1990-91	30,330
1991-92	28,381
1992-93 (est.)	25,365

HEALTH PROTECTION CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By

Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch.

Purpose

To increase health protection through health risk assessment and management activities. Co-operation with provincial agencies, institutions and health professionals enhances the impact of federal health protection efforts and ensures strong continuing surveillance of potential health risks.

Authority or Background

Generally, the Department of Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and regulations, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and regulations, the Tobacco Products Control Act, the Quarantine Act, the Atomic Energy Control Act and regulations, the Hazardous Products Act, the Pest Control Products Act, the Canada Water Act, the Transport of Dangerous Goods Act, the Feeds Act, the Canada Labour Code, the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and regulations. Also, the Emergency Planning Order, Treasury Board policies and standards, and provisions of the Financial Administration Act.

Formal and informal co-operative arrangements exist between the Health Protection Branch and provincial health agencies in support of health protection activities.

Time Frame

These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation

Health and Welfare Canada's Health Protection Branch is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. The role of the branch is "to protect and improve the well-being of the Canadian public by defining, advising on and managing risks to health."

The branch identifies, assesses and manages risks to health associated with food, drugs (including immunizing agents and biologics), radiation-emitting and medical devices, consumer products and environmental contaminants. It also investigates the occurrence and cause of communicable and non-communicable diseases. These activities require extensive co-operation with provincial health agencies and authorities, with provincially authorized professional licensing bodies, service institutions, universities and international agencies.

Provincial and federal representatives meet regularly through a structure of committees and working groups, and provinces are often invited to participate with federal health representatives in international conferences. The responsibility for protecting Canadians from certain types of health hazards, such as environmental contaminants, is shared with other federal departments, and often entails interagency co-operation across the two levels of government.

Externally, the branch supports health care services provided by the provinces by assessing the health and safety risks and benefits associated with the drugs and devices, and by providing national laboratory facilities for diagnostic reference services and the evaluation of diagnostic reagents and methods. The branch also provides specialized analytical services and expert testimony for national, provincial and local law enforcement agencies that control drug abuse and trafficking.

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information is also shared outside these channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives.

Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

The following paragraphs describe the health protection activities in which provincial co-operation is of particular importance.

Environmental Quality and Hazards

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise ministers and deputy ministers of health on all matters of environmental and occupational health, including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and program options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

1. contamination of air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
2. waste disposal activities for urban, industrial and other effluents and emissions;
3. new chemical compounds, biotechnology products and operational innovations;
4. physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
5. personal health services provided at the workplace;
6. other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by the Joint Consultative Committee of Senior Health and Environmental Officials; by the federal-provincial sub-committees on radiation surveillance, and on drinking water; and by working groups on indoor air quality in the office environment, on bioassay and *in vivo*

monitoring criteria, on blood lead intervention levels and strategies, on public health inspection, and on multimedia guidelines.

Guidelines on recreational and drinking water quality, indoor air quality, noise exposure, radon and bioassay programs have also been developed.

Committee reports and recommendations are available.

An important component of Canada's Green Plan is the Action Plan on Health and the Environment. The plan comprises 17 specific initiatives that address health and environmental concerns within four broad areas: regulation and monitoring of environmental hazards; protecting groups at risk, such as natives who rely on special diets; facilitating individual and community action to protect and improve health; and contributing to international initiatives relating to activities outside our borders that may affect the health of Canadians.

A national strategy to reduce tobacco use was set up with collaborative efforts by federal, provincial, territorial and local governments, health organizations and concerned individuals. The strategy relies on legislation, education and promotion, policy co-ordination and research to protect the health and rights of non-smokers; help non-smokers remain smoke-free; and encourage and help those who want to quit smoking.

An interprovincial breast cancer screening information working group has been set up to establish uniform data collection procedures and an information exchange, and to develop a database. All provinces are participating, although not all yet operate screening programs.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial authorities. Some of these activities include control of pesticide hazards; sanitation in northern communities; health effects of acidic precipitation; storage and disposal of waste materials; asbestos-containing materials in public buildings; labelling and disclosure of industrial chemicals; a nuclear emergency response plan; nuclear intervention levels in food; enforcement of X-ray safety regulations; X-ray inspections and dosimetry services.

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities. One is the Food-Borne Disease Reporting System. Here federal and provincial authorities co-operate in investigating and exchanging information on food-poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

Another is the Botulism Reference Centre. It assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected by examining food samples and clinical

specimens; maintaining reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin; alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved; and serving as an information and liaison centre.

As well, the directorate provides provincial medical and other health officials with the results of its monitoring for organochlorine and other contaminants in human milk and adipose tissues.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial and territorial authorities. These include examination of samples, exchange of data and expert advice on the human health implications of chemicals in soils, foods (including fish) and feeds.

The directorate also participates in the federal/provincial/territorial group on nutrition, and assists provinces with the content, design and analysis of studies on food consumption and nutritional status.

Provincial authorities and agencies are also kept aware of relevant international developments such as the Codex Alimentarius program, as well as international developments regarding health hazard assessments of substances in the food supply.

In those cases involving joint or common areas of interest, copies of proposed food regulations published in the Canada Gazette Part I, or in Information Letters, are sent for comment and input to provincial ministries of health, consumer affairs, agriculture, environment and fisheries.

Senior regional managers in the Field Operations Directorate are in close contact with provincial authorities through the established regional food safety co-ordinating committees. There is also informal co-operation and information exchange extending to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange on such issues as investigations of food-borne illness.

With respect to the activities of its Field Operations Directorate, Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of understanding with provincial governments to promote the efficient and effective use of their respective resources directed toward assuring a safe food supply and to promote consistent regulatory treatment of the Canadian food industry.

These agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawal of products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, and specific data-gathering or data-sharing operations. These programs have been reinforced by the formation of the National Health and Welfare-Provincial/Territorial Committee on Food Safety.

National Health Surveillance

The Laboratory Centre for Disease Control seeks to achieve acceptable national strategies for disease prevention and control through developing national perspectives on health status and changes in disease risk factors. Comprehensive federal-provincial co-operative programs are essential to both the laboratory and epidemiology components. A variety of laboratory diagnostic reference services are provided for the detection, confirmation and differentiation of infectious diseases and their causative agents. Adjunct services include proficiency testing, training and provision of diagnostic reagents not available commercially.

The centre acts as the single Canadian contact point for interaction with counterpart reference laboratories of other countries. Consultation is provided on biosafety standards for microbiology laboratories, and legislation is being enacted for control of the importation of human pathogens. The long-standing Technical Advisory Committee, made up of the director of each provincial public health laboratory and senior federal officials, provides a forum for the co-ordination of laboratory activities.

Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres in formulating national strategies to control infectious disease. Standards are set for the collection and compilation of disease and risk factor data, and scientifically assessed surveillance information is provided for national perspectives.

Electronic networks have been developed for the rapid dissemination of information, and disease outbreak teams have been established to work along with the provinces in the co-ordinated investigation and control of outbreaks, e.g., toxic mussel poisoning, hemorrhagic colitis. The long-standing National Advisory Committee for Immunization and the Advisory Committee for Epidemiology, each consisting of federal and provincial health officials, provide input for a co-ordinated program.

A national childhood injury surveillance network has been established in collaboration with major paediatric and other hospitals. The Children's Hospital Injury Research and Reporting Program helps identify and analyse risk situations and potential preventive interventions. Consumers of the information include provincial and local public health authorities, health care givers, parents, professional groups and voluntary organizations.

Under the Brighter Futures initiative, the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control undertook childhood cancer control and childhood asthma surveillance programs. The cancer control program will establish a national childhood cancer surveillance

and risk assessment system, based on provincial and territorial cancer registries. The information will be used to develop and evaluate childhood cancer prevention and control activities. The asthma surveillance program will provide information to provincial and local public health authorities for asthma control activities that will ease the burden of asthma treatment on the health care system.

The Laboratory Centre for Disease Control is looking at the adverse effects of vaccine and at environmentally related disease and passing on its findings to help provincial health officials make informed public policy decisions.

Immunization programs in Canada are a provincial responsibility. Through proper vaccination, many childhood and adult diseases are prevented. However, vaccine preventable diseases continue to occur, sometimes in epidemic proportions, as highlighted by recent epidemics of measles and pertussis. In 1992, the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control initiated a study to estimate national vaccine coverage. Results of the study will be made available to provincial and territorial governments to promote standardization of vaccine coverage.

Other activities of provincial interest include congenital anomaly surveillance integrated with existing provincial systems, special studies on diseases of aging (e.g., Alzheimer's and other dementias, and osteoporosis), and control of hospital-acquired infection. A program to control laboratory and hospital-acquired infections is under way.

In 1992, work began on a national pharmaceutical strategy, an effort to develop an integrated national policy on the best use of pharmaceuticals. The scope will include research and development; drug evaluation; price review; drug coverage and utilization; quality use; post-market surveillance; and health information. The strategy will be developed by federal and provincial/territorial governments, health professionals, the research community, the pharmaceutical industry and consumer groups.

Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

The Health Protection Branch, in co-operation with Solicitor General Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in control of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and provide information for proactive efforts to reduce drug abuse.

The Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act, parts III and IV, require that drugs and anything else (including money) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is

administered by the Drugs Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, which is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecutions of narcotic, controlled and restricted drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act, and parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act, may be initiated by federal, provincial or municipal authorities. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions, such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, and witness fees, are provided through the Drugs Directorate. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training. The branch also provides analytical support to these agencies in their investigation of incidents of tampering with foods, drugs or cosmetics.

Payments

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital-based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information

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Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

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Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
510 Lagimodière Boulevard
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2J 3Y1
Tel.: (204) 983-3004

Regional Director, Western Region
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
3155 Willingdon Green
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5G 4P2
Tel.: (604) 666-3359

NATIONAL AIDS PROGRAM

Administered By

National AIDS Secretariat.

Purpose

To co-ordinate the federal response to HIV and AIDS in Canada.

To stop the transmission of HIV; search for effective vaccines, drugs and therapies; and provide care, treatment and support for people infected with HIV, their caregivers, families and friends.

Authority or Background

National AIDS Strategy.

In June 1990, the Minister of Health and Welfare released the Documents "HIV and AIDS: Canada's Blueprint" and "Building an Effective Partnership: The Federal Government's Commitment to Fighting AIDS." Together these documents make up the National AIDS Strategy.

Time Frame

The National AIDS Strategy committed the government to specific initiatives for the three years ending in 1992-93 (Phase I). On March 11, 1993, the Minister announced that the strategy would be renewed for another five years (Phase II).

Financing and Operation

The Federal/Provincial/Territorial Advisory Committee on AIDS is a forum for consultation and discussion on HIV/AIDS. It reports to the Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, who acts as liaison with the Conference of Deputy Ministers on emerging issues. The National AIDS Secretariat will continue to support the work of the advisory committee.

The government committed \$112 million to Phase I of the National AIDS Strategy. For Phase II, \$211 million has been committed. About \$42.2 million is to be spent each year, including \$6.2 million for education and prevention; \$17.8 million for research; \$5.4 million for care, treatment and support; \$9.8 million for community development and support to non-governmental organizations; and \$1.5 million for co-ordination and collaboration. The remaining \$1.5 million will

be allocated annually by the Minister to emerging AIDS-related initiatives.

Phase II of the strategy has been developed around five policy directions identified during consultations with stakeholders during the summer of 1992: enhancing partnerships; recognizing HIV disease as a chronic and progressive condition; health promotion for people living with HIV disease and AIDS; creating supportive social environments; and promoting and sustaining healthy behaviour.

The consultations confirmed that the framework for action introduced in Phase I of the National AIDS Strategy remained valid. This framework provides the mechanism for implementing federal initiatives related to the policy themes. It focusses federal action on prevention education; research; care, treatment and support; support to non-governmental organizations; co-ordination and collaboration; and international initiatives.

For Further Information

Executive Director
National AIDS Secretariat
Health and Welfare
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL-NATIONAL ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS TRIPARTITE WORKING GROUP ON ABORIGINAL HEALTH

Administered By

Medical Services Branch.

Purpose

To recommend practical changes that will improve the health of all aboriginal peoples by facilitating effective delivery of health services and resolving outstanding health problems.

Authority or Background

On September 17, 1991, the federal, provincial and territorial ministers of health met to discuss aboriginal health concerns with the leaders of the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapirisat, Métis National Council and Native Council of Canada. The result was an agreement to strike a tripartite (technical level) working group to recommend ways to improve the health of aboriginal peoples.

All parties recognize that aboriginal peoples as a whole are in poor health compared with other Canadians. Factors that affect the situation include social conditions, the economy, housing, the availability and effectiveness of health services, lifestyle,

employment and the environment. The working group was to identify issues that could be resolved without constitutional or jurisdictional change and to recommend action. Members were also to suggest measures to resolve the impact of organizational, jurisdictional or constitutional issues.

Time Frame

Draft report by April 1993; presentation to Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health and senior officials of aboriginal organizations in June 1993; final report to ministers of health and leaders of national aboriginal organizations by September 1993.

Financing and Operation

The working group consists of officials from the health departments of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, and New Brunswick; the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapirisat and Pauktuutit, Métis National Council and the Native Council of Canada; and Health and Welfare Canada.

The working group is chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Medical Services Branch. Secretariat services are provided by the branch's Program Transfer, Policy and Planning Directorate.

Provinces and territories not represented directly on the working group receive all minutes of meetings and all documents tabled with the group. Their comments and suggestions are conveyed through the provincial and territorial members of the working group.

The secretariat maintains liaison and exchanges minutes and documents with officials involved in a parallel process in Quebec. Information is then passed to the working group.

Costs incurred by federal and provincial officials are covered by their governments. The federal government pays the costs of the Assembly of First Nations and the Inuit Tapirisat and Pauktuutit. Provinces and territories cover the costs of the Métis National Council and the Native Council of Canada.

For Further Information

Assistant Deputy Minister
Medical Services Branch
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Tel.: (613) 957-7701

Fitness and Amateur Sport

CANADA GAMES

Administered By

The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with representation from the federal government, provincial governments, the sport community of Canada, and four Canadian members at large.

Purpose

To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

Time Frame

The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate, one being held every two years. The following games have been held: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec; the 1985 Summer Games in Saint John, New Brunswick; the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and the 1991 Winter Games in Prince Edward Island. The 1993 Summer Games are scheduled to be held in Kamloops, B.C. and the 1995 winter games in Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Financing and Operation

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local games society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, the Canada Games Council and the private sector are all represented in this society. In 1987, federal, provincial and territorial ministers of sport agreed to a new funding formula for Canada Games beyond 1991. The formula limits government contributions for capital projects to \$2 million for each partner (federal government, province and host city) and determines operating contributions according to a formula based on the number of participants, with the actual share to come from each partner predetermined. The federal government also covers the transportation costs of the out-of-the-province athletes participating in the Games.

All federal payments are made to the host society, which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the games, is provided for in advance of each games by means of a formal agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, the participating local games society, and the Canada Games Council.

Ongoing policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the national sport organizations. The federal government contributes to the annual operating costs of the Council.

For Further Information

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Director, Fitness Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
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Executive Director
International Relations and Major Games
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Health and Welfare Canada
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Welfare

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

The Information Access and Co-ordination Division of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose

To encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority or Background

The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under contribution agreements signed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the head of the recipient organization.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Contributions are made available to provinces and to nationally recognized associations or agencies to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources, e.g., consultants or contract staff. The progress of projects is monitored by project co-ordinators, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments

See Table 15-4.

For Further Information

Information Access & Co-ordination Division
Policy, Planning & Information Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
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Tunney's Pasture
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K1A 0K9
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TABLE 15-4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program (\$000)

	Contributions Recipient 1975-76 to 1992-93	Estimates for 1993-1994
Newfoundland	2,463	176
Prince Edward Island	767	29
Nova Scotia	3,770	—
New Brunswick	2,808	—
Quebec	2,030	—
Ontario	2,444	—
Manitoba	1,752	—
Saskatchewan	1,722	—
Alberta	1,194	—
British Columbia	2,077	—
Northwest Territories	520	—
Yukon	385	—
National Associations	2,204	537
Total	24,136	742

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Health and Social Programs Branch.

Purpose

To help provinces and municipalities offer social assistance programs.

Authority or Background

Canada Assistance Plan Act and Regulations; and federal-provincial agreements under parts I and III of the act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements under Part 1 of the act (General Assistance and Welfare Services) have been signed by all the provinces and territories. Under Part III of the act (Work Activity Projects), agreements have been signed with all the provinces, but not the territories. Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the plan, with the exception of day care services where operating costs are shareable and in the case of work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

Under the plan, the federal government reimburses each participating province and territory for up to 50% of eligible costs of:

1. providing special assistance to persons in need;
2. providing welfare services to persons in need and those likely to be in need if the services were not provided; and
3. approved work activity projects.

Contributions to provinces not in receipt of equalization payments are restricted to an annual increase of 5% for a five-year period ending in 1994-95. (Bill C-69 and Bill C-32.)

Assistance

Under the plan, assistance means aid in any form to persons in need, to provide all or any of the following:

1. basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
2. a range of prescribed needs, including items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment); and special needs of any kind, including any item necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property), civil legal aid, and wheelchairs and transportation for disabled persons;
3. certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
4. care in homes for special care (e.g., hostels for battered women and children). The plan shares certain costs for homes for aged persons, nursing homes, and homes that are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
5. certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under additional benefits or live-in care programs of the provinces; or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and are not funded under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary, Education and Health Contributions Act; and
6. the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.

Welfare Services

Under the plan, welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance, and include:

1. day care services for children;
2. homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for elderly and disabled persons;

3. casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
4. adoption services;
5. rehabilitation services, including services to chronically unemployed persons (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on aged and physically and mentally disabled persons;
6. community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;
7. consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
8. administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

The plan shares staff costs (salary, travel and training) of agency personnel providing welfare services to eligible clientele.

The Brighter Futures Program, which spans both health and welfare issues and involves three other departments, is the federal government's major initiative for children and parents, with particular emphasis on children at risk. Through federal-provincial agreements, \$200 million over five years is going to community organizations for prevention activities to assist high-risk families with children up to age six.

Work Activity Projects

Work activity projects are cost-shared under Part III of the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements exist with all provinces but no territories. These projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Federal-Provincial Agreements to Enhance the Employability of Social Assistance Recipients

Every year, about 60,000 welfare recipients take part in training and employment-related programs funded jointly by the federal and provincial governments. The annual \$400 million cost is shared equally by the two levels of government.

The programs resulted from September 1985 agreements signed by Canada's Minister of National Health and Welfare

and Minister of Employment and Immigration with their provincial counterparts. Negotiations are almost complete for a second set of five-year agreements to end in 1996.

Payments

To submit claims to the federal government, each province or territory sends its approved advance claim, each month, to Cost Shared Programs headquarters in Ottawa through the federal regional director located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under the Canada Assistance Plan.

See Table 15-5.

For Further Information

National Headquarters

Director General
Cost Shared Programs
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Regional directors in each provincial capital

Newfoundland

Regional Director
Health and Welfare Canada
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Confederation Building Annex (West Block)
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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Tel.: (709) 729-5175

Prince Edward Island

Regional Director
Health and Welfare Canada
c/o Department of Income Assistance
P.O. Box 20032
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E3B 5H8
Tel.: (902) 368-4977 (Prince Edward Island)

Nova Scotia

Regional Director
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New Brunswick

Regional Director
Health and Welfare Canada
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Quebec

Regional Director
Health and Welfare Canada
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Ontario

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Manitoba

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Saskatchewan

Regional Director
Health and Welfare Canada
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Alberta (and Northwest Territories)

Regional Director
Health and Welfare Canada
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British Columbia (and Yukon)

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Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9
Tel.: (604) 363-3223

TABLE 15-5

Federal Payments to Provinces and Territories under the
Canada Assistance Plan (\$000)

	1991-92	1992-93
Newfoundland	132,859	151,398
Prince Edward Island	34,755	35,491
Nova Scotia	217,723	248,611
New Brunswick	206,936	227,314
Quebec (including tax points)	2,217,945	2,486,218
Ontario	2,158,851	2,282,903
Manitoba	253,126	294,233
Saskatchewan	177,035	197,050
Alberta	623,276	618,960
British Columbia	747,342	803,204
Northwest Territories	23,774	26,318
Yukon	8,170	10,953
Total	6,801,792	7,382,653

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS*Administered By*

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Health and Social Programs Branch.

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority or Background

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, S.1, and agreements with all provinces and territories.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. An Order in Council has extended the agreements for three years starting April 1, 1993, with the option of renewing for two years, as long as the agreements are substantially the same.

Financing and Operation

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share 50% of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Goods and services provided to individuals include assessment; counselling; restorative services; prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices; vocational training and employment placement; books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process; maintenance or training allowances as required by each individual; follow-up goods and services for a period of up to 36 months after a person has entered employment; and goods and services provided during a vocational crisis.

These are provided either directly by the province or through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

The federal government also shares the following costs:

1. salaries, travel and training of provincial and agency staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, including certain administrative expenses;
2. specific goods and services for individual clients (see above);
3. publicity concerning the provincial program and acknowledging the federal contribution; and
4. provincially supported research projects to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

Payments

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditure and must bear the signature of the auditor, who is designated by the province or territory (and acceptable to the federal government), before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 15-6.

For Further Information

Director General
Cost Shared Programs
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Ottawa, Ontario
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TABLE 15-6

Federal Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (\$000)

	1991-92	1992-93
Newfoundland	5,437	4,170
Prince Edward Island	200	325
Nova Scotia	6,409	9,514
New Brunswick	4,361	2,888
Quebec	6,677	28,165
Ontario	57,367	65,655
Manitoba	8,326	11,755
Saskatchewan	9,759	9,909
Alberta	24,847	26,621
British Columbia	23,756	23,010
Northwest Territories	748	3
Yukon	1,836	0
Total	149,723	182,015

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION**Administered By**

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Health and Social Programs Branch.

Purpose

This program is part of the Canada Drug Strategy announced in May 1987. It aims to extend financial support to provinces and territories to increase and improve the availability of alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, with emphasis on programs for youth.

Authority or Background

Department of National Health and Welfare Act; agreements with provinces and territories.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Three-year agreements ending March 31, 1992, will be replaced with agreements covering 1993-94 to 1996-97. They carry an option for renewal for two years, as long as the agreements are substantially the same.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements enable the federal government to help, enhance and expand provincial alcohol and drug programming. The total federal contribution was set at \$20 million annually for 1989-90 to 1991-92. For subsequent years the total is \$15.5 million. The allocation for each province is based on a formula outlined in their agreement.

Services are provided directly by the provinces or by non-governmental agencies funded by the provinces. These include detoxification, early identification and intervention, assessment and referral, basic counselling/case management, definitive therapeutic intervention, special access, aftercare/clinical follow-up, awareness and development, and research and evaluation.

Federal funding also extends to time-limited projects associated with workplace initiatives. Costs include salaries (and related benefits); staff travel/training; program management and administration of direct services; purchase of goods and services for individuals; and all costs attributable to awareness and development, research and evaluation, as well as workplace initiatives.

Provinces must provide an overview of relevant components of their alcohol and drug programming that may be eligible for federal sharing, including organizational arrangements; identification of relevant legislative authority; identification of clients or target populations; services and activities; outline of service delivery systems; and a description of the process for estimating amounts claimable and the system of capturing costs to report expenditures and annual claims. The process relating to the review, audit and settlement of claims must also be described.

Payments

Provinces receive advances based on estimates. Payments are adjusted on the basis of provincial records of expenditure

submitted quarterly. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures and is certified by the province before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 15-7.

For Further Information

Director General
Cost Shared Programs
Health and Welfare Canada
Finance Building
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TABLE 15-7

Federal Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program (\$000)

	1991-92	1992-93
Newfoundland	149	75
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Nova Scotia	618	668
New Brunswick	82	147
Quebec	975	1,619
Ontario	6,284	6,284
Manitoba	0	105
Saskatchewan	960	960
Alberta	1,281	1,200
British Columbia	2,051	2,051
Northwest Territories	0	0
Yukon	0	0
Total	12,400	13,109

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with the provinces regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. One area of responsibility under this program is the settlement of specific and treaty land entitlement claims through a process of negotiated agreements that involves provincial governments.

The Northern Affairs Program negotiates comprehensive land claim settlements with the direct participation of the provinces or territories, and undertakes financial arrangements and other agreements with the territorial governments. The department administers 39 agreements or other provisions governing provincial or territorial participation.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program enters into numerous co-operative arrangements with provinces, territories and municipalities regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. Much of the intergovernmental co-operation takes place informally, and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations.

Many of the activities involving collaboration between the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program and other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewers and electricity. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services, education, and economic development — including support for Indian and Inuit economic development organizations.

There are other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, and for the development of resources, as well as timber and minerals regulation, and flood protection for Indian communities.

Although federal Indian self-government legislation is outside the scope of this report, it may have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities. To permit the full implementation of The Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act (1986), British Columbia has passed The Sechelt Indian Government District Enabling Act and amended The Land Titles Act.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program has four principal operating strategies:

1. support for the development of political, social and cultural institutions and processes in the North;
2. support for sustainable economic development;
3. management of renewable resources and protection of the northern natural environment; and
4. management of northern non-renewable resources.

The main priority of the Northern Affairs Program is to strengthen the territorial governments by working closely with both on such matters as federal transfer payments to the territories; the transfer of provincial-type responsibilities in the North from the federal government to the territories; promotion of steady and sustainable growth of the northern economy; implementation of comprehensive native claims; protection of the northern environment; and promotion of Canadian arctic sovereignty. The program also includes boundary issues that affect the territories or provinces.

Land claims settlements are outside the scope of this report; however, the comprehensive claims agreements reached to date are listed here, for information, since they have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities.

In those cases where provincial or territorial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces and territories are involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. Aside from the claims being negotiated in the territories, Labrador, Quebec and British Columbia, a number of additional comprehensive native land claims in British Columbia have also been accepted for negotiation.

Comprehensive Claims Agreements Reached to Date

- James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec).
- Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec).
- Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (Northwest Territories and Yukon).
- The Gwich'in Agreement concerning the Dene and Métis peoples of the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories; final agreement signed on April 22, 1992 (Northwest Territories).

- Council for Yukon Indians Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1989 (Yukon); final agreement initialled in 1990.
- Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Comprehensive Land Claim, final agreement, December 1991 (Northwest Territories).
- Conseil des Atikamekw et des Montagnais Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1988 (Quebec).
- Nisga'a Comprehensive Land Claim, Tripartite Framework Agreement, 1991 (British Columbia).
- Labrador Inuit Association Comprehensive Land Claim, Framework Agreement, 1990 (Labrador).

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Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

FIRE SUPPRESSION AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Corporate Services Directorate, Finance and Professional Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Headquarters and Finance and Administration Directorate, Regional Offices: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Purpose

To establish the federal and provincial share of costs for fire fighting by the province on reserve lands and in protected forests of reserve lands.

Authority or Background

The department has established fire suppression agreements to fight against fires occurring on reserve land with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice no later than March 31 of the fiscal year. The agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation

The department has fire suppression agreements for reserve lands with British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick. INAC pays a proportion of the province's costs in one of two ways:

- Fire suppression costs based on origin of fire. If the fire starts on reserve land, the department is responsible for the province's total cost.
- Fire suppression costs based on percentage of forested acreage. The department pays an amount equal to the percentage of the protected forested reserve lands relative to the total protected forest in the province, multiplied by the final protection costs for the base years defined in each agreement, plus an adjustment depending on the current year's fire suppression costs. INAC's Saskatchewan Region is in the process of concluding such an agreement with the province.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director, Corporate Services Directorate.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

This program is described in the chapter on Forestry Canada.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT

This program is described in the chapter on Forestry Canada.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Administered By

Corporate Services Directorate, Finance and Professional Services, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Headquarters and Finance and Administration Directorate, Regional Offices: Alberta and Manitoba.

Purpose

To help bands prepare emergency preparedness and response plans, with a native community adviser.

Authority or Background

Contribution arrangements with the emergency measures organizations of the Alberta and Manitoba governments.

Time Frame

The Manitoba agreement terminates October 1993. The Manitoba Region is reviewing the possibility of moving this agreement to an Indian organization to manage.

Financing and Operation

The department contributes funds to the emergency measures organizations of Alberta and Manitoba to cover:

1. the cost of native community advisers who help bands prepare emergency preparedness and response plans; and
2. in accordance with Disaster Financial Assistance Guidelines administered through Emergency Preparedness Canada, up to 100% of the cost of provincially co-ordinated emergency response on reserve lands.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director, Corporate Services Directorate.

POLICING AGREEMENTS

These agreements have been transferred to Solicitor General Canada. They are described in that department's chapter under the heading First Nations Policing Program.

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION**Administered By**

Regional directorates.

Purpose

The department (Education Branch) may enter into two types of agreements with school boards or departments of education.

1. Tuition agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincial schools.
2. Capital agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority or Background

Indian Act, s. 114(1). Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-5/382 dated March 9, 1963.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Tuition rates are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation

When an Indian band decides (usually by band council resolution) that it wants its young people educated in the provincial school system, it negotiates tuition and financial agreements with provincial school authorities and with the department.

Provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled, including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally oriented programs designed specifically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments

Contributions by the department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are based on budget and project approval.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the net operational costs of the school boards or the provincial departments of education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director, Education Directorate.

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND-NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS**Contribution Agreement Between The Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland/Labrador for the Benefit of the Inuit Communities of Labrador**

and

Contribution Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland/Labrador for the Benefit of the Innu Communities of Labrador.

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of services and programs to the Inuit and Innu communities of Labrador.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-council P.C. 1989-1185 and P.C. 1989-1186.

Time Frame

The agreement on behalf of the Inuit covers 1989-1990 through 1993-1994. The agreement on behalf of the Innu covers 1991-1992 through 1995-1996.

Financing and Operation

Newfoundland extends community and economic development, education, fisheries, housing, and northern development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador. The federal government and the province share the cost of supplementary programs and services to the native communities.

Payments

The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for programs and services in Inuit communities in Labrador is \$25,233,237.

The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for programs and services in Innu communities is \$17,536,940.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT FOR ALL 13 BANDS

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for a subsidiary agreement to provide child welfare and related family services to children and families on all 13 reserves.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame

The first agreement expired in 1990. It has been extended to March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the Micmac Family and Children's Services for child welfare and related family services provided through a subsidiary agreement.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIANS

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide welfare assistance to Indian children in Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background

Child Welfare Act of Nova Scotia, April 1, 1964.

Time Frame

This agreement is open-ended. It has been extended each year through annual payments agreed to by Canada and Nova Scotia.

Financing and Operation

Funding for the 1992-93 year is \$180,950.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK-INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 10 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 10 bands through

negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other five bands to join.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame

The agreement expired March 31, 1988, but has been extended annually pending the signing of a new agreement.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the appropriate Indian child welfare and family services agencies or authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided under subsidiary agreements. The funding amount for 1992-93 is \$288,983.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT REGARDING FUNDING FOR A NATIVE TRANSITION HOUSE

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To pay the annual operating costs of a native transition house in Fredericton.

Authority or Background

Family Services Act, S.N.B. 1980, C.F. - 2.2.

Time Frame

This agreement was signed November 9, 1992, and took effect October 1, 1992. It will continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and New Brunswick agree to finance the operating costs on a 50:50 basis while this agreement is in effect.

Payments

The federal contribution for 1992-93 was \$46,390. It was paid directly to the New Brunswick Native Women's Council under a separate agreement.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK AGREEMENT REGARDING OFF-RESERVE EDUCATION SERVICES TO INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered by

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide elementary and secondary educational services to Indian students who live on reserves but attend off-reserve provincial schools.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council No. P.C.-1963-5/382 dated March 9, 1963; and New Brunswick Order-in-Council No. 67-1193 under The School Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. S-5.

Time Frame

The agreement, signed on March 31, 1983, has been renewed or amended annually by an exchange of letters. INAC has notified New Brunswick that it will end the agreement on June 30, 1993. A new agreement now being negotiated would have First Nations entering into agreements directly with the province. The new arrangement is expected to be in place for the 1993-94 school year.

Payment

The total amount provided to New Brunswick for off-reserve education in 1992-93 was \$5,112,804.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST FIRE AGREEMENT

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To provide services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on First Nations lands.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision in 1988; and New Brunswick Forest Fire Act CHF-20, R.S.N.B. 1973 as amended.

Time Frame

This agreement was signed on September 21, 1989.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays New Brunswick \$10,000 annually upon receiving an invoice. New Brunswick in turn agrees to provide the same forest management service to Indian lands as is provided to the rest of the province.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK AGREEMENT REGARDING THE PROVISION OF ROAD MAINTENANCE SERVICES TO CERTAIN RESERVES***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To ensure provision of road maintenance services to specific New Brunswick Indian reserves and bring them to the same standard maintained for other roads in New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The original agreement, signed on May 5, 1988, remains in force and is amended annually by exchange of letters.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Atlantic Region.

Purpose

To make available to Indian families and children the services of children's aid societies, both to prevent neglect and to protect children.

Authority or Background

Family and Child Services Act, S.P.E.I., 1976, c.8.

Time Frame

The agreement, signed March 11, 1993, takes effect in April 1992 and is open ended subject to funding appropriations by Parliament.

Financing and Operation

Canada reimburses Prince Edward Island the full cost of keeping children in care. The amount for 1992-93 was \$581,355.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Atlantic, Regional Director General.

CANADA-QUEBEC-BARRIÈRE LAKE ALGONQUINS AGREEMENT CONCERNING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES***Administered By***

Quebec Regional Office.

Purpose

The agreement calls for the elaboration of an integrated renewable resources development plan covering forests and wildlife in a roughly 10,000 km² area straddling part of the La Vérendrye Wildlife Reserve and surrounding area.

Authority or Background

Federal government's responsibility for Indians and Quebec's responsibility for forest management.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed August 22, 1991, and will end May 26, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Expenses are to be shared as follows: common organizational expenses will be shared equally among the parties; fees for consulting and professional services will be shared equally between the province of Quebec and the Algonquins of Barrière Lake. All expenses incurred by the Algonquins of Barrière Lake will be reimbursed by the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Quebec, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs.

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Ontario Region; and the Corporate Office of Health and Welfare Canada.

Purpose

To make available to persons living on Indian reserves specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-11/2135.

Time Frame

The agreement became effective December 1, 1965, and has no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party gives notice of their desire to terminate.

Financing and Operation

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario for approximately 92% of the predetermined shared costs incurred in providing financial assistance and services for social assistance (basic and special needs), day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the agreement applies. Canada Assistance Plan activities are reimbursed by Health and Welfare Canada as this activity is provided under their mandate. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services.

Payments made by Ontario are recovered from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The agreement requires that Indian bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are provided.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director, Social Development Directorate.

CANADA-ONTARIO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Intergovernmental Affairs, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To improve the economic circumstances of the Indian people of Ontario through the development and management of the renewable natural resources to which they have access.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The agreement came into effect in April 1987 and was terminated on June 30, 1992. A two-year extension has been

approved while terms and conditions for a new five-year agreement are being negotiated with all signing parties.

Financing and Operation

Managed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Financing is shared equally by Ontario and Canada.

Payments

The proposed agreement will continue the cost sharing at 50:50 to a proposed maximum level of \$1 million.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Ontario, Manager, Intergovernmental Affairs North.

DECLARATION OF POLITICAL INTENT — EDUCATION**Administered By**

Intergovernmental Affairs, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To hold tripartite negotiations between Canada, Ontario and Indian political associations of Ontario, regarding First Nation jurisdiction in education.

Authority or Background

The Declaration of Political Intent (1985) signed by Canada, Ontario, the Anishnabek Nation, the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, Grand Council Treaty #3, the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians, and the Chiefs of Ontario.

Time Frame

Negotiations are ongoing until parties give notice to terminate.

Financing and Operations

The participation of the First Nation parties at the negotiations are co-funded by INAC and the Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat. Research and pilot project costs are equally shared by Canada, Ontario, and First Nations.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Ontario, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs.

INDIAN LANDS AGREEMENT, 1986**Administered By**

Lands, Revenues and Trusts, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To allow Canada, Ontario and individual bands to enter into agreements to resolve issues about unsold surrendered lands and their minerals.

Authority or Background

1986 Indian Lands Agreement.

Time Frame

Negotiations under way with several First Nations.

Financing and Operations

Financing is provided by Headquarters to First Nations participating in Indian Land Agreement negotiations.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Ontario, Manager, Lands, Research and Special Projects.

CANADA-ONTARIO WATER AND SEWAGE SERVICING AND HOUSING RETROFIT AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Funding Services, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To obtain funding from Ontario for upgrading houses when servicing is carried out under the federal Green Plan.

Time Frame

September 1992 through March 1997.

Financing and Operations

INAC has committed \$135 million over six years; Ontario, \$48 million.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Ontario, Capital Management Officer.

NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION BANDS WITHOUT RESERVES AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Funding Services, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To provide services to six Nishnawbe-Aski Nation bands. An Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat-Indian and Northern Affairs Canada-MAMOW committee monitors the project.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial agreement signed December 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement concludes March 31, 1999.

Financing and Operations

Funding will be: INAC, \$31.2 million; other federal departments, \$4.2 million; Ontario, \$25.1 million. The total is \$60.5 million over seven years.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Ontario, Capital Management Officer.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Finance and Administration, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To train native communities and to co-ordinate emergency plans and response.

Authority or Background

An agreement between INAC and the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario.

Time Frame

Agreement was signed April 10, 1992.

Financing and Operations

A memorandum of understanding was signed for fiscal year 1992-93 providing for \$300,000 in INAC funding.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Ontario, Director, Finance and Administration.

CANADA-MANITOBA-NORTH CENTRAL HYDRO PROJECT AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Funding Services, Manitoba Region.

Purpose

To construct a landline for transmitting hydro-electric power to nine Indian communities in northeast Manitoba. To maximize employment, training and contracting for local people and businesses.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1991-3/939 dated May 23, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed March 16, 1992. The project is expected to be completed in July 1997.

Financing and Operation

The project is cost-shared by Canada (75%), Manitoba (15%) and Manitoba Hydro (10%), with Manitoba Hydro acting as project manager. A management committee (representing Canada, Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the communities) directs the implementation of the agreement.

Payments

The total value of the agreement is estimated at \$84 million (1991 dollars).

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Manitoba, Director, Funding Services.

CANADA-MANITOBA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Intergovernmental Affairs, Operational Policy Directorate, Economic Development Sector.

Purpose

To improve the economic circumstances of registered Indian people residing in Manitoba, through the development and co-operative management of the wildlife resources to which they have legal access.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-5-577 dated March 18, 1975.

Time Frame

The agreement came into effect in 1988-89 and will terminate in 1992-93.

Financing and Operation

Manitoba extends support and promotes the direct involvement of Indian people in the co-operative management of wildlife, the provision of enhanced advisory services to producers, and the increased use of wildlife resources for their economic benefit.

Payments

The total contribution for this agreement is \$5,583,000. The province's share is \$3,871,000 and the federal share is \$1,712,000.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Manitoba, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs.

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Director, Intergovernmental Affairs/Operational Policy Sector, Manitoba Region, Environment Canada; Fisheries and Oceans; Health and Welfare Canada; Employment and Immigration Canada; Industry, Science and Technology Canada; Transport Canada; and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Purpose

To compensate 10,000 status Indians affected by a major hydro-electric development in northern Manitoba.

Authority or Background

Canada signed the agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-2276 and ratified the agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-594 in accordance with section 35 of The Indian Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in December 1977 and ends when the project is complete.

Financing and Operation

The project is to build 14 hydro-electric generating stations. The federal and provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro have various obligations, with program costs and cost-sharing subject to negotiation or arbitration.

Payments

The Crees of Split Lake received \$46.4 million, with nearly \$14.8 million of this coming from the federal government. The Crees of Nelson House received nearly \$58 million, with \$14.2 as the federal share. Discussions continue with other bands.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director General, Specific Claims or Manitoba, Regional Director General.

CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN FOREST FIRE CONTROL SERVICES AGREEMENT***Administered by***

Intergovernmental Affairs, Saskatchewan Region.

Purpose

Protection of scheduled Indian lands from wild fires. This agreement recognizes Indian participation in forest fire management through a subsidiary agreement between First Nations and Saskatchewan.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on March 29, 1993, and will remain active until terminated in writing by either party.

Financing and Operation

Saskatchewan provides the fire control service and is paid each year according to a formula based on the number of acres involved.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Saskatchewan, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs.

BILATERAL ACCORD: A COMPANION TO THE SIPANOK MANAGEMENT AREA DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Intergovernmental Affairs and the North Central District of Saskatchewan Region.

Purpose

To establish the federal role in the Sipanok Agreement.

Authority or Background

The Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy.

Time Frame

The 10-year agreement and accord were signed on September 28, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The Sipanok agreement is between Saskatchewan and the Shoal Lake and Red Earth bands. It establishes principles and a system for co-managing fish, forests and wildlife in the Sipanok Territory, 1,260 square miles of provincial Crown land.

The Bilateral Accord is a companion document signed by INAC and the two bands. It allows the bands to pay for their share of activities under the Sipanok agreement by using economic development funds they receive from INAC.

The Sipanok agreement is administered by a council of eight people. They represent the two bands, Saskatchewan, INAC, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, two municipalities, and the general public. The province and the two bands alternate as council chairpersons.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Saskatchewan, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs.

CANADA-ALBERTA-LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR NINE INDIAN BANDS***Administered By***

Funding Services, Alberta Region.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to the status Indian residents of nine Indian reserves.

Authority or Background

INAC, Indian and Child Family Services Directive, March 22, 1991.

Time Frame

There is no time limitation.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the Regional Council the cost of child welfare and family services provided under subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Alberta, Regional Director General.

CANADA-ALBERTA-BLACKFOOT COUNCIL CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES***Administered By***

Funding Services, Alberta Region.

Purpose

To provide prevention, voluntary care, protection and adoption services to status Indians living on the Blackfoot Reserve.

Authority or Background

INAC, Indian Child and Family Services Directive, March 22, 1991.

Time Frame

The agreement is extended to March 31, 1994, with negotiation of a new agreement under way.

Financing and Operation

Canada pays the Siksika Family Services Corporation the cost of child welfare and family services.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Alberta, Regional Director General.

SYNCRUDE AGREEMENT (ATHABASKA NATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION)**Administered By**

Intergovernmental Affairs, Policy Sector, Alberta Region.

Purpose

To promote Indian employment and business opportunities with Syncrude Canada, a mineable sands project in Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Authority or Background

This agreement is an extension of an original agreement entered into by Syncrude Canada Ltd., Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), and the Indian Association of Alberta. This renewal included Syncrude Canada Ltd.; INAC and Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) for the federal government; and Municipal Affairs and Housing, Native Services Branch, Career Development and Employment, and Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs for Alberta. The native community is represented by the Athabaska Native Development Corporation (ANDC). This group includes the five local bands and the Métis community.

Time Frame

This agreement will expire June 1993.

Financing and Operation

INAC and EIC share the lead role. The federal and provincial governments equally share the costs. ANDC receives \$150,000 annually for operations.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Alberta, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs.

CANADA-ALBERTA SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ARRANGEMENT**Administered By**

Regional Director General, Alberta Region.

Purpose

To transfer to Alberta responsibility for social services for status Indians living off-reserve.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time frame

Treaty 7 and 8 agreements signed January 1992. Treaty 6 has been committed to child welfare agencies by signature of the Minister in September 1992.

Financing and Operation

With Canada and Alberta signing the Social Services Administrative Reform Arrangement in January 1992, status Indians living off-reserve have, since April 1992, received services from the province. Under the arrangement, Canada is financially responsible for status Indians residing in Treaty 7 and 8 areas in Alberta; while the province is responsible for status Indians living off-reserve.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada pays for on-reserve services and the province pays for off-reserve services.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Alberta, Regional Director General.

BLOOD IRRIGATION PROJECT**Administered By**

The project is co-ordinated through a tripartite committee of representatives of the federal government (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Industry, Science and Technology Canada; and Agriculture Canada, the Alberta government (Alberta Agriculture, and Alberta Environment); and the Blood Tribe. Project management support is provided by staff from each of the participating governments.

Purpose

To provide irrigation infrastructure including turnouts, canals, reservoirs, drop structures and a distribution network to irrigate 25,000 acres on the Blood Reserve.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-2/2837 dated December 22, 1988.

Time Frame

Agreement signed February 24, 1989; construction began in fiscal year 1989-90 and will end in fiscal year 1999-2000.

Financing and Operation

Tripartite funding parties are: federal government \$15.5 million; Alberta government \$15.5 million; and Blood Tribe \$10.2 million (1988 dollars). Management support services for this project are provided by personnel from the participating governments.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Alberta, Regional Director General.

**CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA INFORMAL
ARRANGEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE
PROVIDED TO INDIAN BANDS****Administered By**

Regional Director General, British Columbia Region.

Purpose

To provide services to on-reserve resident children who are in provincial care for protective or statutory purposes.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-11/2135 dated December 1, 1965.

Time Frame

No fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Using a formula developed from cost breakdowns identified by the province, INAC reimburses the province for the daily cost of protection services for children in care. \$16.7 million was provided in 1992-93.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see British Columbia, Regional Director General.

**CANADA-NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL
AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND
FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS****Administered By**

Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council through Usma (Nuu-Chah-Nulth) Child and Family Services and INAC Funding Services, B.C. Region.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 14 bands through a five-year comprehensive agreement.

Authority or Background

Order-in-Council P.C. 1986-2927 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame

The agreement expires on March 31, 1997.

Financing and Operation

This agreement is subject to Indian-provincial arrangements on child welfare and family services for Indian bands.

Canada pays Usma Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family and Child Services the cost of child and family services provided under this agreement. In 1992-93, \$2.4 million was provided.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director, Social Development Policy Directorate.

**AGREEMENT WITH YUKON COVERING THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO
INDIAN CHILDREN****Administered By**

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

To reimburse Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to, or on behalf of, Indian children in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Appropriations acts.

Time Frame

The agreement, which became effective April 1, 1960, has no termination date and could be renegotiated.

Financing and Operation

The department reimburses Yukon up to \$10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year and maintenance costs for Indian children placed in foster homes, group homes or institutions.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

Northern Affairs Program

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By

Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To make it possible for the Northwest Territories to provide a reasonable standard of public services to residents of the territory.

Authority or Background

Appropriation acts.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which is currently in the third year of a five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation

Transfer payments are expected to cover all normal operational requirements and are based on a formula instead of the pre-1985 process of annually negotiated grants. The first formula agreement was a five-year trial (1985-86 to 1989-90) to assess its effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with the territory.

Payments

See Table 16-1.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director General, Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH YUKON

Administered By

Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose

To make it possible for Yukon to provide a reasonable standard of public services to residents.

Authority or Background

Appropriation acts.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which is currently in the third year of a five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation

Transfer payments are expected to cover all normal operational requirements and are based on a formula instead of the pre-1985 process of annually negotiated grants. The first formula agreement was a five-year trial (1985-86 to 1989-90) to assess its effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with the territory.

Payments

See Table 16-2.

TABLE 16-1

Financial Agreement with Yukon Territory (Entitlements)

	Projected Actual 1990-91 (\$000)	Projected Actual 1991-92 (\$000)	Projected Actual 1992-93 (\$000)	Estimate 1993-94 (\$000)	Estimate 1994-95 (\$000)
Grant	744,481	784,770	820,778	837,907	872,888

TABLE 16-2

Financial Agreement with Yukon (Entitlements)

	Projected Actual 1990-91 (\$000)	Projected Actual 1991-92 (\$000)	Projected Actual 1992-93 (\$000)	Estimate 1993-94 (\$000)	Estimate 1994-95 (\$000)
Grant	216,219	227,801	245,957	278,525	292,216

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director General, Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning Branch.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARY***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with the Northwest Territories to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon-Northwest Territories Boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1988. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to \$20,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION FOR LANDS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF YUKON***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

To provide uniform services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) will protect lands under the administration of Yukon in the same manner as lands under the administration of INAC.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

A Canada-Yukon agreement was signed in 1984. There is no fixed date for termination.

Financing and Operation

INAC has historically provided services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. This agreement does not provide any reimbursement to INAC for expenditures in protecting from forest fire lands under the administration of Yukon.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON-BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY***Administered By***

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

To allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon-British Columbia boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

A Canada-British Columbia agreement was signed in 1962 and amended in 1974. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to \$5,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in respect of planning and implementation of economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991, and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Economic Development Agreement (EDA) is a framework document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Three subsidiary Cooperation agreements worth \$49.9 million, cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments, have been signed under the framework EDA. Cooperation agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and to identify specific financial commitments.

INAC is the federal body responsible for implementing one of the three Cooperation agreements. Its description follows. See the Industry, Science and Technology Canada and the Forestry Canada chapters for information about the two other Cooperation agreements.

Payments

No payments are made through the framework Economic Development Agreement. See individual Cooperation agreements.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director General, Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning Branch.

CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation for planning and implementing economic development initiatives in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canada-Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991, and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$38.6 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee of federal and territorial representatives is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Northwest Territories, Director, Economic Development.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By

A steering committee chaired by Environment Canada; one member each from the Northwest Territories government and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Flood Damage Reduction**Purpose**

To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-Council P.C. 1978-2/377 dated October 4, 1978, and P.C. 187-13/630 dated March 26, 1987.

The agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping was signed on May 2, 1979, by Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame

Agreement terminates March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and INAC.

Flood Risk Mapping

The following are available: flood risk maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, and a field survey of storm surges in the Tuktoyaktuk area.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Northwest Territories, Regional Manager.

INUIT LOAN FUND***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To improve the economic and social situation of the Inuit by encouraging and assisting the planned development of Inuit-controlled enterprises. The financial assistance results in the development of viable, self-sustaining Inuit businesses, the generation of employment and local investment opportunity.

Authority or Background

Appropriation Act No. 3, 1953; loan fund conditions approved in 1980.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The Inuit loan fund is a direct loan program of the federal and Northwest Territories governments. Loans are provided by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the program is managed by the territory, which at times finances projects.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Manager, Commercial Development.

CANADA-MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY AND KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To provide for co-operative management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou in order to ensure their continued well-being.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreements Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed June 3, 1982 and expired on June 3, 1992. A commitment has been made to renew the agreement.

Financing and Operation

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is \$30,000. The \$75,000 budget is used to operate a management board which has government and native members. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments

Federal funding is arranged through a 10-year contribution agreement.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Northwest Territories, Regional Manager.

CANADA-YUKON-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES-COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS-NUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL-DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, and Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To co-operatively manage the Porcupine caribou herd and to protect and maintain its habitat.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed October 26, 1985, for an indefinite period.

Financing and Operation

Funding is shared equally by Canada (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada), Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is \$30,000. The \$80,000 budget is used to operate a management board. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments

Federal funding is arranged through three-year contribution agreements.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Director, Renewable Resources.

CANADA-YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development planning programs and project initiatives that support the expansion and diversification of the Yukon economy.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991, and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

The Economic Development Agreement (EDA) is a framework document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Six subsidiary Cooperation agreements worth \$37.7 million, cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments, have been signed under the framework EDA. Cooperation agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and to identify specific financial commitments.

INAC is the federal body responsible for implementing three of the six Cooperation agreements. These are described on the following pages. See the Industry, Science and Technology Canada and Forestry Canada chapters for information about the other three Cooperation agreements.

Payments

No payments are made through the framework EDA. See individual Cooperation agreements.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Headquarters, Director General, Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning Branch.

CANADA-YUKON EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation for the planning and implementation of economic development initiatives in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991, and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$5 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

CANADA-YUKON EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT: MINERAL DEVELOPMENT***Administered By***

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in the planning and implementation of mineral development initiatives in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991, and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$9 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

**CANADA-YUKON EDA COOPERATION AGREEMENT:
RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT****Administered By**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Yukon.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in the planning and implementation of renewable resource development initiatives in Yukon.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This is a five-year agreement which began April 1, 1991, and expires March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

This Cooperation agreement, worth \$9 million, is cost-shared 70:30 by the federal and territorial governments. A management committee with equal federal and territorial representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement.

Payments

Payments are made through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information

In the contacts list at the end of the INAC chapter, see Yukon, Regional Director General.

CANADA-NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT**Administered By**

The Strathcona Sound Monitoring Committee comprising federal and territorial representatives and a representative from Arctic Bay.

Purpose

To fund construction of infrastructure facilities, including an airport, dock, roads and a townsite. In return, the federal government acquired an 18% equity interest in the mine, which it sold in 1986 to Mineral Resources International Ltd.

To provide significant benefits to Canada, which are monitored by the committee: the Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; there is a major opportunity for Canadian shipping.

Authority or Background

The federal government approved the agreement in March 1974 based on the policy statement "Canada's North 1970-1980."

Time Frame

The mine is expected to operate at least until 1995.

Payments

The cost to the federal government for the airport, dock and road was \$11.5 million. Portions have been recovered, in accordance with the agreement. The mine has now fulfilled all of its financial obligations to the federal government.

For Further Information

In the following list, see Headquarters, Director, Mineral Resources Directorate.

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Director, Education Directorate

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Director General, Specific Claims

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Director, Social Development Policy Directorate

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*British Columbia***Regional Director General****British Columbia Region****Indian and Northern Affairs Canada****Suite 300****1550 Alberti Street****Vancouver, B.C.****V6G 3C5**

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Industry, Science and Technology Canada

The mission of Industry, Science and Technology Canada (ISTC) is to promote international competitiveness and excellence in Canadian industry, science and technology.

ISTC's main responsibilities are to:

1. develop and promote industry and science policies and programs to build a climate for sustainable, long-term economic growth;
2. act as an advocate within the federal government for the interests of the industrial and scientific communities;
3. encourage innovation, technology adoption and research and development to improve competitiveness;
4. foster and recognize excellence in industry, science and technology;
5. support efforts of Canadian businesses — particularly small- and medium-sized businesses — to expand domestic and international sales; and
6. champion the growth of a Canadian scientific community and culture.

In addition, ISTC is responsible for regional development in Northern Ontario, for aboriginal people's economic development across Canada, and for the continuing development of the tourism industry.

To ensure the widest possible dissemination of information and advice, the department maintains offices in every province and in Yukon. In each ISTC regional office, an international trade centre assures direct contact with the trade promotion services of External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

The department is led by the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, the Minister for Science, and the Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism).

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CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By

Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada.

Purpose

To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians within their own province and to other provinces.

To collect information on how frequently Canadians travel, the most popular seasons for travel, and the characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers. Questions include the purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities, and socio-economic characteristics of the traveller.

Authority or Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

A continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, through Tourism Canada, is responsible for conducting a quarterly basic survey utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Beginning in 1992, the provincial governments

became full funding partners, supplying 46% of the total core cost of the survey. In addition, provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any or in all quarters of the year. The survey has been carried out every other year since 1980.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Statistics Canada.

Payments

No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The Tourism Canada budget for this program is approximately \$800,000.

For Further Information

Director, Research and Information Management
Tourism Canada
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL TRADE MARKETPLACE — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose

Rendez-vous Canada is an international marketplace for U.S. and overseas buyers of Canadian tourism attractions, facilities and services. It is held every year in a major convention centre in Canada.

Authority or Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

Annually, in April or May.

Financing and Operation

The activity regularly involves financial co-operation with provinces and related Canadian trade partners.

For Further Information

Manager, Marketing Operations
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Tourism Canada
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SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT

Administered By

Statistics Canada and Entrepreneurship and Small Business Office.

Purpose

To improve the availability of data on various aspects of small business in order to meet the data requirements of small businesses and public, institutional and private sector users of small business data.

Authority or Background

Statistics Act and Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Financing and Operation

The Small Business Statistics Data Base is the result of extensive federal-provincial consultation and co-operation. The project is being jointly funded by ISTC and by Employment and Immigration Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, the Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec), the Federal Business Development Bank and provincial and territorial ministries of industry and small business.

The project has two outputs. *Small Business Profiles* provides a statistical overview of 682 industries by province — detailing profits, expenses, sources of capital, business counts, and start-ups and failures. *Employment Dynamics* lists job creation and job loss by life status; that is, a new business entity, a continuing business entity or one that has terminated operation during the period under consideration.

Payments

The project got underway in 1986; a new three-year phase (1993-96) is now in final stage of negotiation. The \$1 million cost will be shared by Statistics Canada, ISTC and provincial and territorial governments. The federal share will be \$148,500 a year.

For Further Information

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**CANADA-QUEBEC AGREEMENT ON THE FINANCING
OF THE NATIONAL OPTICS INSTITUTE**
Administered By

Electronics and Information Products Industries.

Purpose

To help the optics institute grow and market the results of its research and development.

Authority or Background

The Canada-Quebec Agreement on the Financing of the National Optics Institute complements the Canada-Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement on Science and Technology Development, but is not part of it.

Time Frame

This agreement was signed August 21, 1989, took effect April 1, 1990, and expires March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec equally share the \$36 million cost.

Payments

In 1992-93, federal disbursements totaled \$3,793,290.

For Further Information

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**WESTERN PROVINCES ENVIRONMENTAL
INDUSTRIES BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT STUDY**
Administered By

Environmental Affairs Branch.

Purpose

To identify specific projects and business approaches for western co-operation and collaboration to facilitate and promote the development of the environmental industries in the four western provinces. To meet these objectives, the Western Provinces Environmental Industries Business Development Study is divided into three main parts:

1. Statistical description of the industry;
2. Analysis of industry structure, performance and capabilities; and
3. Business development opportunities and recommendations.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into an agreement and to jointly fund the study was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1991-1/2121.

Time Frame

December 1, 1991 to October 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The total cost of this study is \$180,000. A steering committee comprised of the following members oversees and manages this study. The cost is shared in the following fashion:

Alberta Economic Development and Trade	\$22,500
British Columbia Regional and Economic Development	\$22,500
Manitoba Industry, Trade and Tourism	\$22,500
Saskatchewan Economic Diversification and Trade	\$22,500
Industry, Science and Technology Canada	\$60,000
Western Economic Diversification Canada	\$30,000

For Further Information

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Tel.: (613) 954-3080

QUEBEC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INDUSTRY***Administered by***

Environmental Affairs Branch and ISTC Quebec Regional Office

Purpose

To identify and evaluate the market for environmental products and services in specific sectors such as air quality, potable water, waste water, solid water, including dangerous waste and chemicals; identify major firms in these sectors and compare them with other Canadian and Quebec economic sectors in terms of importance; identify and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of these firms; and identify business opportunities for these Quebec companies and recommend approaches to develop these opportunities.

Authority or Background

Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.

Time Frame

May 1992 to April 1993.

Financing and Operation

The total cost of this project is \$140,000 and shared as follows:

Industry, Science and Technology Canada	\$50,000
Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Technologie de la province du Québec	\$50,000
Centre de Recherche Industrielle du Québec	\$40,000

For Further Information

Director General
Environmental Affairs Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3080

**CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL AND MARKET
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIMDP) — BRITISH
COLUMBIA MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS**

Administered By

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

To stimulate the growth of the secondary wood manufacturing industry of British Columbia through industrial and export market development initiatives in North American and overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into the first tripartite agreement was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1988-9/2442. Participants are ISTC, the British Columbia Ministry of International Business and Immigration, and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame

June 15, 1988 to March 31, 1993. (An extension is under negotiation.)

Financing and Operation

The federal government and British Columbia have each agreed to contribute up to 40% or \$2.74 million. Industry will contribute 20% or up to \$1.37 million. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Sector Campaigns Program. The program is administered by COFI under the direction of a steering committee. Each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by ISTC's Forest Industries Branch, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Director General
Forest Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
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Tel.: (613) 954-3082

**CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — WESTERN
CANADA WOOD PRODUCTS**

Administered by

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

To consolidate and co-ordinate the overseas market development efforts of Canada, two provinces and two industry associations in western Canada. These efforts aim to broaden the market base for the wood products industry in western Canada, to reduce its dependence on the highly cyclical North American market, and to encourage better use of resources through the promotion and export of wood products, with increased emphasis on value-added products.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a multi-party agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1991-3/297. Participants are ISTC; External Affairs and International Trade Canada; the British Columbia Ministry of Development, Trade and Tourism; the Alberta Ministry of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife; the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI); and the Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA).

Time Frame

January 1, 1991 to December 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The federal government will contribute \$15.61 million to the five-year COMDP. British Columbia and Alberta together will provide another \$15.61 million; and a third \$15.61 million contribution will be shared by COFI and AFPA. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Forest Industries Program. The project is operated by COFI under the direction of a steering committee. Each party has voting rights proportionate to its level of contribution. Federal involvement is administered by the Forest Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the provincial governments and the associations in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Director General
Forest Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3082

CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — ALBERTA WOOD PRODUCTS**Administered By**

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

To support the Alberta wood products industry's entry into the COMDP — Western Canada project by helping its members become more familiar with offshore forest products export markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1991-7/799. Participants are ISTC; the Alberta ministry of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife; and the Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA).

Time Frame

April 1, 1991 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government and Alberta have agreed to each contribute \$200,000 to the two-year project while the industry share of the funding is estimated at \$133,000. The federal share is provided under ISTC's Forest Industries Program. The project is operated by the AFPA under the direction of a management committee composed of a representative from each funding partner. Federal involvement is administered by the Forest Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the Alberta government and AFPA in setting and approving an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Director General
Forest Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3082

CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — EASTERN CANADA WOOD PRODUCTS**Administered By**

Forest Industries Branch.

Purpose

To consolidate and co-ordinate the overseas market development efforts of the federal government, six provincial governments and five industry associations in eastern Canada. These efforts aim to broaden the base of the market for the wood products industry in eastern Canada, to reduce its dependence on the highly cyclical North American market, and to encourage better use of resources through the promotion and export of wood products, with increased emphasis on value-added products.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a multi-party agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1990-4/1364. The federal government is represented by ISTC and External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Quebec is represented by the Ministry of International Affairs, the Ministry of Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Forestry; Ontario by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Technology; Nova Scotia by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Technology and the Ministry of Lands and Forests; New Brunswick by the Ministry of Commerce and Technology; Newfoundland by the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture; and Prince Edward Island by the Ministry of Energy and Forestry.

The wood products industry is represented by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; the Quebec Lumber Manufacturers' Association; the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers' Association; and the Maritime Lumber Bureau, which also represents the Newfoundland Lumber Producers' Association.

Time Frame

January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, the provinces (collectively), and the industry associations (collectively) have agreed to each contribute \$2.46 million. The federal share is provided under ISTC's Forest Industries Program. The project is operated by the Bureau de promotion des industries du bois (BPIB) under the direction of a steering committee composed of a representative from each party to the agreement. Federal involvement is administered by the Forest Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with all participants in setting and approving an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Director General
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235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation and co-ordination regarding economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ISTC manages the framework ERDA in Ontario. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is responsible for the Atlantic provinces; Western Economic Diversification Canada manages the framework ERDAs in the western provinces; and the Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec) is responsible for Quebec.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subagreements/Cooperation agreements that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing 14 of the ERDA subagreements/Cooperation agreements in effect on March 31, 1993. (See Table 17-1.)

For Further Information

For items in Table 17-1, contact the ISTC senior managers listed at the end of this chapter.

TABLE 17-1

ERDA Subagreements/Cooperation Agreements for which Industry, Science and Technology Canada is responsible;
in effect on March 31, 1993

	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Costs (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)	ISTC Disbursement 1992-93 (\$000)
PAN-ATLANTIC						
International Tourism Marketing	17/07/91	01/04/91	31/03/94	10,000	6,000	1,900
Total				10,000	6,000	1,900
NEWFOUNDLAND						
Tourism and Historic Resources	17/05/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	20,750	14,750	3,049
Total				20,750	14,750	3,049
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND						
Tourism Development	31/10/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	9,000	5,220	3,076
Total				9,000	5,220	3,076
NOVA SCOTIA						
Technology Development	19/11/92	19/11/92	31/03/97	35,700	25,000	n/a
Tourism Development	04/12/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	19,300	10,900	1,286
Total				55,000	35,900	1,286
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Travel Generators	23/07/92	01/04/92	31/03/94	5,700	4,000	672
Total				5,700	4,000	672
QUEBEC						
Tourism Development	31/03/92	31/03/92	31/03/97	100,000	50,000	3,000
Total				100,000	50,000	3,000
ONTARIO						
Northern Development (Tourism portion)	04/11/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	15,000	7,500	1,428
Total				15,000	7,500	1,428
MANITOBA						
Tourism	30/03/92	30/03/92	31/03/96	10,000	5,000	1,353
Total				10,000	5,000	1,353
SASKATCHEWAN						
Tourism	17/10/91	17/10/91	31/03/96	10,000	5,000	1,013
Total				10,000	5,000	1,013
ALBERTA						
Tourism	12/05/92	12/05/92	31/03/95	10,000	5,000	375
Northern Development	05/08/92	05/08/92	31/03/95	9,000	4,500	341
Business & Community Development	14/09/92	14/09/92	31/03/95	24,000	12,000	216
Total				43,000	21,500	932
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Tourism Development	14/12/92	14/12/92	31/03/96	10,000	5,000	376
Total				10,000	5,000	376
Grand total				288,450	159,870	18,085

CANADA-ONTARIO ERDA***Signed***

November 2, 1984.

Effective Date

November 2, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

To enhance the economic and regional development of the province; to improve opportunities for Ontarians to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in the province.

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada-Ontario ERDA was in effect as of March 31, 1993. (See Table 17-2.)

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where ISTC was the responsible federal body totalled \$1,427,973.

For Further Information

1. For the ERDA, contact
Administrator, FedNor
302 Queen Street East
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 1Z1
Tel.: (705) 942-1327
2. Where another federal body is responsible for the subsidiary agreement or its component, (as indicated in Table 17-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (EDAs)

Development agreements similar to the ERDAs also exist between the federal government and Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Northwest Territories in 1982 and later extended to 1991. The EDA with Yukon was signed in 1984 and expired June 4, 1989. New EDAs with Yukon and the Northwest Territories were signed in 1992 and expire March 31, 1996.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the federal minister responsible for co-ordinating activities under the framework EDAs.

Specific initiatives under each framework EDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements, called Cooperation agreements, which are the responsibility of the federal and territorial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing three of the EDA Cooperation agreements in effect on March 31, 1993. (See tables 17-3 and 17-4.)

CANADA-YUKON EDA***Payments***

The federal government paid \$1.1 million in 1992-93 under tourism and small business Cooperation agreements, as part of the Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

For Further Information

Director, Yukon
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
300 Main Street, Suite 210
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2B5
Tel.: (403) 667-3921

CANADA-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA***Payments***

The federal government spent \$1,134,466 in 1992-93 under the tourism and entrepreneurship Cooperation agreement, as part of the Canada-Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

For Further Information

Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Canada Place
9700 Jasper Avenue, Suite 540
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C3
Tel.: (403) 495-4782

TABLE 17-2

Canada-Ontario ERDA Subagreement in Effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Northern Ontario Development	Industry, Science and Technology	04/11/91	01/04/91	31/03/95	95,000	47,500
Total					95,000	47,500
Components:						
Forestry	Forestry Canada				50,000	25,000
Minerals	Energy, Mines and Resources				30,000	15,000
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology				15,000	7,500

TABLE 17-3

Canada-Yukon EDA Cooperation Agreements in Effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Costs (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Small Business	Industry, Science and Technology	24/02/92	01/04/91	31/03/96	3,000	2,100
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology	24/02/92	01/04/91	31/03/96	9,000	6,300
Total					12,000	8,400

TABLE 17-4

Canada-Northwest Territories EDA Cooperation Agreement in Effect on March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Costs (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Tourism and Entrepreneurship	Industry, Science and Technology	24/02/92	01/04/91	31/03/96	8,565	5,995.5
Total					8,565	5,995.5

ISTC Regional Executive Directors*Newfoundland*

Executive Director

Industry, Science and Technology Canada

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Executive Director

Industry, Science and Technology Canada

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Quebec

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Tel.: (514) 283-1885

Ontario

Executive Director
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Dominion Public Building
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Tel.: (416) 973-5001

Administrator, FedNor
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Tel.: (705) 942-1327

Manitoba

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Alberta and Northwest Territories

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British Columbia and Yukon

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650 West Georgia Street, Suite 900
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Department of Justice Canada

Department of Justice Canada was established in 1868 and operates under the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the department and oversees all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, Department of Justice Canada interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and administration of three federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law	18-1
Native Courtworker Program	18-2
Assistance to the Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act	18-3

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By
Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To provide across Canada a minimum standard of legal aid services to economically disadvantaged people involved in criminal cases.

Authority or Background

Annual appropriation acts. Authority is provided under Order-in-Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order-in-Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Financing agreements are in place with all provinces and both territories.

Time Frame

Early in 1972, the federal government decided, in principle, to financially support provinces providing legal aid. Agreements for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973. The financial provisions have been renegotiated periodically to improve the federal con-

tribution. A three-year legal aid agreement covering adult criminal and young offender cases ended in 1990. In 1990-91 and 1991-92 federal contributions to the Legal Aid Program were limited to the total contributions paid in 1989-90.

In March 1992, the cap was lifted. In 1992-93 and 1993-94, federal contributions may exceed 1989-90 costs by 1%.

Civil legal aid is covered by the Canada Assistance Plan in the provinces and considered as an item of special need for the poor. It is covered under a joint criminal-civil agreement in the territories.

Financing and Operation

Generally, but subject to the above ceiling, federal contributions for adult criminal legal aid are about 50% of national shareable expenditures. Federal contributions for young offender legal aid are the lesser of a per capita amount or 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures.

The provinces are responsible for the operation of legal aid programs. Provinces also determine the financial circumstances under which an applicant for legal aid may be approved.

Under the adult criminal and young offenders legal aid agreements, coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. offences contrary to an act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. all summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an act of Parliament, or ii) a regulation made pursuant to an act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, it is likely that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment for adult offenders or open or secure custody for young offenders, or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of legal aid;
3. proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3 for adults and 1 and 2 for young persons; and
5. appeals by an accused, whether an adult or a young person, in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; and appeals by an adult accused in matters referred to in paragraph 3, where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, the appeal has merit or where the

court appealed to request the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

For young offenders, the agreement also includes coverage for services provided to eligible persons at any stage of a proceeding under the act for which a young person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.

In order to receive the annual federal contribution, provinces and territories must submit a detailed claim form with supporting documents.

See Table 18-1.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Corporate Policy and Programs Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 18-1

Contributions by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult and Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreements

	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)	1992-93 (\$)
Newfoundland	1,696,324	1,696,324	1,713,287
Prince Edward Island	210,658	210,658	212,765
Nova Scotia	3,145,401	3,145,401	3,176,855
New Brunswick	1,229,150	1,229,150	1,241,442
Quebec	16,339,137	16,339,137	16,502,528
Ontario	40,603,439	40,603,439	41,009,473
Manitoba	3,395,207	3,395,207	3,429,159
Saskatchewan	2,522,647	2,532,084	2,564,413
Alberta	6,455,923	6,455,923	6,520,482
British Columbia	9,029,181	9,029,181	9,119,473
Yukon	418,129	418,895	423,084
Northwest Territories	1,625,500	1,625,500	1,641,755
Total	86,670,696	86,680,899	87,554,716

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to native persons (including young native persons) involved in the criminal justice system. The native courtworker helps natives (status Indians, non-status Indians,

Métis and Inuit) to understand the nature of the criminal charges against them and refers them to legal or other resources. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of native people, as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority or Background

Annual appropriation acts. Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Time Frame

This continuing program started in the early 1970s.

Financing and Operation

This is a program under which the Department of Justice Canada enters into financing agreements with provincial and territorial governments, which in turn negotiate with a carrier agency to deliver a courtworker program for the benefit of native people. In Manitoba, the program is administered by the province's Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the program are as follows:

1. the program must serve status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit people alike;
2. the program must be administered by an organization, agency or department selected by the province/territory to deliver a native courtworker program;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice Canada must be limited to providing criminal courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance halfway houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programs, etc.); and
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker program must be borne by the province involved.

See Table 18-2.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Corporate Policy and Programs Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 18-2**Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements**

	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)	1992-93 ^b (\$)
Newfoundland	84,500	102,081	97,900
Quebec	471,850	492,150	537,050
Ontario	542,590	702,850	709,896
Manitoba	274,150	265,600	303,600
Alberta	946,050	954,100	1,028,723
British Columbia	774,624	937,992	1,023,790
Yukon	124,000	135,011	145,441
Northwest Territories	327,448	394,891	419,000
Total	3,545,212	3,984,675^a	4,265,400

^a To this figure should be added \$112,831 in adjustments for young offenders.

^b Unaudited.

ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES PURSUANT TO THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

Administered By
Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To support the Young Offenders Act and improvements to programs and services available to young offenders throughout Canada.

Authority or Background

The Young Offenders Act. Young offenders cost-sharing agreements are in place with all provinces and both territories.

Time Frame

Agreements were effective from April 2, 1984, to March 31, 1989. However, pending the negotiation of new arrangements, or until at least one year's notice of termination is given in writing, the federal government is required to continue its funding to the provinces and territories at a level not to exceed the amount payable for the 1988-89 fiscal year. In June 1989, the provinces and territories were advised of the federal government's decision to limit funding to the 1988-89 level for the foreseeable future (understood to be until the end of fiscal year 1993-94).

Financing and Operation

The agreements expand the range of services previously shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan, increasing the overall federal contribution to the juvenile justice system.

The essential financial elements are that the federal government contributes:

1. 50% of the total costs associated with the provision of residential services (secure and open custody, and post-adjudication detention), alternative measures and judicial interim release programs; and
2. 50%, less a base-year deduction, for pre-dispositional reports, assessments, screening services, review boards, and dispositional supervision services (primarily probation).

As well, several programs help provinces, territories and private sector agencies to develop and implement services for young offenders and to inform the juvenile justice community and the general public.

See Table 18-3.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Corporate Policy and Programs Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 18-3

Payments to the Provinces and Territories for Provision of Services
Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act, as of March 31, 1993

	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)	1992-93 (\$)
Newfoundland	4,743,000	4,109,000	4,462,000	4,743,000	4,743,000
Prince Edward Island	1,934,241	1,934,241	1,934,241	1,934,241	1,934,241
Nova Scotia	5,905,088	5,905,088	5,905,088	5,905,088	5,905,088
New Brunswick	4,594,808	4,594,808	4,594,808	4,594,808	4,594,808
Quebec	28,480,582	28,480,582	28,480,582	28,480,582	28,480,582
Ontario	58,299,812	58,299,812	58,299,812	58,299,812	58,299,812
Manitoba	5,683,989	5,683,989	5,683,989	5,683,989	5,672,368
Saskatchewan	7,091,854	7,091,854	7,091,854	7,091,854	7,091,854
Alberta	14,155,704	13,507,222	14,155,704	14,155,704	13,833,000
British Columbia	17,077,757	17,077,757	17,077,757	17,077,757	17,077,757
Yukon	1,055,365	1,055,365	1,055,365	1,055,365	1,055,365
Northwest Territories	3,329,781	3,329,781	3,329,781	3,329,781	3,329,781
Total	152,351,981	151,069,499	152,070,981	152,351,981	152,017,656

Note: The amounts listed may be subject to change as claims are finalized.

Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since then, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the administration of the Government Employees Compensation Act, the establishment of programs promoting labour-management co-operation and workplace innovation, labour-government employee exchanges and the administration of labour adjustment benefits.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial, territorial and international agencies in undertaking research and policy analysis and development on issues of concern to women in employment. It produces a wide range of information, organizes seminars that focus on workplace policies and practices, and administers contributions and grants.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing occupational safety and health in the above industries as well as in the operation of trains, aircraft and ships; in the petroleum industry on Crown lands; and in the federal public service.

Labour Canada also serves the public through six regional offices:

Atlantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland and Labrador;

St. Lawrence Region

Montréal headquarters, serves all of Quebec with the exception of the Outaouais region and Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories;

Capital Region

Ottawa headquarters, consists of the national capital core area up to the Quebec border in eastern Ontario, as well as other parts of Ontario up to and including Hastings and Renfrew counties, and, in Quebec, the southern portion of Gatineau and Pontiac counties;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario and the portion of the Northwest Territories east of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border, excluding Baffin Island;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon, and the remainder of the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the department seeks formal and informal consultation with labour and business representatives to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and to keep open channels of communication among the parties involved in various aspects of Labour Canada's mandate. In this respect, Labour Canada is actively involved in supporting joint labour-management organizations at the industry level, such as the Sectoral Skills Council and the Council on Maritime Affairs. These sectoral organizations are responsible for developing joint labour-business responses to problems. The department maintains an ongoing dialogue with these and other organizations on labour market and industrial relations matters.

The department's relations with provincial and territorial governments involve a variety of joint committees and meetings to discuss national issues affecting labour, including aspects of industrial relations, employment conditions, and occupational safety and health. These activities include meetings of federal, provincial and territorial ministers or deputy ministers of labour; discussions about International Labour Organization questions; and the work of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation.

Under a program dealing with injury compensation, the provincial workers' compensation boards are reimbursed by Labour Canada for administering and paying claims by employees of the federal public service and most Crown corporations.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

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ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal, provincial and territorial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards, and occupational safety and health. A series of information and research documents is produced and available upon request, or through Canada Communication Group-Publishing on a cost-recovery basis. These documents include: *Industrial Relations Legislation in Canada* and *Employment Standards Legislation in Canada* (biennial) and the *Labour Law Update* (a subscription of six issues a year).

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose

To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and also accessed by the provinces, territories, business and labour.

Authority or Background

The general mandate of the federal Minister of Labour includes the collection, study and dissemination of information in the labour field.

Time Frame

The time frame for the preparation of the information and research documents varies from ongoing to 24 months.

Financing and Operation

Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' and territories' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is provided by the department.

For Further Information

Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-0067

FEDERAL WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Regional offices with direction and support from the Federal Workers' Compensation Service, Ottawa.

Purpose

Among other activities, the program administers and co-ordinates the provision of employment-injury compensation to federal government and Crown corporation employees, according to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses provincial workers' compensation boards for disbursements and costs of adjudicating claims made by federal employees.

Authority or Background

Government Employees Compensation Act.

Government Employees Compensation Regulations.

The act establishes the conditions for coverage and defines relations with provincial workers' compensation boards.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program, subject to ratification of agreements for specific periods with provincial workers' compensation boards. Agreements are being renegotiated with all provinces except Quebec, where the contract is renewed automatically unless one of the parties requests renegotiation.

Financing and Operation

Reports concerning work-related injuries in federal workplaces are submitted to the regional offices of Labour Canada for review. Then they are transferred to provincial workers' compensation boards. Under an agreement, these boards adjudicate, process and pay claims as required. Each month, the boards bill Labour Canada for disbursements and administration costs. After audit, the department directly reimburses compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments

See Table 19-1.

For Further Information

Federal Workers' Compensation Service
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-8001

Time Frame

The agreement and compensation to the province is negotiated on an annual basis.

Financing and Operation

The 1992-93 contract was for \$100,000.

TABLE 19-1**Compensation and Administration Expenses 1991-92**

	Compensation Payments (\$)	Administration Expenses (\$)	Total Payments (\$)
Newfoundland	1,680,793	261,807	1,942,600
Prince Edward Island	402,746	68,756	471,502
Nova Scotia — Federal	3,989,014	485,505	4,474,519
Nova Scotia — Cape Breton Development Corporation (CBDC)	12,771,704	963,087	13,734,791
Nova Scotia — CBDC (Sect 9A)	5,182,190	192,024	5,374,214
Nova Scotia — Old Silicosis	715,710	25,215	740,925
New Brunswick	1,248,071	190,959	1,439,030
Quebec	14,953,892	2,882,348	17,836,240
Ontario	30,529,965	6,413,120	36,943,085
Manitoba	1,587,808	288,000	1,875,808
Saskatchewan	1,528,919	324,000	1,852,919
Alberta	5,439,644	1,313,547	6,753,191
British Columbia	4,481,843	1,667,640	6,149,483
Total	84,512,299	15,076,008	99,588,307

For Further Information

Director General
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 997-3520

Regions

Regional Director
Labour Canada
Mountain Region
890 West Pender Street, Room 400
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1J9
Tel.: (604) 666-2344

Regional Director
Labour Canada
Central Region
MacDonald Building, Suite 400
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2Y1
Tel.: (204) 983-7226

Regional Director
Labour Canada
Great Lakes Region
230 Richmond Street West, 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1V6

Tel.: (416) 954-2891

Regional Director
Labour Canada
St. Lawrence Region
Guy Favreau Complex
West Tower, Suite 101
200 René Lévesque Boulevard West
Montréal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-1385

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

As part of the federal government occupational safety and health program, the following federal-provincial agreement has been signed.

CANADA-MANITOBA AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Central regional office with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

To provide, for a fee, certain administrative, inspection, enforcement and related occupational safety and health services for the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

Authority or Background

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Act.

Regional Director
Labour Canada
Atlantic Region
Heritage Court
95 Foundry Street, Room 213
P.O. Box 2967, Station "A"
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8T8
Tel.: (506) 851-6648

Regional Director
Labour Canada
Capital Region
Medfair Building, 6th Floor
1355 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8K7
Tel.: (613) 998-0933

WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

Administered By

WHMIS is a nation-wide communication system administered by the federal government and all provinces and territories. Within the federal jurisdiction, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada (CCAC) and Labour Canada (LC) share responsibilities for administration of WHMIS. CCAC's role is directed toward the manufacturers, importers and suppliers of hazardous materials; LC's duty is to ensure that WHMIS is implemented in federal workplaces, undertakings and businesses covered by the Canada Labour Code, Part II.

Purpose

To ensure workers and employers have information on hazardous materials used in the workplace.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code and Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Code.

Time Frame

WHMIS came into force on October 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation

Incorporated into existing occupational safety and health programs of all jurisdictions.

For Further Information

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-8090

PROGRAM FOR OLDER WORKER ADJUSTMENT (POWA)

Administered By

Older Worker Adjustment Branch, in conjunction with appropriate provincial and territorial government departments.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to older workers across the country who, after working for a long period of time, have no prospects for re-employment following major permanent layoffs.

Authority or Background

Department of Labour Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The Program for Older Worker Adjustment is a jointly financed and administered federal-provincial program.

Payments

Annuities totalling \$69.2 million were purchased in 1992-93. The federal government contributed \$52 million and the provinces and territories the remaining \$17.2 million.

For Further Information

Executive Director
Older Worker Adjustment Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 994-8146

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada encourages and helps all members of Canadian society to fully exercise their citizenship rights, responsibilities and privileges. The department also ensures that federal departments and agencies respect the federal multiculturalism policy; and it promotes multiculturalism among major institutions, including other levels of government, serving Canadians.

As well as recommending and managing policies and programs, the department registers new citizens; encourages people to participate in Canada's social, cultural, political and economic life; and promotes values such as citizenship, human rights, and fundamental freedoms.

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NATIONAL LITERACY PROGRAM

Administered by

National Literacy Secretariat.

Purpose

To help ensure that Canadians acquire the literacy skills to participate fully in the social and economic life of Canada.

Authority or Background

Canadian Multiculturalism Act.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The National Literacy Program works with all provinces and territories, with voluntary organizations, and with business and labour. It helps fund five types of activities: developing learning materials; improving co-ordination and information sharing; increasing public awareness; improving access and outreach; and supporting research. Since 1988, the program has been involved in 1,500 projects.

More than 300 federal-provincial/territorial initiatives were approved in 1992-93. One example is a project by Capilano College in British Columbia in partnership with the Neil Squire Foundation and Digital Equipment Corporation. The college developed and delivered workshops for instructors in 14 colleges on the use of SARAW (speech-assisted reading and writing) computer stations for people with severe physical disabilities. The project's success brought plans to introduce SARAW nationally.

For Further Information

Director General

National Literacy Secretariat, Citizenship

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 1K5

Tel.: (819) 953-5280

CONTINUING COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By

Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship.

Purpose

To provide a forum for federal, provincial and territorial governments to discuss ratifying and carrying out the conditions of international human rights agreements.

Authority or Background

Created by ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983, September 1985 and September 1988 ministerial conferences.

Time Frame

Continuing. The committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation

Each delegation pays the expenses of its own participation. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its co-ordination role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings

to rotate; but, at each meeting to date, provincial and territorial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative is the Assistant Deputy Minister of Citizenship, although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to committee meetings.

The committee co-ordinates conferences of human rights ministers and meetings of senior officials. It also co-ordinates the preparation and presentation of reports to international organizations on the domestic implementation of human rights agreements to which Canada is party.

Through working groups, the committee undertakes special projects such as:

1. studying employment equity measures for persons with disabilities;
2. assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada;
3. preparing reports on medical-legal issues which raise human rights concerns, such as organ transplants, testing for AIDS and for drugs in the workplace, and medical research involving human subjects;
4. reviewing federal, provincial and territorial legislation to determine their overall compliance with the American Convention on Human Rights, an international instrument from the Organization of American States (OAS); and
5. preparing a United Nations declaration and an OAS convention on the subject of violence against women.

For Further Information

Director
Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1K5
Tel.: (819) 994-5971

CANADIAN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Administered By

Heritage Cultures and Languages Program, Multiculturalism Programs Branch.

Purpose

To foster development of the performing arts in Canada by providing an annual forum for skill and professional training and exchange among young performing artists from all provinces and territories, and from a diversity of cultural backgrounds.

Authority or Background

Canadian Multiculturalism Act.

Time Frame

This program has been in existence since 1974.

Financing and Operation

Costs are shared with the host province under a contribution agreement. Federal contributions have been in the order of \$300,000. The host province is encouraged to contract, in consultation with Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada, an independent producer/director.

The Canadian Heritage Festival was first held in 1974 as an element of multiculturalism programming, and has been held with provincial co-operation and support each year, often in conjunction with major celebrations. This is an annual event, usually held in several centres in the host province, over a period of up to two weeks.

The 1991 festival was co-hosted with Manitoba. The 1992 event was combined with Experience Canada, a Canada 125 project through which 125 youths were trained and then toured schools and communities coast-to-coast for four months.

The Canadian Heritage Festival is being evaluated in collaboration with provincial governments and other interested parties. The evaluation will be completed by the fall of 1993 and decisions will be taken regarding its future by the end of January 1994.

For Further Information

Director
Heritage Cultures and Languages Program
Multiculturalism Programs Branch
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1K5
Tel.: (819) 994-2157

CANADA-QUEBEC AGREEMENT ON THE FUNDING OF PROJECTS TO PROMOTE ACCESS BY MEMBERS OF CULTURAL COMMUNITIES IN QUEBEC TO HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Administered By

Community Support and Participation Program, Multiculturalism Programs Branch.

Purpose

To encourage health and social services institutions in Quebec to adapt to the cultural diversity of the population.

Authority or Background

Canadian Multiculturalism Act.

Time Frame

The three-year agreement was signed in 1992 and starts in fiscal year 1993-94.

Financing and Operation

Joint federal-provincial funding. Projects will focus on research, information, awareness, training and consultation, and implementing plans for gaining access to services. Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada will contribute up to \$200,000 a year.

For Further Information

Director

Community Support Program

Multiculturalism Programs Branch

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 1K5

Tel.: (819) 994-2047

National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959, created the National Capital Commission (NCC) as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The 20-member Commission is appointed by the governor-in-council. Members include residents of each of the 10 provinces, and the cities of Ottawa, Hull and neighbouring municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The chairperson is the chief executive officer and presides at all meetings. In the chairperson's absence, this responsibility is exercised by the vice-chairperson.

The objects and purposes of the Commission were expanded by an amendment to the National Capital Act that received royal assent on September 13, 1988. They are defined in section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance"; and

"To organize, sponsor or promote such public activities and events in the National Capital Region as will enrich the cultural and social fabric of Canada, taking into account the federal character of Canada, the equality of status of the official languages of Canada and the heritage of the people of Canada."

The National Capital Region (NCR), as set out in the act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and comprises an area of about 4,660 square kilometres. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

Historical Mandate

The Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land use changes on federal land, to approve land sales of federal lands and to review and approve the appearance of all federal government buildings within the region. In the past, the Commission provided planning and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects that benefited the National Capital Region.

This assistance was provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and included support for roads, bridges, public transportation facilities and other projects within the region.

New Directions

In June 1986, the Commission reached a major turning point in its history when the federal government approved a new mandate for the NCC based on three elements:

1. the capital as Canada's meeting place;
2. the capital as a tool for communicating Canada to Canadians (and to the world); and
3. the capital as a place for safeguarding and preserving Canada's treasures.

In approving this new mandate, the government recognized that the capital no longer required the degree of physical development that it did in the early years of its evolution. For that reason, the Commission was requested to reduce its involvement in the development of regional infrastructure in the NCR unless such projects met specific federal needs.

With a reduction in its involvement in regional infrastructure development of the NCR, the Commission has placed increased emphasis on its role as a catalyst and co-ordinator of the cultural dimension of the national capital, so that it becomes a meeting place with relevance for Canadians across the nation. In this role, the Commission is attempting to generate enthusiasm and innovation in the future evolution of the national capital, and to act as a channel for the energy and creativity of the other partners who have an interest and stake in the national capital.

The Commission has begun a process of reaching out to all regions of the country. It is hoped that these efforts will lead to specific developments, events and programs that will give visitors to the national capital a better understanding of the major regions of the country, and the beliefs and customs of the Canadian people.

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

Quebec—NCC Roadway Agreement

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region (brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull), it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The Commission shares on a 50:50 basis with the province of Quebec the cost of a number of major road projects. The Commission's share as specified in a 1972 agreement is estimated at approximately \$259 million (in 1991 dollars). Approximately \$163 million was spent as of March 1993.

Interprovincial Bridges Study

The Commission is participating in a joint federal, provincial and regional study of interprovincial bridges in the National Capital Region. Phase 1 of the study was completed at a cost of \$176,000. Phase 2 began in 1991 and should be completed in 1993.

The costs of the study will total over \$626,000 (Phases I and II) and will be shared between the National Capital Commission and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The study will assist federal, provincial and regional governments to optimize

the use of existing interprovincial bridges and to identify the priorities, costs, land requirements, socio-economic and environmental impacts for other interprovincial bridges and their approach roads.

Grants in Lieu of Taxes

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants in lieu of taxes to municipalities in which Commission property is located — about 10% of all lands in the National Capital Region. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a fashion similar to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1992-93, Ontario municipalities received \$7,491,645 (excluding leased properties). Quebec municipalities' share was \$1,998,279 (excluding leased properties).

For Further Information

Chief, Intergovernmental Issues Management
National Capital Commission
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6J6
Tel.: (613) 239-5528

TABLE 21-1

Expenditures of the Past Five Years on Existing Agreements

	1988-1989 (\$)	1989-1990 (\$)	1990-1991 (\$)	1991-1992 (\$)	1992-1993 (\$)
Quebec—NCC Roadway Agreement	9,668,028	7,730,745	4,500,000	2,947,167	4,052,833
Grants in Lieu of Taxes Ontario (excluding leased properties)	6,650,757	9,790,664	10,265,299	10,616,048	7,491,645
Grants in Lieu of Taxes Quebec (excluding leased properties)	1,713,345	1,881,047	1,954,302	2,418,577	1,998,279

National Defence

National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the commander in chief of the Canadian Forces. The Cabinet (the executive body of the government) is responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The deputy minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the chief of the defence staff is the senior military adviser to the minister.

The many activities necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program. Canadian Forces and department personnel provide timely assistance to civil authorities during emergencies, disasters or internal security threats. The department co-operates with civil authorities by co-ordinating search and rescue operations, taking part in community activities, and assisting in national programs for young people and for northern development. National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs for allied nations when they are conducted in Canada.

The general aim of research and development in National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all department functions — ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third through contracts to industry, universities and other government departments.

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ARMED ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Administered By

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Purpose

To provide armed assistance to the provinces and territories and to other federal government departments to maintain law and order.

Authority or Background

National Defence Act, Part XI and section 33(1); and Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-131.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of the department. In any given instance, Canadian Forces armed assistance begins on receipt of a requisition from a provincial attorney general, or from the Solicitor General for assistance to Correctional Services Canada, or upon acceptance by the Minister of National Defence of a request from another federal minister. The activity continues until the originator officially terminates the request.

Financing and Operation

Three types of armed assistance may be authorized:

1. Aid of the Civil Power

- In accordance with the National Defence Act, Part XI, a provincial attorney general (or equivalent) may address a written request to the chief of the defence staff (CDS), Canadian Forces, for assistance in aid of the civil power "in any case in which a riot or disturbance of the peace occurs, or is, in the opinion of the attorney general, considered as likely to occur, and that is beyond the power of the civil authorities to suppress, prevent or deal with."
- Response by the CDS to the request is mandatory and the facts presented cannot be disputed, but the extent of armed assistance may be determined by the CDS.

2. Armed Assistance to Other Federal Government Departments (National Defence Act, Part II, section 33)

- In accordance with the National Defence Act, Part II, section 33, officers and members of the Regular Force "are at all times liable to perform any lawful duty." Lawful duty has been interpreted to mean any duty within the jurisdiction of the federal government.
- Thus, a minister of another federal government department may request the Minister of National

Defence to provide armed assistance to maintain or enforce the laws of Canada for which the former has statutory responsibility. The Minister of National Defence may or may not accept the request. The CDS will determine the extent of armed assistance to be provided. Agreements do exist, however, with Solicitor General Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada to provide specific National Defence resources for anti-drug smuggling operations and fisheries incidents.

- Only the direct costs incurred as a result of the request are recovered from other federal government departments when armed assistance is provided.

3. Armed Assistance to Correctional Service Canada

- Order-in-Council P.C. 1975-131, dated January 23, 1975, authorizes the Solicitor General of Canada or the commissioner of penitentiaries to "request" orally (to be confirmed in writing) directly to the CDS that a military force be sent to a federal penitentiary to assist authorities in situations which are or may be beyond the powers of penitentiary staff to control. In practice, such requests are made on a minister-to-minister basis.
- Response is mandatory but the extent of assistance may be determined by the CDS.
- Military assistance is limited to perimeter security tasks unless specific authority otherwise is granted.
- Only the costs directly related to the assistance are recovered by National Defence.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON-DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By

Deputy chief of the defence staff.

Purpose

This program provides for the use of department services or facilities by individuals and by municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and does not compete with commercial resources.

Authority or Background

Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces, Article 36.40; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of February 27, 1973.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity of the department. Requests for services can be made at any time, but the degree to which they are met depends on the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation

The scope of activities in this area includes assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, and transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, landslides, hurricanes, snowstorms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or where local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosives, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services and the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable, with the party requesting the use of the services being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate.

Cost recovery may be effected at the base, station or regional headquarters level, or at National Defence headquarters.

Payments

Amounts vary depending on the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information**National Defence Headquarters**

Director General Public Affairs

National Defence Headquarters

101 Colonel By Drive

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

National Defence Regional Public Affairs Offices

National Defence Public Affairs

6080 Young St., Suite 301

Halifax, N.S.

B3K 5L2

Tel.: (902) 427-7084

National Defence Public Affairs

606 Cathcart Street, Suite 610

Montreal, Quebec

H3B 1K9

Tel.: (514) 283-5272

National Defence Public Affairs

4900 Yonge Street, Penthouse

North York, Ontario

M2N 6A4

Tel.: (416) 224-4087

Senior Information Officer

National Capital Region

National Defence Headquarters

101 Colonel By Drive

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 992-7469

National Defence Public Affairs

456 Ferguson St.

North Bay, Ontario

P1B 1X4

Tel.: (705) 494-2631

National Defence Public Affairs

Saskatchewan/Manitoba/Northwest Ontario

Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg

Building 13, Room 127

Westwin, Manitoba

R3R 0T0

Tel.: (204) 895-5277

National Defence Public Affairs

P.O. Box 105

Edmonton, Alberta

T5J 4J5

Tel.: (403) 457-8580

National Defence Public Affairs

Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt

FMO Esquimalt, British Columbia

V0S 1B0

Tel.: (604) 363-2396

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS***Administered By***

Chief of construction and properties.

Purpose

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial, territorial, municipal and Crown agency construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision can authorize DND to spend up to \$500,000 on capital assistance projects under the auspices of the Defence Services Program, Vote 10.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity related to a number of individual projects.

Financing and Operation

Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading of facilities for the purpose of environmental protection and such other improvements to municipal facilities as will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board directives.

Payments

Payments are made directly to the province, territory, municipality or Crown agency responsible for the construction project, in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See Table 22-1.)

TABLE 22-1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1991-92

	Project Description	Province or Municipality Contribution (\$000)	National Defence Contribution (\$000)
Town of Oromocto, New Brunswick	Install Traffic Signal at Main Gate		93
Ville de la Baie, Quebec	Construct Bus Shelter		12
Ville de St Hubert, Quebec	MQ Infrastructure Condition Study		171
City of North Bay, Ontario	Blue Box Program		8
Village of Petawawa, Ontario	Repair Sewage Treatment Plant		63
	Consultants Study / Water and Sewage		24
Township of Pittsburg, Ontario	Blue Box Program		19
	Transfer Water Plant to Township		375
Township of St. Vincent, Ontario	Upgrade Main Access Rd., MTSC Meaford		248
Township of Sydney, Ontario	MQ Infrastructure Condition Study		79
Province of Manitoba	Construct Bypass, Year 4 of 4	303	303
City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	Construct Crosswalk, Birch/Highway 2	0	18
City of Edmonton, Alberta	Upgrade Griesback Married Quarters, Year 2 of 4	0	1,754
District of Chilliwack, British Columbia	Upgrade Sewage Treatment Plant, Year 4 of 5	187	33
	Vernon Pedestrian Underpass	0	187

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES**Administered By**

Director general, properties and utilities.

Purpose

To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchised utility suppliers the utilities and services required for operation of departmental facilities; and, in other cases, to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority or Background

Government contract regulations.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar services) are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available, the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. For example, water service is provided to the village of Petawawa.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces base or station concerned.

TABLE 22-2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1986-87

	1986-87 (\$000)	1987-88 (\$000)	1988-89 (\$000)	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)	1991-92 (000)
Newfoundland	15,817	6,658	6,991	4,243	6,285	5,962
Prince Edward Island	892	888	932	959	974	—
Nova Scotia	12,715	11,433	12,005	10,633	14,444	14,085
New Brunswick	3,492	3,507	3,682	4,125	4,140	3,331
Quebec	15,792	14,798	15,538	14,416	18,057	16,013
Ontario	30,568	27,571	28,950	30,282	31,654	27,109
Manitoba	5,466	4,431	4,653	4,893	5,364	5,447
Saskatchewan	2,684	1,819	1,910	1,902	2,026	1,865
Alberta	10,074	9,900	10,395	7,147	10,695	10,820
British Columbia	6,982	7,603	7,983	5,696	7,787	7,733
Yukon	—	—	—	—	13	— ^a
Northwest Territories	160	12	131	134	783	— ^a
Total	104,642	88,620	93,170	84,430	102,222	92,365

^a Totals for the territories are included with totals for Alberta (Edmonton).**Payments**

See Table 22-2.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA**Administered By**

Deputy chief of the defence staff.

Purpose

To help improve the effectiveness of Canada's allies by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various locations. The three current major programs involve the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. Air force personnel from all three countries train at Goose Bay, Newfoundland. Members of the British army train in Alberta at Canadian Forces Base Suffield and at Wainwright, while German army trainees travel to CFB Shilo, Manitoba. As well, there are exchange programs for small units throughout the year. Notably, U.S. army reserve units train at CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick, each summer; and U.S. air force units train at Goose Bay and at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta, twice a year.

Federal interaction with the provinces and territories concerning such training may involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver's licences.

Authority or Background

Various international agreements.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

As directed by the government in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the German, British and Netherlands military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training is borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing National Defence training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CANADA**Administered By**

Executive Director, Emergency Preparedness Canada.

Purpose

To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Five primary activities are:

1. developing a national civil emergency preparedness policy framework;
2. developing national civil emergency preparedness plans;

3. establishing and maintaining national operational standards and capabilities;
4. creating public awareness;
5. developing and maintaining a national network of federal civil emergency preparedness offices and facilities.

Authority or Background

Emergency Preparedness Act, Chapter 11, S.C., 1988. As announced in the federal budget of February 1992, the government plans to amend this act to transfer the authority for civil emergency planning from Emergency Preparedness Canada to the Minister of National Defence.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) advances civil preparedness in Canada for emergencies of all types and co-ordinates federal emergency planning. EPC arranges for ongoing consultation among departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures. It works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness, to ensure compatibility of arrangements with other orders of government. EPC also co-ordinates federal participation in co-operative international planning initiatives with Canada's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and with the United States (under a formal Canada-U.S. agreement).

EPC performs other emergency-related functions:

1. maintains an emergency co-ordination centre to monitor and report on emergencies and to provide an operations centre to ministers and the Cabinet if needed in an emergency;
2. manages the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program to help the provinces and territories with emergency preparedness projects;
3. administers Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements to help provinces and territories cope with the cost of recuperating from major disasters;
4. trains federal, provincial, territorial and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;
5. sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies;
6. informs the public about emergency-related subjects;

7. participates in joint programs (federal-provincial/territorial-municipal) to improve national preparedness, e.g., Continuity of Government (which ensures continuity of government during emergencies cited in the Emergencies Act); Vital Points (which identifies vital facilities, plants and services to be protected if national security is threatened); and Essential Records (which identifies and preserves records essential for government operations during and after an emergency).

EPC is based in Ottawa. It has regional offices in each provincial capital; a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario; and an attaché at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program

The Joint Emergency Preparedness Program was established in 1980. Through it, the federal government, in co-operation with provinces and territories, takes part in emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program costs about \$6.6 million a year. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established to help provincial and territorial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. Since 1970, the federal government has contributed more than \$130 million. A formal request to the federal government for cost sharing is made by the appropriate provincial or territorial minister. If approved, payments are made by Treasury Board through supplementary estimates.

Workers' Compensation

Under workers' compensation agreements signed with every province and territory except Quebec in the early 1960s, the federal government pays 75% of the cost of compensating registered volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, while training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the workers' compensation board of the province or territory concerned. In 1992-93, \$27,000 was paid to B.C. and \$400 to Nova Scotia.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental co-operation in emergency planning, EPC is negotiating agreements that

specify the principles of joint planning and identify the duties of each government. Memoranda of understanding have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

To improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College. The program familiarizes federal, provincial/territorial and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for all types of emergencies. There is no charge to participants.

For Further Information

Director
Communications Directorate
Emergency Preparedness Canada
122 Bank Street, 2nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6
Tel.: (613) 991-7034
FAX: (613) 996-0995

Public Works Canada

Public Works Canada, established in 1867, operates under the Public Works Act and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works. The department has two major roles: custodian and service agent.

As custodian, the department is responsible for federal office and common use accommodation, certain bridges, highways, dry docks, dams, one canal lock, and the parliamentary precinct.

As service agent, the department provides to the federal government, at market-based rates, architectural and engineering services (including design, construction, and project management of federal facilities; dredging and fleet services); real estate services (including appraisal and legal survey of real property, market and investment analysis, acquisition and disposal, leasing and commercial letting, and the payment of grants in lieu of property taxes); and property management services (including operation, maintenance and management of buildings and land).

The department's activities are administered under three broad programs: the Services Program, the Real Property Program, and the Crown Corporations Program. The Real Property Program, administered by the department's Accommodation Branch, is of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, which is described in a separate chapter.

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WATER LEVEL CONTROL

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water as an aid to navigation; and, where possible, help provinces and other organizations develop hydroelectric power,

control water supplies, and reduce the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act and the Ottawa River Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Public Works Canada administers a lock and dams on four river systems in consultation with relevant provinces. These facilities include St. Andrews Lock and Dam at Lockport on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Anglier-Quinze, Temiscamingue, Kipawa and Laniel dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario; and the Rideau Falls Dam on the Rideau River system in Ontario.

Expenditures

1986-87: \$2,098,000; 1987-88: \$2,497,000; 1988-89: \$1,717,000; 1989-90: \$1,840,000; 1990-91: \$1,626,407; 1991-92: \$1,871,526.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

To provide and maintain at the most economical cost, highways, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility, Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of highway projects, as well as the construction and maintenance costs of international, intraprovincial and interprovincial bridges.

The department also provides engineering audit services for works executed under federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act.

PWC manages seven interprovincial bridges. The maintenance costs of two are governed by federal-provincial agreements:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec): Canada, Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario, and Grenville, Quebec): Canada, Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame

The agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation

In the two agreements relating to maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared equally by Canada, Ontario and Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario. This accounts for the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs. Canada pays 75% of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25%.

In future, however, the department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments

Table 23-1 shows the maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges for the past five years. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two thirds of these costs for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25% for the Perley Bridge have been paid back to the federal government by the provinces.

On the remaining five interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. There is no formal agreement covering these charges. These bridges are Alexandra, between Ottawa, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec; Chaudière Crossing, between Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec; Pembroke-Allumette Island, connecting Pembroke, Ontario, and Allumette Island, Quebec; Des Joachims, between Rolphton, Ontario, and Rapides-des-Joachims, Quebec; and J.C. Van Horne, between Campbellton, New Brunswick, and Pointe-à-la-Croix, Quebec.

TABLE 23-1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier (\$)	Perley (\$)
1987-88	1,071,000	694,000
1988-89	15,000	158,000
1989-90	14,000	150,000
1990-91	63,869	1,154,339
1991-92	16,088	1,426,317

NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act.

Description

PWC is responsible for 1201 km of the Northwest Highway System in British Columbia, from Fort St. John to the Yukon Border.

Financing and Operation

The federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance over 1201 km. British Columbia assumed responsibility from the federal government for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway in 1961.

Payments

A portion of the Northwest Highway System, known as the Shawkak Project, is being reconstructed under an agreement with the United States to provide a paved road from southeast Alaska to the interior of Alaska. Reconstruction began in 1978 and includes 80 km of the Haines Road in B.C., 105 km of the Haines Road in Yukon, and 329 km of the Alaska Highway from Haines Junction to the Alaska-Yukon border. The Shawkak reconstruction project is estimated to cost approximately \$279 million, financed entirely by the United States.

TABLE 23-2

Maintenance and Capital Costs of the B.C. Portion of the Northwest Highway System

	Maintenance (\$000)	Capital (\$000)	Total (\$000)
1987-88	14,690	14,264	28,954
1988-89	12,799	14,507	27,306
1989-90	11,907	12,500	24,407
1990-91	12,047	9,177	21,224
1991-92	13,180	8,680	21,860

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal property.

Authority or Background

The Municipal Grants Act, 1980, and regulations.

Time Frame

There is a five-year time limit (including application year) for making an application for a grant under the Municipal Grants Act.

Financing and Operation

These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by the minister.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants. Exceptions include Indian reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made for property administered by a federal department but leased to, or occupied by, a third party; however, some of this property is covered by municipal grants regulations and therefore becomes eligible for grants.

Payments

See Table 23-3.

TABLE 23-3

Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures		
	1989-90 (\$000)	1990-91 (\$000)	1991-92 (\$000)
Newfoundland ^a	3,344	3,034	4,945
Prince Edward Island ^b	2,161	1	3,100
Nova Scotia	22,014	17,909	18,106
New Brunswick ^a	4,300	11,868	17,533
Quebec ^c	50,045	60,448	75,188
Ontario	132,005	149,705	167,501
Manitoba	15,180	13,360	12,661
Saskatchewan	7,613	7,904	8,370
Alberta ^d	19,619	14,642	19,231
British Columbia	25,661	28,470	28,028
Yukon Territory	976	1,282	2,587
Northwest Territories	995	1,348	3,195
Total	283,913	309,971	360,445

^a Increase due to catch up on backlog.

^b 1990 grant application processed in 1991-92.

^c New Real Property Tax regime starting January 1, 1992.

^d Interim payments only, made to some municipalities in 1990-91.

WHARF DISPOSAL PROGRAM

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Purpose

The wharf disposal program responds to the government's direction that Public Works Canada dispose or divest of properties which no longer support its mandate. The department has 230 surplus wharves.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Since 1988, through Surplus Marine Disposal, Public Works Canada has had the authority to make a one-time contribution to any province or municipality wanting to repair and own these surplus wharfs. The maximum contribution is the lesser of \$250,000 or the estimated cost of demolition. Since 1991, Public Works Canada has also had authority to make repairs up to the cost of demolition, instead of making a financial contribution. In 1992, Public Works Canada was authorized to extend the one-time contribution to include non-profit community organizations as well as provinces and municipalities. The contribution is made after the community

group submits an estimate of the cost of repairing the wharf and then signs an agreement.

Payments

In 1992-93, the cost of demolishing, repairing or transferring 50 wharfs was \$1.9 million. In 1993-94, Public Works Canada expects to spend \$8.4 million on 73 wharfs. All surplus wharves are expected to be disposed of by 1995-96.

For Further Information

Director, Federal Facilities
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2
Tel.: (613) 736-2238

Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation

Canada's revenue administration operates under the Department of National Revenue Act. This act confers on the Minister of National Revenue the responsibility for the "control, regulation, management, and supervision of the duties of Customs and Excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act... and internal taxes including income taxes and succession duties."

The primary legislation governing the department's role in fulfilling its mandate includes the Customs Act; Customs Tariff Act; Special Import Measures Act; Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act; Excise Act; Excise Tax Act; Income Tax Act; Part I of the Canada Pension Plan; and Parts III and VII of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Over several years, Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation has become a fundamental instrument of governance, working on behalf of the federal, provincial and territorial governments as well as Canadian individuals and businesses. As a result, the department now plays a greater role in border protection, trade policy administration, revenue generation and income redistribution.

Revenue Canada collects 93% of federal revenues and a significant portion of revenues on behalf of most provinces, including:

1. federal income tax;
2. personal income tax on behalf of all provinces except Quebec;
3. corporate income tax on behalf of all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta;
4. the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in all provinces except Quebec;
5. commodity taxes;
6. excise duties and import levies;
7. provincial sales, alcohol and tobacco taxes at borders on behalf of certain provinces and territories;
8. employee and employer contributions under the Canada Pension Plan; and
9. employee and employer premiums for Unemployment Insurance.

Revenue Canada also:

1. manages a range of federal and provincial tax credit programs to help Canadians with low and modest incomes, to assist business ventures, and to encourage investment in scientific research and development;

2. administers Canada's many international tax agreements as well as parts of Canada's trade laws and the Free Trade Agreement; and
3. protects Canadians against the transport of prohibited or undesirable goods and people across Canada's borders.

Revenue Canada also administers legislation on behalf of the provinces, territories and other federal departments. As a result, the department touches the lives of virtually all Canadian individuals and businesses.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL INCOME TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch.

Purpose

To facilitate the collection of federal and provincial income tax.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1962; Income Tax Act; agreements with provinces and territories.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

All provinces and territories except Quebec have agreements with the federal government on collecting personal income taxes. All provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta have agreements with the federal government on collecting corporate income taxes. Alberta has recently begun negotiations to once again have the federal government collect Alberta's corporate taxes.

Canada and the provinces have agreed that Revenue Canada will administer provincial tax acts and will collect and remit the taxes. The provinces have also agreed to maintain their taxes as percentages of federal tax for individuals and as percentages of taxable income for corporations.

The provinces are to ensure that their acts and regulations — in terms of administration, enforcement and collection of income tax — are similar to the federal act. Provincial interest and penalty rates must also match those set out in the federal act.

The agreements have been amended several times over the years to make it easier for Revenue Canada to administer provincial credits, surtaxes, tax reductions and flat taxes.

Revenue Canada also has agreements with Quebec, Ontario and Alberta to exchange taxpayer information to help both administer their income tax acts. The agreements with these provinces are necessary since the federal government does not administer all of their income tax laws.

Payments

See Table 24-1.

For Further Information

Director
Provincial and International Relations Division
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
123 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L8
Tel.: (613) 957-2070

TABLE 24-1

Taxation Statistics for 1990

	Number of Taxable Returns	Federal Income Tax (\$ million)	Provincial Income Tax (\$ million)
Newfoundland	239,040	715.1	422.9
Prince Edward Island	62,150	174.7	96.9
Nova Scotia	418,790	1,512.1	865.9
New Brunswick	332,890	1,093.9	626.2
Quebec	3,378,650	12,717.1	—
Ontario	5,361,460	26,251.5	13,308.8
Manitoba	529,260	1,846.7	1,140.3
Saskatchewan	446,890	1,530.8	948.0
Alberta	1,269,690	5,727.9	2,706.8
British Columbia	1,690,060	7,605.0	3,723.7
Northwest Territories	22,540	130.9	54.8
Yukon	13,780	60.0	25.7
Non-Residents	30,800	196.5	2.1

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PETROLEUM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM**Administered By**

Customs Operations Branch.

Purpose

To help Ontario and Quebec prevent fraud and tax evasion on petroleum products.

Authority or Background

Agreements with Ontario and Quebec to supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The department identifies shipments of petroleum products, supervises the dyeing of middle distillate fuels, and provides the provinces with entry documents.

Ontario and Quebec provide pre-mixed dye and instructions to customs border locations.

This program operates at the following border locations in Quebec and Ontario: Philipsburg, Rock Island, Lacolle, Stanhope, Sault-Sainte-Marie, Sarnia, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Lansdowne, Prescott and Cornwall.

For Further Information

Director
Operations Division
Management Services Directorate
Customs Operations Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
Connaught Building, 3rd Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-7527

COLLECTION OF ONTARIO GASOLINE AND FUEL TAXES AT CUSTOMS BORDER LOCATIONS***Administered By***

Customs Operations Branch.

Purpose

To help Ontario reduce provincial tax evasion on bulk imports of gasoline and fuel.

Authority or Background

Fuel Tax Act, 1981; Gasoline Tax Act; and Canada–Ontario agreement.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

At border locations in Ontario, importers must give customs officers a completed Ontario tax form and pay provincial tax for bulk imports of gasoline and fuel. This agreement does not apply to importers who are registered with the province as collectors, nor to shipments of middle distillate fuel that has been dyed as a non-taxable fuel under the supervision of a customs officer.

The Ontario Ministry of Revenue has agreed to defray the cost to Revenue Canada for collecting the tax.

Payments

Each week, Revenue Canada sends the tax forms and the taxes it collects to the Ontario Ministry of Revenue.

For Further Information

Director
Transportation Division
Customs Operations Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
Connaught Building, 5th Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-7191

COLLECTION OF FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR FOR PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES THAT DO NOT HAVE FORMAL AGREEMENTS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT***Administered By***

Customs Operations Branch.

Purpose

To make it easier for travellers who wish to import up to 9.09 litres of liquor over and above their duty-free allowance. (Importing more than 9.09 litres must be authorized by the provincial or territorial government involved and is subject to a fee.)

Authority or Background

Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act; administrative arrangements with provincial and territorial liquor authorities in 1975.

Time Frame

In force until a formal agreement is negotiated with each province or territory.

Financing and Operation

Revenue Canada absorbs the cost of this program.

Payments

Money collected on behalf of the provinces or territories is deposited monthly to the credit of their liquor authority.

For Further Information

Director
Travellers Assessment and Tax Policy Division
Travellers Directorate
Customs Operations Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
Sir Richard Scott Building, 8th Floor
191 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-6360

**COLLECTION OF PROVINCIAL MARKUPS AND LEVIES
ON NON-COMMERCIAL IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR*****Administered By***

Customs Operations Branch.

Purpose

To collect, on behalf of New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, markups and levies on non-commercial imports of liquor into these provinces.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1962; Order in Council P.C. 1992-1268, June 11, 1992; and agreements with provinces.

Time Frame

Indefinite. Can be ended with notice or by agreement.

Financing and Operation

Once an agreement is in force, markup fees replace those previously collected. The province must notify Revenue Canada in writing if it wishes to change the markup rates. External Affairs and International Trade Canada must approve any changes to ensure that Canada is meeting its international obligations.

Revenue Canada provides this service on cost recovery. When existing agreements expire, a set fee will be established to cover the cost to the department.

Payments

Each month, the money collected on behalf of the provinces is sent to them, and the provinces reimburse the department for its cost in providing the service.

For Further Information

Director
Travellers Assessment and Tax Policy Division
Travellers Directorate
Customs Operations Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
Sir Richard Scott Building, 8th Floor
191 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-6360

**COLLECTION OF PROVINCIAL TOBACCO TAXES ON
NON-COMMERCIAL IMPORTATIONS*****Administered By***

Customs Operations Branch.

Purpose

On behalf of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, to collect taxes on tobacco and tobacco products that are subject to the goods and services tax (GST) and imported by Canadian residents returning to these provinces.

Importers have always been legally obligated to pay these taxes. This agreement gives provinces a practical way to collect the taxes.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1962; Order in Council P.C. 1992-1268, June 11, 1992; and agreements with provinces.

Time Frame

Indefinite. Can be ended with notice or by agreement.

Financing and Operation

Revenue Canada provides this service to the provinces on cost recovery. When existing agreements expire, a set fee will be established to cover the cost to the department.

The provinces set the tax rates on these products and must notify Revenue Canada in writing of any changes.

Payment

Each month, the money collected on behalf of the provinces is sent to them, and the provinces reimburse the department for its cost in providing the service.

For Further Information

Director
Travellers Assessment and Tax Policy Division
Travellers Directorate
Customs Operations Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
Sir Richard Scott Building, 8th Floor
191 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-6360

COLLECTION OF PROVINCIAL SALES TAX***Administered By***

Customs Operations Branch.

Purpose

To help New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba collect their retail sales tax on non-commercial imports subject to the goods and services tax and consumed in the province.

Importers have always been legally obligated to pay these taxes. This agreement gives the province a practical way to collect the taxes.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1962; Order in Council P.C. 1992-1268 June 11, 1992; and agreements with provinces.

Time Frame

Indefinite. Can be ended with notice or by agreement.

Financing and Operation

The department provides this service on a cost-recovery basis.

Payments

Each month, the money collected on behalf of Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick is sent to them, and each province reimburses the department for its cost in providing the service.

For Further Information

Director
Travellers Assessment and Tax Policy Division
Travellers Directorate
Customs Operations Branch
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
Sir Richard Scott Building, 8th Floor
191 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel.: (613) 954-6360

JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF THE GST IN QUEBEC***Administered By***

Quebec Department of Revenue; federal-provincial committee.

Purpose

To collect the goods and services tax (GST) in Quebec on behalf of Canada.

Authority and Background

Part IX of the Excise Tax Act; Memorandum of Understanding by the finance ministers of both governments, August 30, 1990; Canada-Quebec agreement, April 26, 1991.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The Quebec Department of Revenue collects the GST in the province on behalf of the federal government, which compensates Quebec for the federal share of the costs of joint administration. A federal-provincial committee oversees the operation.

Payments

GST payments received by Quebec are transferred daily to the Receiver General for Canada.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Regional Excise and GST Liaison Office
Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation
325 Marais Street, 2nd Floor
Vanier, Quebec
G1M 3R3
Tel.: (418) 648-2296

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, which reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State, seeks to foster a sense of belonging to Canada, to help Canadians understand and celebrate their identity, and to increase opportunities for enjoyment of Canada's educational, social, political and cultural resources.

The department seeks to accomplish this goal by providing financial support to provincial governments for post-secondary education and financial assistance to post-secondary students; by offering financial and technical assistance to individuals, groups and private institutions; and by facilitating and encouraging communication in both official languages.

The department supports the federal government's official languages policy by providing translation, interpretation, and terminology and language advisory services; financial and technical assistance to official-language communities; and contributions for minority official-language education and second-official-language instruction.

In the area of official languages, the department's interests are shared, and to a considerable extent supported, by the Public Service Commission, the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, provincial and territorial governments, and by private institutions and organizations active in such areas as post-secondary education, communications and culture.

In the field of education, the department is responsible for cash payments to provinces under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program and for advising on policy matters in this area. The department is the federal focal point for the development of policies and the delivery of programs respecting student financial assistance at the post-secondary level. To ensure access by Canadians to post-secondary education, the department provides financial assistance to qualified full-time and part-time post-secondary students in the form of guaranteed loans and interest subsidies. In co-operation with External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the department contributes to Canada's effective participation in international fora and activities.

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PROMOTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES PROGRAM — INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By

Promotion of Official Languages Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To encourage and assist the governments of the provinces and territories and para-public institutions to foster the development of minority official-language communities by providing these communities with services in English and French, in areas other than education.

Authority or Background

The Official Languages Act of 1988 enshrines the federal government's commitment to co-operate with provincial/territorial governments and para-public institutions in promoting the official languages and in enhancing the development of anglophone and francophone minority groups, particularly by providing services in English and French in areas other than education.

Financing and Operation

The department encourages the provinces and territories to implement new services or improve the quality and scope of existing services related to the day-to-day life of minority official-language communities (e.g., in health, economics, justice, recreation and social services), and to promote the recognition and use of the two official languages.

The two main mechanisms through which this co-operative effort is carried out are:

1. the general agreement, which relates to several measures or projects in different activity sectors (general agreements normally cover five years); and
2. the co-operation agreement, which relates to one or more specific projects in a particular sector. (Co-operation agreements normally cover one year.)

In order to be eligible, the measures or projects must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. They must support the development and growth of the minority official-language community, and encourage members to participate in their own language in various aspects of Canadian life.
2. They must foster greater public acceptance and appreciation of English and French, thereby promoting better understanding between the two official-language communities.
3. They must be short-term projects, that is, they must be aimed at implementing new services or expanding existing services, and must not require permanent or ongoing funding.
4. They must cover areas that are important for the province or territory concerned.

Costs are usually shared on a 50:50 basis by the department and the provincial government involved.

Costs for planning, research, development and implementation are eligible, while capital costs and costs related to the acquisition of equipment and the replacement of staff undertaking language training are normally excluded.

The assistance provided by the department is for the initial period during which a measure or project is implemented and is not to be ongoing or permanent. Canada and the province or territory involved agree on the funding period for individual measures or projects. The federal government is committed to assuming 100% of the costs of providing services in French to Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information

Director General

Promotion of Official Languages Branch

Official Languages and Translation

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0M5

Tel.: (819) 994-0943

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Official Languages in Education Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to enable minority official-language communities to be educated in their own language

and to provide all Canadians with an opportunity to learn their second official language.

Authority or Background

The official languages in education programs were established in 1970-71 further to the recommendations of the 1968 report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost \$1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education.

In 1983, a memorandum of understanding was signed and three-year bilateral agreements worth approximately \$600 million were concluded with each province and territory. In September 1985, the memorandum and bilateral agreements were extended for two years, until 1987-88. Renewal of the Official Languages in Education Program for five years (1988-89 to 1992-93) and a \$145 million increase to the program's budget were announced in June 1988.

In November 1988, the Secretary of State (on behalf of the Government of Canada) and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (on behalf of the provincial governments) signed a five-year memorandum of understanding for agreements for minority-language education and second-language instruction. Under the 1988-89 to 1992-93 memorandum, bilateral agreements were concluded with all the provinces and both territories.

Following the announcement that the Official Languages in Education Program has been renewed for five years (from 1993-94 to 1997-98), a new Memorandum of Understanding for Agreements will be negotiated with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. Once the memorandum has been signed, bilateral agreements on minority-language education and second-language instruction will be concluded with each province and territory.

Time Frame

From 1970 through 1997-98.

Financing and Operation

The Government of Canada provides financial assistance to provinces and territories under the following program expenditure categories:

Infrastructure Support

Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for minority-language education and second-language instruction is provided in the form of per student payments and/or special arrangements agreed to with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development

Support is provided for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the establishment of minority-language education programs and immersion programs, and the development or purchase of teaching materials.

Teacher Training and Development

Financial assistance is provided to minority-language and second-language teachers who are upgrading their linguistic and teaching skills. In particular, the federal government funds individual bursaries awarded by provincial and territorial departments of education for teacher training/upgrading and workshops, and contributes to other related activities agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support

Financial assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities, such as exchanges, special projects and extra-curricular activities. Bursaries are awarded through provincial and territorial authorities to students at the post-secondary level, belonging to the official-language minority, who wish to study in their own language; or to students who wish to study in their second official language.

Federal support is also provided for two national programs administered by the provincial/territorial departments of education in conjunction with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Summer Language Bursary Program

This program enables some 7,500 college and university students to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language (French or English) at accredited institutions. Young francophone students outside Quebec may also take courses to improve their skills in French.

Official-Language Monitor Program

Through this program, about 1,250 awards are made every year to full-time college or university students. They spend six to eight hours a week assisting teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language, at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

Language Acquisition Development Program

The Language Acquisition Development Program provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for national projects involving the gathering and dissemination of information

related to official-language-minority education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; and for the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language, or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their undergraduate studies in their second official language. These awards (six in 1992-93) are financed from the accumulated interest of a \$300,000 endowment fund created in 1977 and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments

See Table 25-1.

For Further Information

Director General
Official Languages in Education Branch
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 997-8767

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PROGRAM

Administered By

Student Assistance Branch, Education Support.

Purpose

To provide loan assistance to students at the post-secondary level as a supplement to other resources available from the students' families, their own efforts and other student awards. By guaranteeing loans and, for full-time students, by paying the interest on those loans, the Canada Student Loans Program (CSLP) makes post-secondary education more accessible to those in need.

Authority or Background

Canada Students Loans Act and Regulations.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The CSLP is the largest program of financial assistance to students in Canada. Since inception of the program in 1964, \$8.4 billion in guaranteed loans has been provided to students.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program the federal government guarantees loans, which allows students to borrow from

TABLE 25-1

Official Languages in Education Summary by Province and Territory — Expenditures for 1991-92 (\$)

	Infrastructure Support	Program Expansion and Development	Teacher Training and Development	Student Support	Canada- Saskatchewan Agreement	Other Program Expenditures	Total
Newfoundland	1,505,676	1,832,758	320,977	264,000			3,923,411
Prince Edward Island	960,434	2,442,760	50,450	90,550			3,544,194
Nova Scotia	3,286,040	3,354,957	214,261	362,299			7,217,557
New Brunswick	22,958,619	4,112,605	68,000	379,500			27,518,724
Quebec	70,864,817	2,069,199	1,295,500	2,161,000		5,446,951	81,837,467
Ontario	53,912,451	3,708,336	1,247,985	879,818		9,000,000	68,748,590
Independent schools	896,602	—	—	—			896,602
Manitoba	7,675,803	2,138,333	125,000	346,000			10,285,136
Independent schools	85,808	55,002	—	—			140,810
Saskatchewan	3,413,886	2,235,547	276,461	531,531	6,726,000		13,183,425
Alberta	7,378,936	2,645,832	271,865	345,500			10,642,133
British Columbia	6,828,040	2,482,322	1,333,769	272,850			10,916,981
Independent schools	375,473	256,784	—	—			632,257
Provinces subtotal	180,142,585	27,334,435	5,204,268	5,633,048	6,726,000	14,446,951	239,487,287
Yukon	215,000	645,146	39,000	41,000			940,146
Northwest Territories	135,000	847,200	24,800	38,000			1,045,000
Territories subtotal	350,000	1,492,346	63,800	79,000			1,985,146
Provinces/Territories total	180,492,585	28,826,781	5,268,068	5,712,048	6,726,000		241,472,433
National Programs							
Summer Language Bursaries Program							12,380,504
Official-Language Monitors							9,236,160
National Programs subtotal							21,616,664
Grand Total							263,089,097

lenders who would otherwise be reluctant to lend to someone with no job, no established credit rating and no collateral. The federal government pays the interest on the loan while the full-time student is in school. (For loans made prior to August 1993, the government also pays the interest for six months after the end of studies.) The interest subsidy allows borrowers to defer loan repayment until six months after completion of their studies.

The part-time program provides unsubsidized loans to part-time students. The maximum outstanding principal is limited to \$2,500. Each part-time loan must be repaid within two years beginning 30 days after the loan is negotiated.

Students apply to provincial governments for student aid. Provinces assess students' financial needs and issue loan eligibility certificates to needy students on behalf of the federal government. The amount which students may be eligible to borrow is determined by assessing the itemized education and living costs they might be expected to incur over the upcoming school year. The value of resources available to students is deducted from costs. The difference (need) is met, to the extent possible, by a combination of CSLP and provincial funding.

Students then negotiate a loan with a financial institution and make no payments while in full-time studies. Borrowers have a set rate of interest for the entire repayment period, which may extend up to 9 1/2 years with no prepayment penalties.

TABLE 25-2**Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province**

	Loans Authorized 1989-90		Loans Authorized 1990-91 (preliminary)	
	Value (\$)	Number of Students	Value (\$)	Number of Students
Newfoundland	40,621,662	12,753	37,384,279	12,209
Prince Edward Island	5,414,466	2,120	6,057,370	2,328
Nova Scotia	45,878,508	14,900	47,344,945	15,116
New Brunswick	42,750,040	13,139	54,113,718	13,916
Ontario	250,967,616	104,275	361,710,506	129,682
Manitoba	41,959,102	11,637	40,168,592	11,732
Saskatchewan	59,076,119	16,876	48,062,422	14,172
Alberta	129,088,765	39,212	126,153,516	38,024
British Columbia	109,412,549	33,085	126,529,211	35,666
Yukon	1,267,073	199	1,137,347	334
Total	726,435,900	248,196	848,661,906	273,179

If they are temporarily ill or unemployed after their studies, the government may assume payment of the interest on the loan for up to 18 months. If borrowers default, the government pays the principal and accrued interest to the lender and attempts to recover the debt through private collection agencies, legal agents and income tax set-offs.

Provinces and territories may opt out of the program and receive an alternative payment based on per capita costs in the participating provinces. Alternative payments grow in proportion to increases in other costs so that opted-out provinces receive roughly the same per capita amount that is spent in participating provinces. Quebec and the N.W.T. have opted out of the CSLP. Alternative payments to them totalled \$87 million in 1992-93.

Payments

See Table 25-2.

For Further Information

Director General
Student Assistance Branch, Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-2377

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE****Administered By**

Student Assistance Branch, Education Support; in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination and complementarity of federal and provincial activities and programs in the area of student financial assistance, and thereby to:

1. enhance services and benefits to students;
2. utilize total resources available to both levels of government as efficiently and effectively as possible;
3. provide a more stable environment for planning and development of student aid services and programs.

Authority or Background

The committee was created by the CMEC and the Secretary of State in September 1987.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Activities

To pursue co-operative activities in, but not limited to, the following areas, as appropriate:

1. exchange and analysis of information on programs, client needs, and such to ensure and improve the

relevance and effectiveness of programs and services and to aid in the development of new or modified program initiatives as needs are identified;

2. development of joint or co-operative responses to broad issues in the field of student aid, and to the financial needs of students who are disadvantaged economically (such as students with disabilities);
3. measures to enhance federal-provincial/territorial co-operation in the planning and administration of student financial assistance programs;
4. communications initiatives related to financial assistance aimed at students, potential students and other interested parties (e.g., parents); and
5. development of future means of co-operation for consideration of ministers, including formal agreements between the two orders of government.

Financing and Operation

Costs incurred in the preparation and execution of meetings have been borne alternately by the Government of Canada and the CMEC by reason of their respective co-ordinating roles, which stem from the responsibilities of the co-chair, the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Education Support), and a provincial co-chair appointed by the CMEC.

Payments

Nil.

For Further Information

Director General
Student Assistance Branch, Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-2377

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By

Education Finance Unit of the Education Support Branch,
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Purpose

To finance post-secondary education through contributions to provincial and territorial governments.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Time Frame

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Under this act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash transfers and tax transfers.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter, under the heading "Established Programs Financing."

As required by the legislation, the total federal post-secondary education contributions and the expenditures by each province and territory on post-secondary education are reported by the Secretary of State in an annual report to Parliament entitled "Federal and Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada."

Payments

See tables 25-3 and 25-4.

For Further Information

Education Finance Unit
Education Support Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-5672

TABLE 25-3

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Fiscal Year 1991-92^a (\$000)

	Cash Transfer ^b	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	60,144	63,438	123,582
Prince Edward Island	13,773	14,168	27,941
Nova Scotia	96,553	99,321	195,874
New Brunswick	78,571	80,822	159,393
Quebec	391,042	1,118,082	1,509,124
Ontario	938,059	1,298,884	2,236,943
Manitoba	116,686	120,030	236,716
Saskatchewan	105,921	108,956	214,877
Alberta	258,095	295,933	554,028
British Columbia	340,319	380,456	720,775
Yukon	3,095	3,067	6,162
Northwest Territories	5,403	7,658	13,061
Total	2,407,661	3,590,815	5,998,476

^a Department of Finance First Interim Adjustment (March 26, 1993).

^b The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by the department totalled \$2,142,062,125 for 1991-92. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

STATE CEREMONIAL

Administered By

State Ceremonial and Canadian Identity Branch, Policy and Consultation.

Purpose

To provide assistance to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority or Background

Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last few years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal royal visit co-ordinator in a series of meetings with provincial co-ordinators and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval.

TABLE 25-4

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Fiscal Year 1992-93^a (\$000)

	Cash Transfer ^b	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	60,883	63,135	124,018
Prince Edward Island	13,668	14,173	27,841
Nova Scotia	96,812	100,391	197,203
New Brunswick	78,488	81,389	159,877
Quebec	387,185	1,134,993	1,522,178
Ontario	945,999	1,321,115	2,267,114
Manitoba	116,524	120,834	237,358
Saskatchewan	105,457	109,357	214,814
Alberta	264,353	298,161	562,514
British Columbia	349,998	388,451	738,449
Yukon	3,336	3,087	6,423
Northwest Territories	5,737	7,577	13,314
Total	2,428,440	3,642,663	6,071,103

^a Department of Finance Second Adjustment to Advance Calculation (March 26, 1993).

^b The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by the department totalled \$2,887,128,625 for 1992-93. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

Royal Visits 1992

The Queen — June 30 to July 2: visit to the National Capital Region for the celebration of the 125th anniversary of Confederation, the 40th anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne and the 25th anniversary of the Order of Canada.

Royal Visits 1993

There are no official visits being planned for 1993, although a number of private visits will take place throughout the year. Such visits are sponsored by private organizations, with minimal involvement of the federal and provincial governments concerned.

For Further Information

Director General
State Ceremonial and Canadian Identity Branch
Policy and Consultation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-3638

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS — LINGUISTIC SERVICES***Administered By***

Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate, Promotion of Official Languages Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To make the Secretary of State Department's expertise in this area available to provincial and territorial governments.

Highlights — 1982-1993

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was provided to the governments of New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Prince Edward Island.
2. SVP, a telephone advisory service, provides terminological and linguistic services to the provinces and to institutions within their jurisdiction, such as hospitals, school boards, colleges and universities.
3. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provided New Brunswick with technical assistance and revision services as part of its occupation glossaries project.
4. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provides terminological information and documentation. It also undertakes joint research with provincial governments and institutions across Canada.
5. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provides professional training for translators with the governments of Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
6. The Directorate prepares and marks recruitment and promotion examinations for the translation services of the governments of Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
7. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate has been collaborating with the governments of Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories to develop and standardize French terminology in common law.

Financing and Operation

Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities already being carried out for federal departments and agencies.

For Further Information

Director
Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 997-6843

Solicitor General Canada

Solicitor General Canada was established as a ministry by the Department of the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General of Canada is responsible for federal corrections, national security and law enforcement. The department includes the Secretariat, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Correctional Service Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Investigator Canada, the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the RCMP External Review Committee.

MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat develops and co-ordinates policies with the ministry agencies and consults the provinces and other levels of government. Demonstration projects, training programs, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The RCMP, the largest agency under the Solicitor General, has three objectives: to enforce federal laws; prevent crime; and maintain peace, order and security. It enforces a broad range of federal statutes and executive orders. Under the Security Offences Act, the RCMP investigates and prevents offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons.

Under arrangements with the provinces, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and fraudulent activities. It selectively investigates crimes against the Government of Canada or its agencies and those involving significant national interest.

Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal intelligence data banks are provided free to the Canadian police community.

The RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, and to the two territories and 197 municipalities.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Correctional Service Canada administers sentences of imprisonment greater than two years and prepares offenders for their

return to the community. Federal-provincial co-operation includes sharing facilities and services, maintaining certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, providing certain parole services by provincial authorities, and jointly investigating issues of mutual concern.

Provincial and territorial desire for consultation with the federal government — to address overlap in service delivery and programs — resulted in the Commissioner of Corrections establishing a multilateral forum that has met twice annually since 1979.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The Corrections and Conditional Release Act empowers the National Parole Board to make conditional release decisions for offenders in federal, territorial, and many provincial prisons. Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia maintain parole boards for inmates serving sentences of less than two years in their provincial institutions.

The Criminal Records Act requires the board to investigate and make decisions about the granting of pardons.

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) has negotiated and concluded co-operative agreements with all of the provinces and numerous federal departments. These memoranda of understanding outline the general parameters of co-operation and investigative assistance that CSIS and provincial authorities provide.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Ministry Secretariat

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Ministry Secretariat

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

Administered By

Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose

To provide information and advice to the Secretariat to assist in the development and implementation of national policies which are sensitive to regional perspectives and needs; to serve as the major channel of communication between the Secretariat and both government and non-government organizations in the regions; and to create opportunities for citizen participation and co-operative action in support of the ministry's priorities among government and non-government bodies.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The organization consists of five regional offices within the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch.

The regional offices provide information, consultations, communications, liaison, environmental scanning and issues monitoring to the ministry Secretariat.

In providing support to their primary clients, regional offices also support the following client groups: other departments of the federal government, departments and organizations from other levels of government (provincial, territorial and municipal), non-government organizations, the voluntary sector and the public.

The regional offices have five functions: dealing with inter-governmental affairs, which includes scanning, monitoring, and reporting on regional developments in law enforcement, corrections, security, and public safety; establishing and maintaining close communications links with client groups; providing support to the National Joint Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the federal correctional services (NJC); and providing a practical base of operation in each region, available to Secretariat personnel and others who may be undertaking initiatives in regions.

Regional offices have a mandate in three general areas:

1. Federal-provincial-territorial liaison.

The objective is to assist the Secretariat in improving the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of policing and corrections services by fostering co-operation and by co-ordinating policies and programs among orders of government, the voluntary and corporate sectors, and the general public.

2. Identification of needs and opportunities.

The objective is to contribute to the Secretariat's planning and policy development processes observations, data and ideas on emerging and existing needs for more efficient, effective and humane criminal justice services and opportunities for meeting those needs.

3. Management of the Secretariat's communication program at the regional level and provision of a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the region.

The objective is to encourage support and participation from the general public and the criminal justice community in the development and implementation of Secretariat policies and programs.

For Further Information***Headquarters***

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Atlantic Region

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Terminal Plaza Building, 4th Floor
Moncton, New Brunswick
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Quebec Region

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Montreal, Quebec
H3B 1K9
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Solicitor General Canada
60 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 600
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1N5
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Prairie Region

Solicitor General Canada
229 Fourth Avenue South
Suite 300
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 4K3
Tel.: (306) 975-4262

Pacific Region

Solicitor General Canada
800 Burrard Street
Suite 1320
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J5
Tel.: (604) 666-5307

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ACTIVITIES***Administered By***

Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose

To promote, in concert with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, the development of better information and statistics on the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

The division collaborates with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency with primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by the Justice Information Council (JIC), which is made up of the federal and provincial deputy ministers responsible for justice and the chief statistician. The JIC co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the JIC is the Liaison Officers Committee (LOC), which has membership from each of the departments sitting on JIC, as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. LOC meets frequently with the centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the centre.

The Intergovernmental Affairs Division co-ordinates ministry participation with the centre and provides the membership to LOC. The Intergovernmental Affairs Division distributes, interprets and analyses data emanating from the centre, and ensures the centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities carried out within the ministry.

For Further Information

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**STRATEGIC AND LEGISLATIVE POLICY DIVISION
ACTIVITIES*****Administered by***

Corrections Branch.

Purpose

To develop and review strategic correctional policy and corrections-related legislation. Work is often undertaken in support of initiatives of other federal departments and agencies, the provinces and other groups involved in the criminal justice system.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The Strategic and Legislative Policy Division reviews developments in Canadian law, in particular the impact of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms on corrections, and keeps abreast of developments in the provinces and other countries as well as the international law that affects corrections. The division is concerned with emerging priorities and corrections-related issues in such areas as aboriginal, female and high-risk violent offenders. Recent activities have included initiating a federal-provincial task force on high-risk violent offenders and developing a policy framework to support program development in the area of alternatives to incarceration, for both aboriginal and non-aboriginal offenders.

For Further Information

Director General, Corrections Research and Strategic Policy
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Solicitor General Canada
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Tel.: (613) 991-2826

CORRECTIONS POLICY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS***Administered By***

Corrections Branch.

Purpose

To foster the development and implementation of policies and programs involving the ministry and its agencies with various federal and provincial agencies, departments and ministries.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The Policy and Program Analysis Directorate develops and drafts policy proposals and legislation, conducts consultations with the provinces and private sector representatives, and participates in the negotiation of agreements. Ongoing activities have included consultation respecting implementation of recent amendments to the Criminal Records Act and consulting and negotiating federal-provincial disclosure agreements respecting the Privacy Act.

For Further Information

Director General, Corrections Policy and Program Analysis
Corrections Branch
Solicitor General Canada
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NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT POLICY***Administered By***

Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To promote the development of progressive policy to resolve operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada, in consultation, where appropriate, with the Department of Justice and the provinces.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

The operation of the directorate is continuous, although the time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation

The costs of the unit are minimal, involving only salaries of analysts and contracts let for expert advice. One of the present tasks is addressing policy issues arising from the negotiation and periodic review of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) provincial, territorial and municipal contracts.

The National Enforcement Policy contributes to development of national standards in policing, resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and development of legislation that balances the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

For Further Information

Director, RCMP and Enforcement Policy Division
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-3307

FIRST NATIONS POLICING PROGRAM

Administered By

Aboriginal Policing Directorate.

Purpose

To contribute to the administration of justice, the maintenance of social order, public security and personal safety in on-reserve First Nations communities, through the negotiation and implementation of tripartite agreements with First Nations communities and provinces/territories for First Nations policing services. Financial support for First Nations policing services will be provided on a cost-shared basis with the provinces/territories.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The operation of the First Nations Policing Program is continuous although the Solicitor General must evaluate the policy and report back to Cabinet within five years.

Financing and Operation

The Aboriginal Policing Directorate is responsible for:

1. implementing and monitoring the on-reserve policing policy through the negotiation and administration of tripartite policing agreements;
2. co-ordinating research, evaluation and policy development to support program implementation, information dissemination and identification of long-term options and priorities; and
3. identifying and implementing, where appropriate, co-operative strategies to maximize the beneficial impact to the on-reserve First Nations Policing Program from other

federal initiatives such as those related to family violence, drugs and aboriginal justice.

The costs of the unit are chiefly related to the cost-shared on-reserve policing arrangements, at the ratio of 52% federal and 48% provincial. In addition to salaries, other costs include the travel of officers for consultation and development work, communications and research.

Until the effect of aboriginal and treaty rights on the administration of justice are clarified, the federal, provincial/territorial governments and First Nations will work in partnership and share the responsibilities for developing professional First Nations policing services as outlined below:

1. First Nations communities and organizations will be involved in the administration and management of policing services.
2. The federal government will provide money and expertise to support First Nations policing programs within the guidelines outlined in the First Nations Policing Policy.
3. Provincial/territorial governments continue to have primary responsibility for the administration of justice within their boundaries, including First Nations reserves.

For Further Information

Director General, Aboriginal Policing Directorate
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ARRANGEMENTS PURSUANT TO THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT

Administered By

National Security Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To support the effective implementation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act (CSIS Act) and the Security Offences Act (SOA). The CSIS Act and the SOA provide for two types of co-operative arrangements:

1. under section 17 of the CSIS Act, between CSIS and a province for co-operation and exchanges of information; and
2. under section 6(2) of the SOA, between Canada and a province to facilitate the work of peace officers in

respect of security offences and co-operation between the RCMP and provincial law enforcement agencies.

Authority or Background

As a result of the passage of the CSIS Act and the SOA in 1984, federal-provincial consultations produced model arrangements which have provided the basis for the conclusion of arrangements with most provinces.

Financing and Operation

The arrangements are managed by CSIS, the RCMP and the provinces, and are monitored by the ministry Secretariat. There are no federal grants or contributions pursuant to these arrangements.

For Further Information

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Ottawa, Ontario
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FEDERAL COUNTER-TERRORISM PROGRAM

Administered By

National Security Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To interpret in policy, plans and arrangements the Solicitor General's lead responsibility for counter-terrorism and public order emergencies and to co-ordinate and test in exercises the implementation of these through collaboration with other federal departments, the provinces and territories, and foreign governments so as to:

1. minimize the risk of politically motivated violence;
2. ensure an effective response to politically motivated violence;
3. promote arrangements with the international community to enhance their counter-terrorism capabilities and ours; and
4. foster a confident and more knowledgeable public.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The operation of the centre is continuous, although time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation

Apart from salaries, the costs of the unit are chiefly related to maintenance of the ministry situation room and to officers' travel for consultation within Canada and abroad. Projects are often managed through the establishment of ad hoc working groups drawing upon other departments and agencies involved in the program.

Provincial responsibility for administration of justice and management of emergencies affecting public safety necessitates strong federal-provincial co-operation in these activities. This is particularly so in respect of the requirement for formal agreements and arrangements pursuant to the CSIS Act governing co-operation between police forces on national security offences that embrace the terrorist threat.

For Further Information

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Solicitor General Canada
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Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The RCMP has the primary role in the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders.

A native special constable program is provided in all provinces except Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and in two territories. It is an effective law enforcement link with native Canadians.

Protective services are provided to various federal government departments, institutions and agencies as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials. Law enforcement services are provided at 18 major airports.

The RCMP also provides a centralized criminal intelligence service to all accredited police agencies in Canada and acts as the Canadian representative to the International Police Organization (Interpol) in Paris. Through these services, the Canadian police population can monitor the activities of known criminals throughout the world.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Law Enforcement Services, previously known as Canadian Police Services, provides services essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and criminal courts. These services include the RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service, Identification Services, the Canadian Police Information Centre, and the Canadian Police College.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in fiscal year 1992-93 was \$121,304,079.

Forensic Laboratory Service

Purpose

The RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service provides technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from regional laboratories located in Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. The laboratory staff conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence in the fields of alcohol, chemistry, document examination, firearms and tool marks, counterfeiting, toxicology, and biology to Canadian criminal courts.

In addition to establishing analytical procedures to maintain acceptable scientific standards, senior staff are responsible for training, standards of performance and certification of laboratory personnel. Liaison is maintained with national and international forensic institutions on research and development projects. The Forensic Laboratory Service is involved in evaluation of police equipment, approval of breath-testing instruments for police use, and formulation of new laws affecting breath testing.

Operational support activities within the Forensic Laboratory Service are a continuing responsibility. Explosive residue methodology has been developed and implemented into casework. This service is offered from two laboratories, Vancouver and Ottawa. Identification of body fluids using DNA typing is now offered from Ottawa. Investigations of new, more sensitive DNA typing methodologies are ongoing. Gunshot residue analysis is being offered as a centralized service from Ottawa.

Authority or Background

A forensic laboratory service was created by the Commissioner of the RCMP in 1937, under the authority of the RCMP Act. An agreement reached at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966 brought the Forensic Laboratory Service under the umbrella of Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1992-93 federal government contribution to the Forensic Laboratory Service was \$28,878,954.

Identification Services

Purpose

To maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week basis.

Authority or Background

The Identification of Criminals Act and the RCMP Act authorized the creation of Identification Services in 1920. Following an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, Identification Services became part of the Law Enforcement and Protective Services.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1992-93 federal government contribution to the RCMP Identification Services was \$24,161,012.

Canadian Police Information Centre

Purpose

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) provides an automated central repository for police information, which is made available to accredited Canadian police agencies through a nationwide data communications network. On-line response to operational police queries is provided through terminals strategically located across Canada to serve over 50,000 Canadian police officers in federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions. Present applications are vehicles, persons (including missing children and unidentified persons), property, marine, major crimes, automated criminal intelligence information system (ACIIS), message switching, criminal records, provincial motor vehicle registered owner and driver's licence systems, and corrections services inmates.

Authority or Background

The RCMP was directed to automate police information in 1965. As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, CPIC was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This program has been a continuing responsibility of the RCMP since the CPIC system became available to Canadian law enforcement agencies on July 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation

The 1992-93 federal government contribution to telecommunications and electronic data processing was \$61,984,771.

Canadian Police College***Purpose***

To provide advanced management and specialized police training in areas such as drugs, hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. Provide "train the trainer" courses in multiculturalism, crisis and conflict intervention, and drug abuse prevention. Conduct research in the sphere of police management and administration, publish the *CPC Journal* and furnish related information and advisory services. The college is open to all law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police agencies.

An advisory committee of representatives from the RCMP, Solicitor General Canada, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and the provincial attorneys general (or solicitors general) reviews courses and programs to provide advice on the functioning of the college.

Authority or Background

As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, the Canadian Police College was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1992-93 federal government contribution to the Canadian Police College was \$7,905,817.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA***Purpose***

To provide facilities to ensure the exchange of criminal intelligence between law enforcement units, the CISC provincial bureaus, and the central bureau.

Authority or Background

CISC was created as a result of an agreement reached pursuant to the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime and commenced operation in 1969.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) is an organization of Canadian police forces which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Sûreté du Québec, Ontario Provincial Police, the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and more than 100 municipal and regional police departments.

The CISC Executive Committee is comprised of five RCMP commanding officers and the chiefs of police of 11 member forces. The commissioner of the RCMP is the chairman. The RCMP administers the central bureau and there are three seconded officers: an assistant director from the Ontario Provincial Police, an assistant director from the Sûreté du Québec, and an Asian coordinator from the Ottawa Police. Seconded police personnel also assist in the daily functions of many provincial bureaus, located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is serviced by the Nova Scotia bureau.

CISC is host to an on-line computer data bank known as the automated criminal intelligence information system (ACIIS). ACIIS is used for gathering intelligence on all organized crime groups in Canada. All member agencies of CISC co-operate with each other in the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence by contributing to ACIIS.

The 1992-93 federal government contribution to CISC was \$2,410,458.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT***Administered By***

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Purpose

To provide, under contract, the services of the RCMP for provincial, territorial and municipal policing.

Authority or Background

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-1, authorizes the Solicitor General, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to arrange with provincial, territorial and municipal governments for the provision of RCMP policing services and, with the approval of the Treasury Board, to determine the amount of money to be paid by recipients of these services.

Time Frame

The RCMP contract policing agreements were most recently renegotiated in 1992. These agreements expire on March 31, 2012.

Financing and Operation

The RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, to the two territories, and to 197 municipalities.

The costs of RCMP contract policing services are shared between the federal government and the province, territory or municipality receiving the services. In 1992-93, the federal government will contribute 10% to municipalities with more than 15,000 people, and 30% to all other jurisdictions.

Payments

Jurisdictions receiving RCMP policing services are billed on a quarterly basis. Gross expenditures for RCMP contract policing services in 1992-93 were \$758.2 million, of which the contract jurisdictions paid \$612.6 million and the federal government \$145.6 million.

For Further Information

The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
1200 Vanier Parkway
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Tel.: (613) 993-0400

Correctional Service Canada**EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES****Administered By**

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

To provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates in Saskatchewan and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand; and to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in Quebec.

Authority or Background

Corrections and Conditional Release Act.

Federal-provincial agreement with Saskatchewan effective November 14, 1977; amended April 1, 1990.

Time Frame

This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

The federal government's regional psychiatric centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for 32 provincial inmates admitted under the terms of the agreement. Saskatchewan agrees to pay the per capita costs of maintaining a person

accommodated under the agreement. The per capita costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, equipment and depreciation.

The Quebec government's Institut Philippe Pinel in Montreal provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. Under the agreement, Canada and Quebec agree annually on the number of patient days required and the associated per diem. Table 26-1 depicts the cost over the past five years.

For Further Information

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TABLE 26-1

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	(\$)
1988-89	7,172,136
1989-90	8,013,355
1990-91	8,572,242
1991-92	8,846,519
1992-93	8,990,894

**EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS****Administered By**

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

Through interjurisdictional transfers, to place offenders in institutions that best meet their program needs; to reimburse provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of Section 12 of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act at the request of the federal jurisdiction; and, in provincial facilities, to provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority or Background

Corrections and Conditional Release Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years; custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Prisons and Reformatory Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-Provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Newfoundland

November 1, 1974 (suspensions); January 2, 1985 (transfers); an agreement signed on September 14, 1949 provides that offenders sentenced to two years or more serve their sentence at Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Prince Edward Island

September 7, 1984 (transfers); January 1, 1985 (suspensions).

Nova Scotia

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). Amendment executed February 12, 1990.

New Brunswick

March 15, 1975 (transfers); November 1, 1974 (suspensions).

Quebec

February 15, 1974 (transfers); May 1, 1975 (suspensions); April 1, 1982 (female offenders).

Ontario

October 3, 1985; amended July 19, 1986 (suspensions). The Northern Treatment Centre Agreement was entered into on June 10, 1988 (transfers for treatment). The agreement provides for the equal sharing of a 96-bed treatment facility in exchange for a capital contribution of \$7.5 million. The facility opened May 28, 1990.

Manitoba

April 24, 1989, capital contribution agreement (transfers and suspensions): \$3.05 million for 21 guaranteed beds.

Saskatchewan

March 27, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a guarantee of up to 125 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$13.75 million. Amendment executed December 4, 1991.

Alberta

November 28, 1985; amended April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a minimum 100 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$10.5 million.

British Columbia

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). Amendment executed April, 1990. This agreement provides a minimum 30 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$5.9 million. A separate agreement for up to 50 guaranteed beds for federally sentenced women in exchange for a capital contribution of \$12.68 million was executed on April 1, 1990. Amendment executed January 1, 1992.

Yukon Territory

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement provides a guarantee of up to four community residential beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$80,000.

Northwest Territories

April 1, 1986 (transfers and suspensions). This agreement guarantees 20 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of \$3 million.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

The agreements provide for payment of the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the agreement. The daily maintenance cost is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation. Where mutually acceptable, a flat per diem fee has been negotiated. A new payment structure was inaugurated with the Northern Treatment Centre Agreement. This structure is based on proportional sharing of operating expenses. The agreement with B.C. for federally sentenced women utilizes the same structure.

Payments

See Table 26-2.

For Further Information

Assistant Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations

Correctional Service Canada

340 Laurier Avenue West

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

TABLE 26-2**Payments to Provinces/Territories for Maintenance of Inmates, Including Parolees under Suspension**

	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	1,473,046	1,728,429	1,941,082	1,843,913	1,484,833
Prince Edward Island	7,048	6,318	28,492	14,751	22,663
Nova Scotia	186,060	106,111	156,244	174,542	181,570
New Brunswick	33,326	43,305	92,815	83,902	83,388
Quebec	4,295,552	4,190,184	4,906,000	4,912,419	5,494,000
Ontario	2,415,352	1,900,000	2,757,000	7,534,092	7,289,000
Manitoba	212,182	279,572	243,342	295,000	334,920
Saskatchewan	2,671,520	3,423,742	3,658,465	3,543,822	3,331,324
Alberta	6,924,579	6,070,622	5,490,578	6,080,502	8,211,364
British Columbia	2,183,636	2,342,867	1,934,317	2,169,967	3,234,566
Yukon	928	2,239	462,919	17,150	2,434
Northwest Territories	511,254	655,515	15,590	730,062	593,111
Total	20,914,483	20,748,904	21,686,844	27,400,122	30,263,173

ALBERTA-CANADA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT**Administered By**

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

To ensure unified program delivery consistent with the standards approved by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) for the following services:

1. non-residential services: community supervision (parole, mandatory supervision, day parole, temporary absence); case preparation for federal offenders who have been transferred to Alberta provincial facilities; community assessments and investigations;
2. residential services: up to 114 community correctional centre-type beds for federal day parolees;
3. administration of all community corrections contracts with private sector agencies in Alberta.

Authority or Background

Corrections and Conditional Release Act and National Parole Board Rules.

Time Frame

Ongoing with annual review of workload and funding; reviewed and updated in February 1992.

Financing and Operation

The payment for non-residential services is based on Correctional Service Canada's case management person-year formula.

For each person-year of work, the CSC will pay the province of Alberta an annually adjusted amount based on a calculation that covers all associated indirect costs such as employee supervision, office space and support staff. The workload and related funding is forecast annually. Bed requirements and related funding for community correctional centre-type beds is determined annually.

Payments

See Table 26-3.

For Further Information

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Correctional Service Canada
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Tel.: (613) 995-7002

TABLE 26-3**Alberta-Canada Community Correctional Services Agreement**

	(\$)
1987-88	5,009,173
1988-89	5,316,310
1989-90	4,460,162
1990-91	4,748,938
1991-92	4,345,666

CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

Administered By

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to Correctional Service Canada in relation to parole and supervision.

Authority or Background

Corrections and Conditional Release Act; National Parole Board Rules.

Time Frame

The agreements are normally renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31 expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Correctional Service Canada has the following responsibilities with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

1. the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;
2. the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board.

In carrying out these responsibilities, Correctional Service Canada co-operates with provincial after-care agencies in the following ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain community assessments for the service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide parole supervision on behalf of the service for persons released on parole or statutory by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on temporary absence or worth release in accordance with the Corrections and Conditional Release Act.

4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act (now the Corrections and Conditional Release Act) in 1977.

Community assessments are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he or she has been released on parole. Assessments include such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he or she will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with plans for rehabilitation. Correctional Service Canada usually carries out these assessments, but will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, parole supervision services must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision, but also provide guidance and counsel to parolees and their families. Correctional Service Canada usually provides these services, but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them on the basis of fee-for-service rates developed for each service.

Payments

See Table 26-4.

For Further Information

Assistant Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations

Correctional Service Canada

340 Laurier Avenue West

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

TABLE 26-4**Payments to the Provinces/Territories for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services**

	1987-88 (\$)	1988-89 (\$)	1989-90 (\$)	1990-91 (\$)	1991-92 (\$)
Newfoundland	12,978	10,749	8,806	56,541	73,635
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	179,692
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	111,248
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	214,344	236,994
Saskatchewan	12,977 ^a	—	—	201,850	265,953
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	68,277	99,998	88,815	114,123	—
Yukon	26,523	23,385	57,539	17,928	35,033
Northwest Territories	29,999	40,181	20,053	48,225	56,606
Total	150,754	174,313	175,213	653,011	959,161

^a Payment in 1987-88 for services provided in 1986-87.

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada) was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1985) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology. Since its inception as Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada's mandate has been:

1. to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people;
2. to collaborate with departments of government in the collection, compilation and publication of statistical information, including statistics derived from the activities of those departments;
3. to take the census of population of Canada and the census of agriculture of Canada;
4. to promote the avoidance of duplication in the information collected by departments of government; and
5. generally, to promote and develop integrated social and economic statistics pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces thereof and to co-ordinate plans for the integration of those statistics.

While Statistics Canada has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost-benefit of what can be collected.

Statistics Canada is committed (within its budget) to meeting the statistical needs of all levels of government and of the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision making and general information.

Statistics Canada's national role is reflected in its regional presence. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in 10 locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to

Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices provide reference and consultative services at the rate of approximately 490,000 inquiries per year. As well, they each provide a reference centre and a sales counter. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is increasing.

In addition to its role in direct production and dissemination, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating the activities of its federal and provincial partners in the broader national statistical system, to help avoid duplication and to ensure consistency and usefulness. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for co-operative collection of data and information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian population.

For a list of regional offices providing advisory services, see Statistics Canada Regional Offices: Advisory Services at the end of this chapter.

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CO-OPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By

The following divisions of Statistics Canada: Agriculture, Balance of Payments, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health Information, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International Trade, Investment and Capital Stock, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Services, Science and Technology, Standards, and Transportation.

Purpose

To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through co-operation with provincial government data-gathering agencies, and to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority or Background

Statistics Act; several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame

Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation

The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments

Except in the special case of vital statistics, no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information

Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: (613) 951-9348

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM***Administered By***

Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Purpose

In co-operation with the provinces, to maintain a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority or Background

Orders-in-Council: P.C. 693-1919; P.C. 4851-1945; P.C. 625678-1964; P.C. 725130-1974; agreements signed under section 10 of the Statistics Act.

Time Frame

This program, which began in 1919, is continually being updated.

Financing and Operation

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in co-operation with provincial authorities. The department prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of them, transfer the information to computer tapes and then forward both tape and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays for the printing of a one-page form, for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and for the keying costs of machine-readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a federal-provincial body.

Payments

See Table 27-1.

For Further Information

Chief, Health Status Section
Canadian Centre for Health Information
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: (613) 951-8553

TABLE 27-1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

	Expenditures 1988-89 (\$)	Expenditures 1989-90 (\$)	Expenditures 1990-91 (\$)	Expenditures 1991-92 (\$)	Estimates 1992-93 (\$)
Newfoundland	1,302	1,543	1,667	1,471	2,250
Prince Edward Island	406	409	406	395	370
Nova Scotia	6,652	4,074	7,925	5,257	3,800
New Brunswick	10,273	2,093	2,021	18,974	10,640
Quebec	64,043	76,382	108,853	83,868	119,000
Ontario	127,747	123,865	127,498	141,508	113,000
Manitoba	12,183	20,961	14,050	23,320	18,000
Saskatchewan	38,568	27,117	37,871	29,449	37,000
Alberta	53,750	26,827	55,194	44,051	43,700
British Columbia	42,033	45,541	52,406	50,995	56,300
Total	356,957	328,812	407,891	399,288	404,060

Statistics Canada Regional Offices: Advisory Services*Atlantic*

Two regional offices serve Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Statistics Canada
Viking Building, 3rd Floor
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Tel.: Toll free 1-800-565-7192
Fax: (709) 772-6433

Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street, 3rd Floor
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Tel.: (902) 426-5331
Toll free 1-800-565-7192
Fax: (902) 426-9538

Quebec

Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
East Tower, Suite 412
200 René Lévesque Boulevard West
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-5725
Toll free 1-800-361-2831
Fax: (514) 283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)

Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building, Lobby
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Tel.: (613) 951-8116

Toll free: Use toll free number for your region

Fax: (613) 951-0581

Ontario

Statistics Canada
Arthur Meighen Building, 10th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Tel.: (416) 973-6586

Toll free 1-800-263-1136

Fax: (416) 973-7475

Prairies

Four regional offices serve Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Statistics Canada
MacDonald Building, Suite 300
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Tel.: (204) 983-4020

Toll free 1-800-563-7828

Fax: (204) 983-7543

Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7
Tel.: (306) 780-5405
Toll free 1-800-563-7828
Fax: (306) 780-5403

Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138 4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6
Tel.: (403) 292-6717
Toll free 1-800-563-7828
Fax: (403) 292-4958

Statistics Canada
Park Square, 8th Floor
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6
Tel.: (403) 495-3027
Toll free 1-800-563-7828
Fax: (403) 495-5318

Pacific

The regional office serves British Columbia and Yukon.

Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 300
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9

Tel.: (604) 666-3691
Toll free 1-800-663-1551
Fax: (604) 666-4863

**Telecommunications device for the hearing impaired:
1-800-363-7629**

**Toll free order-only line (Canada and the U.S.)
1-800-267-6677**

Supply and Services Canada

Supply and Services Canada was established April 1, 1969, by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c. S-18). The present department — known as Supply and Services Canada (SSC) — was formed by amalgamating the Department of Defence Production, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer), the Shipbuilding Branch of Transport Canada, the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board, and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission of Canada.

The department, on behalf of the Receiver General for Canada, receives public funds and issues all payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It reconciles all payments made by the government; keeps up-to-date, central accounts of federal government finances; and produces monthly financial statements and the annual Public Accounts of Canada. The department also maintains the public service payroll and superannuation systems.

Supply and Services Canada is involved in four federal-provincial programs and initiatives.

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BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By

Co-ordinating committee of representatives of provincial health departments and Health and Welfare Canada, and Supply and Services Canada.

Purpose

To purchase drugs and specific vaccines co-operatively on behalf of the provinces and federal government departments.

Authority or Background

Federal government: Department of Supply and Services Act, section 8; Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-661.

Provincial: ministers of health.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

For a service fee, Supply and Services Canada contracts for specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, and for certain drugs on behalf of a number of provinces. In 1992-93, this procurement will total more than \$20 million.

For Further Information

Health Services Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4
Tel.: (613) 954-8616

Manager

Food and Medical Group
Supply and Services Canada
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-3892

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Regional directorates of Supply and Services Canada.

Purpose

Supply and Services Canada has concluded memoranda of understanding on co-operative supply and source development with all provinces and the territorial governments. Under these arrangements, specific action plans are designed to improve the efficiency of public sector procurement and to promote public sector procurement as a tool to support economic development objectives. Major source development opportunities are identified in SSC procurement strategies. Input is obtained from suppliers and industry associations in all provinces.

Authority or Background

Federal government: Department of Supply and Services Act, section 8; and Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-661.

Provincial: varies by province.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

These projects are funded jointly by the respective levels of government.

For Further Information*Pacific*

Director General
Pacific Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
1133 Melville Street, Room 705
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4E5
Tel.: (604) 666-7760

West

Director General
Western Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Harry Hayes Building, Room 584
220 — 4th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 4C3
Tel.: (403) 292-4582

Central

Director General
Central Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Place du Portage
Phase III, 5A1
11 Laurier Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 953-1068

Quebec

Director General
Quebec Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
3rd Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René-Lévesque Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-1723

Atlantic

Director General
Atlantic Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
1505 Barrington Street, Suite 1905
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3K5
Tel.: (902) 426-9333

**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE
ON PROCUREMENT****Administered By**

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers with procurement responsibilities.

Purpose

To ensure that government procurement opportunities are accessible, open and fair to Canadian businesses. To this end, federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for procurement have established three inter-jurisdictional working groups.

The working group on implementation issues associated with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Government Procurement ensures that all jurisdictions implement the agreement consistently across Canada.

The working group on Public Sector Procurement Data has the mandate to improve access to federal-provincial-territorial procurement opportunities by Canadian business. This working group is responsible for exchanging procurement data between jurisdictions so that information about procurement opportunities may be made available through print and electronic media.

The working group on Environmentally Responsible Procurement deals with environmental purchasing issues. For example, it oversees the development of environmentally responsible purchasing standards, and it provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and initiatives about environmentally sensitive purchasing developed in different jurisdictions.

Authority or Background

Department of Supply and Services Act, section 5.

Time Frame

Meetings of ministers occur approximately once a year.

Financing and Operation

Each government assumes financial and operational responsibility for its own participation.

For Further Information

Director General
Supply Program Management Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Place du Portage
Phase III, 14A2
11 Laurier Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-0930

REFERENCE CANADA PROGRAM

Administered By
Enquiries Canada.

Purpose

To operate a bilingual toll-free telephone referral service nation-wide to help the public find answers to questions concerning the federal government. In some cases, the telephone referral service operates in conjunction with a province or territory.

Each year, the Reference Canada Program publishes the *Guide to Federal Programs and Services*, a reference book on the programs and services of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The *Guide* also lists the addresses and phone numbers of local, district and regional federal govern-

ment offices. Members of the public can consult the *Guide* in libraries or purchase it through associated bookstore agents or at the Canada Communication Group - Publishing, 45 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

Authority or Background

The Minister of Supply and Services has renewed telephone referral service agreements with Quebec and Manitoba.

Time Frame

The federal-provincial-territorial agreements expire December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Financed through Treasury Board allotments — valued at \$1,302,400 for 1993-94 — for delivery of a toll-free telephone referral service to handle federal enquiries.

For Further Information

Manager
Enquiries Canada
Professional Services
Canada Communication Group
47 Clarence St., Third Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (613) 941-3392

Transport Canada

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the National Transportation Agency of Canada, several Crown corporations with various degrees of autonomy and other agencies for development of national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is promotional: facilitating the growth and development of appropriate transportation systems. The other is regulatory: economic regulation of rates and services by the National Transportation Agency; and regulation of safety, which is Transport Canada's primary objective.

Although both roles can involve provincial and municipal governments, the promotional role created many programs or activities resulting in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance. Such programs are primarily administered by the following Transport Canada Groups: Policy and Co-ordination, Aviation, Airports, Surface, and Marine.

POLICY AND CO-ORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Co-ordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and in seven regions. It is responsible for liaison with other governments and industry, and for international relations; for long- and short-term corporate policy, planning and programming; for transportation research and development; and for the transportation of disabled persons program. This group conducts economic analysis and delivers cost-shared or subsidized programs such as ferries, highways agreements, and economic and regional development sub-agreements on transportation.

AVIATION GROUP

The Aviation Group develops and operates the civilian air navigation system, regulates civil aviation activities, evaluates and promotes safety, and provides aircraft services to Transport Canada and other federal departments and agencies. As well, the group administers the Aeronautics Act and other legislation.

AIRPORTS GROUP

The Airports Group is currently involved in two activities that provide financial assistance to provincial and municipal governments and to local airport authorities. The first activity is providing capital assistance to non-federally owned or operated airports and providing ongoing operating assistance to federally owned and non-federally owned airports which are

not operated by the federal government. The second activity deals with requests for partial funding to study the feasibility of transferring the management and operation of federal airports to local airport authorities.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface Group is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of policies and programs in support of surface transportation safety in the areas of road safety and motor vehicle regulation, railway safety and safety in the transportation of dangerous goods. In general, regulations, standards and compliance programs are developed at headquarters and are then implemented by the five regional Surface Group offices.

The Surface Group works with the provincial governments within the framework of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) to harmonize regulations regarding motor vehicle safety and to co-ordinate related safety programs. In addition, the Federal-Provincial/Territorial Transportation of Dangerous Goods Task Force reports to the CCMTA and works to ensure consistent Canada-wide delivery of the dangerous goods program as it relates to the highway mode of transportation. In the area of railway safety, the Surface Group contributes financial support to the railways, provinces, and municipalities for safety initiatives to improve public safety at rail/road intersections.

MARINE GROUP — CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters; ship safety; ship inspection; certification of Canadian shipmasters, mates and engineers; environmental response and emergency planning; vessel traffic services; waterways development; Arctic resupply; operation of marine coastal radio stations; ice-breaking; search and rescue; aids to navigation; main channel dredging and shore protection works; and, the management and operation of public harbours and ports facilities.

The Coast Guard occasionally provides financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal harbour commissions. Transport Canada is involved at 528 public harbours and port facilities; there are also nine harbour commissions operating as semi-autonomous corporations.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the authority is a Crown corporation listed in Schedule III, Part I, of the Financial Administration Act.

The authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montréal and Lake Erie. Construction of the seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Canadian National Railways, Via Rail Canada Inc., Canarctic Shipping Company Limited, Canada Ports Corporation, Marine Atlantic Inc., and four pilotage authorities. These bodies are autonomous Crown corporations operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. None is directly involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

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Policy and Co-ordination Group

FINANCIAL CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO ENHANCE TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY

Administered By

Transportation of Disabled Persons Program Directorate, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To provide financial capital assistance to improve transportation accessibility.

Time Frame

The program came into effect on September 6, 1991, and will end on March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

A budget of \$18.8 million has been allocated for the above period.

Contributions will be directed to the improved accessibility of equipment in selected areas of the Canadian transportation network: extra-provincial motor coach operations, commuter aircraft, airport rental car fleets, transportation services in small urban and rural communities and ground transportation to and from airports. The program also provides capital assistance to

manufacturers for prototypes and designs of transportation accessibility technologies to facilitate their production and entry into the marketplace. Other programs include training, Outreach workshops and mobility clubs.

Assistance is provided on a cost-shared basis between Transport Canada and the stakeholders. The program is designed to fund the accessibility initiatives in partnership with industry, other levels of government, community groups etc.

The level of funding provided by Transport Canada varies with each program. The contributions range, for example, from a maximum \$20,000 or 75% of the cost of a commuter aircraft boarding system, to a maximum of \$50,000 or 75% of the incremental costs of accessible features on a community bus or intercity coach. Funding is provided pursuant to contribution agreements.

Payments

Payments are made as specified in the individual contribution agreements.

For Further Information

Manager, Public Liaison and Communications
Transportation of Disabled Persons Program
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 991-6415

SAINT JOHN HARBOUR BRIDGE FINANCING AGREEMENT

Administered By

Highway Policy and Programs Branch, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To manage the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority's debt repayment to the federal government for financing construction of a bridge across the harbour at Saint John, New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Four-party 1966 agreement as amended, involving the Department of Finance Canada, New Brunswick, Saint John, and the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority. In 1991-92, Transport Canada assumed responsibility from Finance Canada for managing repayment of the debt.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed on July 7, 1966, and amended on February 16, 1968, and June 29, 1990. It will end in 2021 or when the debt is repaid, whichever comes first.

Financing and Operation

The federal government financed the total \$18 million capital cost of the bridge through loans to the bridge authority, which was required to make annual debt payments. The government also provided cash advances to the bridge authority to make up annual shortfalls between toll revenues and approved operating costs plus debt service charges.

The debt continued to increase due to interest charges. As a result of concerns expressed by the Auditor General in 1988, management of the debt was streamlined, effective April 1, 1990, by freezing the debt at \$31.9 million, discontinuing interest charges, eliminating the government's annual advances, and requiring payment of the bridge authority's annual operating income to the government until the debt is repaid. As of April 1, 1992, the debt was \$30.5 million.

Payments

Payments by the bridge authority are to be made in annual instalments on June 30, in an amount equal to its operating income during the year.

For Further Information

Director
Highway Policy and Programs Branch
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 998-1896

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Newfoundland and Quebec regional offices, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

These programs are designed to enable Canada and the provinces of Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements between Transport Canada and Newfoundland and Transport Canada and Quebec.

Time Frame

These programs are in operation during the fiscal years 1985-86 to 1994-95. The agreement with Newfoundland was signed on June 24, 1985 and expires in 1992-93; the agreement with Quebec was signed on July 8, 1985 and expires in 1994-95.

Financing and Operation

These programs are cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The federal-provincial cost-sharing ratio is 62.5:37.5 in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under these programs, a total of \$419.6 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to \$248 million. A total of \$291 million will be spent in Newfoundland, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to \$183.7 million; and \$128.6 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to \$64.3 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committees, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information***For Quebec projects***

Regional Director, Quebec
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
Complexe Guy-Favreau
200 René Lévesque West
West Tower, 6th Floor
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0085

For Newfoundland projects

Regional Director, Newfoundland
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
P.O. Box 69
Atlantic Place
215 Water St., Suite 608
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 6C9
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA***Administered By***

Highway Policy and Programs Branch, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to finance jointly the improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreements between Transport Canada and New Brunswick, and Transport Canada and Nova Scotia.

Time Frame

These programs are in operation during the fiscal years 1987-88 to 1995-96. The agreement with New Brunswick was signed on June 29, 1987, and expires in 1995-96; the agreement with Nova Scotia was signed on July 20, 1987, and expires in 1993-94.

Financing and Operation

These programs are cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 70:30 federal-provincial in New Brunswick and 50:50 in Nova Scotia. Under this program a total of \$324.9 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to \$199.8 million. In New Brunswick a total of \$187.9 million will be expended, of which \$131.3 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total \$137 million will be spent in Nova Scotia, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to \$68.5 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by federal-provincial management committees using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

Deputy Director
Highway Policy and Programs Branch
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Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 998-2691

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT COOPERATION PROGRAM IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**Administered By**

Highway Policy and Programs Branch, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

This program is designed to enable Canada and the province of Prince Edward Island to improve the province's primary highway system, develop better highway construction methods, investigate alternative logistics systems for transportation, and minimize adverse environmental effects of transportation undertakings.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island under the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency's Cooperation Program.

Time Frame

This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1989-90 to 1993-94. The agreement was signed on October 20, 1989.

Financing and Operation

This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island on a 50:50 basis. Under this program, a total of \$30 million will be spent, with Transport Canada contributing \$15 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND**Administered By**

Newfoundland Regional Office, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada to finance unilaterally the improvement of certain links of the Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland, as a result of the closure of the province's railway.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Newfoundland.

Time Frame

This program will be in operation during the fiscal years 1990-91 to 2002-03. The agreement was signed on June 20, 1988.

Financing and Operation

This program will be funded 100% by Transport Canada, at a cost of \$405 million. Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province, setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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**FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL REGIONAL TRUNK ROADS
 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND**
Administered By

Newfoundland Regional Office, Policy and Co-ordination
 Group.

Purpose

To enable Canada to finance unilaterally the improvement of the regional trunk roads system in Newfoundland, as a result of the closure of the province's railway.

Authority or Background

Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Newfoundland.

Time Frame

This program will be in operation during the fiscal years 1991-92 to 2002-03. The agreement was signed on June 7, 1991.

Financing and Operation

This program will be funded 100% by Transport Canada, at a cost of \$235 million. Project selection will be undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments

Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province, setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information

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 Tel.: (709) 772-2586

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Administered By

Transportation Development Centre, Policy and Co-ordination
 Group.

Purpose

To plan and manage a research and development program aimed at improving the safety, efficiency and accessibility of the Canadian transportation system, while protecting the environment.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

The Transportation Development Centre is Transport Canada's centralized research and development organization: it serves as the department's centre of expertise on transportation technology and innovation. The centre manages an average of 300 research and development projects each year. These projects primarily support the department's operational components but also respond to needs of the transportation community at large; others are exploratory in nature. The centre's R&D program is developed in consultation with the provinces and with industry and funded largely on a cost-shared basis. The majority of projects are contracted to the private sector (engineering consulting firms, manufacturers, operators and carriers, etc.) with the assistance of Supply and Services Canada.

Co-operative activities in 1992-1993 included: Canadian Strategic Highway Research Program; the Intelligent Vehicle Highway System Round Table; the Heavy Vehicle Electronic Licence Plate Demonstration project in B.C.; evaluation of antilock braking systems and an accident data acquisition system with the Ministry of Transport of Ontario and with industry; research on semitrailer liftable axles with the ministries of transport of Ontario and Quebec; study of log truck configurations with the National Research Council, Alberta, British Columbia, and the forest industry; and transit R&D

through the Canadian Urban Transit Association's National Strategic Program.

For Further Information

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Fax.: (514) 283-7158

CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION — RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered by

Transportation Development Centre, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

The Canada-Quebec ERDA transportation sub-agreement is intended to increase and accelerate transportation research and development in Quebec with the aim of maintaining and strengthening industrial capacity in this sector as well as increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of the transportation system by ensuring that it benefits from technical advances.

The program covers four main sectors: road transport system technologies, rail transport system technologies, transport micro-electronics and computerization, and intermodal transport (particularly in Montréal).

Authority

Canada-Quebec ERDA.

Time Frame

The subsidiary agreement was signed in July 1985 and was scheduled to end on October 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Projects are funded equally by both governments. They must meet the objective of the agreement for the specified sectors, and be acceptable to both governments. Additionally, projects are generally cost-shared with industry. The total economic value of research and development activities initiated under this agreement, including private sector cost-sharing, is in the order of \$30 million.

Initiatives undertaken include: an in-service demonstration of 12 Prévost articulated buses on Voyageur's Montréal to Quebec City route; a demonstration project for the use of natural gas on city buses; studies of truck transport, highway civil engineering, reduced-weight salt spreader, railway rolling stock technology, and computerized management of road traffic and infrastructure; demonstration of accessible taxis to resolve access problems encountered by elderly and disabled persons; and testing of two prototypes of a fabricated railcar truck in commercial service with AmTrak.

For Further Information

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WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By

Marine Policy and Programs Directorate, Policy and Co-ordination Group.

Purpose

To formulate policy and provide services with regard to federal assistance to water transportation services in Canada; to develop, implement and monitor programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; to contract for and provide subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries considered important to the national transportation network, and which meet the criteria of the Cabinet-approved Water Transportation Assistance Policy.

Authority or Background

Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island; terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland; order-in-council authorizing Yarmouth-Bar Harbor ferry service; federal-provincial agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands; order-in-council covering Digby-Saint John ferry service; federal-provincial agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia; National Transportation Act; and federal government approval of transfer of subsidy respons-

ibility from the Canadian Transport Commission to Transport Canada.

Financing and Operation

1. Services operated by companies other than Marine Atlantic.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate (precursor of the Marine Policy and Programs Directorate) assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services currently subsidized are as follows:

- Caribou, N.S. — Wood Islands, P.E.I.
- Souris, P.E.I. — Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec
- St. Barbe, Nfld. — Blanc Sablon, Quebec
- Grand Manan — Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)
- Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. (formerly CN Marine) is no longer a wholly owned subsidiary of CN. As a result of passage of the Marine Atlantic Inc. Acquisition Authorization Act on June 27, 1986, it became a separate Crown corporation in late 1986. The working relationship with Transport Canada is governed by a bilateral agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are negotiated and executed by Transport Canada and Marine Atlantic for each of the following services:

- Borden, P.E.I. — Cape Tormentine, N.B.
- North Sydney, N.S. — Port-aux-Basques, Nfld.
- North Sydney, N.S. — Argentia, Nfld.
- Digby, N.S. — Saint John, N.B.
- Yarmouth, N.S. — Bar Harbor, Maine
- Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Marine Policy and Programs Directorate is responsible for negotiating and administering these contracts, and for providing and monitoring services.

Transport Canada also provides a subsidy to the Newfoundland Dockyard Corporation, a subsidiary of Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. is responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services, with funding provided by Transport Canada.

3. Grants in Support of Ferry Services

An annual grant is paid to the province of British Columbia in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information

Director General
Marine Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 998-1843

Aviation Group

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By

The Ontario and Central regional offices of the Air Navigation Directorate, Aviation Group.

Purpose

To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority or Background

Negotiated agreement at ministerial level within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation

Under the agreement, the federal government is responsible for buying and installing navigational aids; the provincial government is responsible for airport facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the provincial and federal governments have been established with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada.

Payments

Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and central regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada; availability of funds; arrangements being made with the province on site preparation; and the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information*For sites east of Thunder Bay*

Regional Director General

Aviation Group

Ontario Region

Transport Canada

4900 Yonge Street, Suite 300

Willowdale, Ontario

M2N 6A5

Tel.: (416) 224-3472

For Thunder Bay and sites west of 88°W longitude.

Regional Director General, Aviation

Central Region

Transport Canada

P.O. Box 8550

333 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3C 0P6

Tel.: (204) 983-4333

Airports Group**COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM*****Administered By***

The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Group.

Purpose

To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador, thus enabling these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority or Background

This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by the federal government in 1981.

Time Frame

Federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik, Mary's Harbour, Cartwright, Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet, Port Hope Simpson, Hopedale, Rigolet, and Williams Harbour. All the airstrips are now operational.

Scope

The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a non-directional beacon.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of a federal-provincial umbrella agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July 1982, Canada has contributed 100% of the direct construction costs of the airstrip facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigational aids. Newfoundland owns and is responsible for managing, operating and maintaining the airstrip facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons. Canada will pay to regularly restore facilities to their original operational capability.

Payments

Federal contributions to date total \$38 million (current dollars). Funding for the Restoration Program is \$450,000 a year for the next five years.

For Further Information

Atlantic Regional Director General

Airports Group

Transport Canada

P.O. Box 42

Moncton, New Brunswick

EIC 8K6

Tel.: (506) 851-7315

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS***Administered By***

Resource Management Directorate, Airports Group.

Purpose

To provide provinces, municipalities and other local authorities with financial aid to assist in the operation of non-federally operated airports and the construction of and improvements to non-federally owned airports.

Authority or Background

Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame

There are two ongoing programs to provide financial assistance for airport operation and maintenance and for airport infrastructure development. The first, a formal program covered under the Airports Financial Assistance Policy, came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides municipalities and provinces with operating subsidies to meet the expenditure versus revenue shortfall at local airports. The second program, the Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports, is a means by which the Minister can provide funding

for capital projects at airports owned and operated by provinces, municipalities or local authorities.

Financing and Operation

The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by provinces, municipalities or other local authorities.

Eligibility

Pending review of the financial assistance policy, new requests for operating subsidies are not being considered at this time.

To be eligible under the Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports, the request must be for a non-federal public airport facility.

Assistance

1. Operation and Maintenance — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs; and
2. Capital — The contribution required to help build or improve an airport subject to ministerial direction.

For Further Information

Director, Community Airports
Airports Group
Transport Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8
Tel.: (613) 990-5419

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By

The Quebec Regional Office of the Airports Group.

Purpose

To construct airports, including air navigational aids and access roads, in 15 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority or Background

This program was approved by the federal government in 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1991.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of an umbrella agreement signed on September 27, 1983, with Quebec, Canada will be responsible for owning, financing, constructing and operating three airports in the Cree territory as well as maintaining all navigational aids. For 12 airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and Quebec will share, on a 60:40 ratio, the financing of the project. The

province is responsible for managing the construction of the aviation facilities and for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame

The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory. The last airport to be built under the program will open in late summer 1993.

Scope

The Northern Quebec aviation facilities include the following: a runway, visual and electronic navigational aids (including a non-directional beacon and runway approach and edge lighting), provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments

The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately \$130.3 million: \$15.5 million for three Cree airports; \$107 million for 12 Inuit airports; and \$7.8 million for plans, specifications and installation of non-directional beacons.

Under the terms of the umbrella agreement, the federal government will finance 100 % of the costs related to the Cree airports; 60 % of the costs of Inuit airports; and 100 % of the cost of the plans, specifications and installation of non-directional beacons.

For Further Information

Quebec Regional Director General
Airports Group
Transport Canada
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Montréal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9
Tel.: (514) 633-3254

Surface Group

GRANTS FOR PROPOSED RAILWAY WORKS AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS CONTRIBUTING TO SAFE RAILWAY OPERATIONS

Administered By

Railway Safety Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose

The Railway Safety Act (RSA) proclaimed on January 1, 1989, transferred all railway safety regulatory responsibilities from

the National Transportation Agency to Transport Canada.

Regulations and standards under the new act are being drafted to cover the construction and alteration of crossings. Although these legal instruments have not yet been finalized, railways and road authorities have been requested to comply with the draft provisions on an interim basis.

Where improvements, abandonments or relocation would contribute to the safety of a crossing and that crossing has been in existence for public use for at least three years, the proposing party may file an application with the Minister for a grant in respect of that work.

Where a proposed railway work consists of the construction or alteration of a grade separation, the proposing party may file an application with the Minister for a grant.

Authority or Background

Sections 12 and 13, Railway Safety Act.

Time Frame

The grade-crossing improvement program is a continuing program, with funding provided under section 12, RSA. Funding for grade separations under section 13 is no longer available.

Financing and Operation

Under section 12, RSA, the Minister may authorize a contribution for the purpose of defraying part of the construction or alteration cost of grade-crossing improvement work. The Minister may authorize up to 80% of the capital cost of the work.

All funds in the Grade Separation Program have now been committed. The federal government has determined that grade separations are usually carried out for reasons of public convenience and that improved safety is a minor benefit.

Payments

In fiscal year 1992-93, Transport Canada's improvement projects for level crossings totalled \$7.2 million. In addition, the department had one grade separation project for a total cost of \$400,000.

For Further Information

Director, Safety Programs
Railway Safety Directorate
Surface Group
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 998-1926

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By

Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose

To provide, in concert with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program for the transportation of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority or Background

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992.

Time Frame

All provinces have enacted statutes complementary to the federal act and have substantially adopted the federal regulations. Federal and provincial inspection forces cover highway transportation activities and these are co-ordinated with the existing federal inspection activities for the air, rail and sea modes of transport.

Financing and Operation

This program provides for the public safety in the transport of dangerous goods. The program is international in scope with linkages to other countries through international transport conventions and United Nations recommendations.

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992 provides for administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments to establish roles and responsibilities.

For Further Information

Director General
Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate
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Tel.: (613) 990-1147

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

Administered By

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

To maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority or Background

Order-in-council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932.

This is an agreement between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame

This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation in 1959. Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation

Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and other works are borne in equal proportions by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments

Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information

Corporate Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
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Tel.: (613) 598-4610

**AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES
AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY**

Administered By

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act; agreements with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame

The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects

and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable considerations, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements.

For Further Information

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WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS

Administered By

The Niagara Region of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to, and interfere with, the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

Master agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings: East Main Street near Welland; Lakeshore Road, Welland Avenue, and Queen Elizabeth Way, all near St. Catharines; Allanburg; and Port Colborne.

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971, for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge, opened in May 1981, will defer the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame

The master agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four-lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972.

Financing and Operation

The master agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50% of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic, except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry 12 lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

- cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings
- cost of land required for the crossings
- cost of surveys
- cost of expropriation where necessary
- cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon

- cost of engineering services
- cost of construction of the crossings
- cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the master agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings was \$89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the \$2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Seaway Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments

Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately \$8.735 million and \$7 million respectively.

For Further Information

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Veterans Affairs Canada

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for special programs that recognize the unique contribution made by veterans and certain civilians to Canada's war and peacekeeping efforts over the past decades. The Veterans Affairs Portfolio consists of Veterans Affairs Canada, the Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Appeal Board Canada, and Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada. These four organizations work together to assist Canadians who served in the First and Second World Wars and the 1950-53 Korean conflict, as well as their survivors and dependants. Certain civilians are also entitled to benefits because of their wartime service. The full range of benefits and services is provided in five regions across Canada, through 32 district offices, one hospital and one veterans home.

The portfolio is also responsible for commemorating the 110,000 who died in the two world wars and in Korea.

Nearly 1,750,000 men and women saw wartime service for Canada. Today, there are approximately 580,000 remaining veterans: about 530,000 men and about 51,000 women. Their average age in 1992-93 was 71. One in every three Canadian men over the age of 65 is a war veteran.

Almost all of Canada's veterans have already passed the age of 65, or will soon attain it. Their health-related needs present Veterans Affairs Canada with significant opportunities and challenges. The experience of the department in meeting their needs over the next few years should be invaluable to a society anticipating an unprecedentedly large percentage of seniors by the end of the century.

In 1992-93, 93% of the portfolio's budget was spent in the provinces on health care or pensions and allowances provided to 271,600 eligible clients. Pensions and allowances, which amounted to \$1.03 billion and \$183 million respectively in 1991-92, are not included in the following tables.

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HEALTH CARE

Veterans Affairs Canada maintains its commitment to the well-being of eligible veterans by providing care in the

veteran's home, in the community, or in its two remaining institutions. The department also purchases provincially based services from hospitals, nursing homes, practitioners and health-service suppliers in all provinces for institutional care, other health-related services, drugs and medical products. (See tables 30-1 and 30-2.)

TABLE 30-1

Payments for Care in Non-departmental Hospitals — 1991-92

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	3,289
Nova Scotia	19,362
Prince Edward Island	123
New Brunswick	12,942
Quebec	4,589
Ontario	44,175
Manitoba	8,179
Saskatchewan	3,395
Alberta	2,472
British Columbia	6,369
Foreign Payments	801
Total	105,696

TABLE 30-2

Payments for Drugs, Medical and Other Services — 1991-92

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	9,577
Nova Scotia	14,972
Prince Edward Island	6,262
New Brunswick	13,876
Quebec	18,022
Ontario	46,976
Manitoba	10,015
Saskatchewan	9,988
Alberta	9,650
British Columbia	32,800
Northwest Territories	9
Charlottetown head office ^a	3,564
Foreign payments	361
Total	176,072

Note: Includes the services of doctors, nurses, dentists and optometrists; payments for drugs, ambulance, prosthetics, special equipment and other services; veterans travel; and financial assistance for burial.

^a The Red Cross Arts and Crafts Program, located in various institutions throughout Canada, forms the bulk of this expenditure and is paid for by the head office of Veterans Affairs Canada in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

TREATMENT BENEFITS

Treatment benefits are provided to eligible clients to cover the cost of services provided by a wide range of health professionals, practitioners and specialists. The program has kept pace with the ever-expanding health care field and currently includes treatment and services provided by physicians, dentists, pharmacists, prosthetists, orthotists, nurses, chiropractors, denturists, podiatrists, chiropodists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, audiologists and optometrists, as well as services of other professional groups.

VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

The Veterans Independence Program was introduced in 1981. It is intended to assist eligible veterans to remain independent and healthy in their own homes or communities for as long as possible — thus avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. When this is no longer possible, the department may provide care at an institution in or near the veteran's own community, near family and friends. This program pays contributions for services such as home care, ambulatory health care, home adaptations, adult residential care or intermediate care in a community facility. The program also includes transportation services, but with more restricted eligibility. (See Table 30-3.)

TABLE 30-3

Veterans Independence Program Contribution — 1991-92

	(\$000)
Newfoundland	3,580
Nova Scotia	20,823
Prince Edward Island	4,704
New Brunswick	14,448
Quebec	24,579
Ontario	46,735
Manitoba	3,613
Saskatchewan	5,001
Alberta	4,058
British Columbia	7,967
Total	135,508

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VETERAN CARE

In many situations the department provided capital contributions for the redevelopment or replacement of departmental facilities transferred to other jurisdictions. Capital contributions paid in 1991-92 are shown in Table 30-4.

TABLE 30-4

Payments by Canada for Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces — 1991-92

	(\$000)
New Brunswick	516
Quebec	245
Ontario	1,150
British Columbia	1,175
Total	3,686

For Further Information

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Department of Veterans Affairs
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Western Economic Diversification Canada

Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD) serves as a focus for federal economic activities in western Canada, particularly those that are aimed at the development of new businesses and industries and related business infrastructure. The Minister of Western Economic Diversification has a responsibility to

1. co-ordinate and communicate all federal programs and activities that contribute to the economic development and diversification of the West;
2. support business infrastructure to further the economic development and diversification of the Western economy;
3. undertake activities that will facilitate the creation of new enterprises and businesses consistent with Canada's evolving international trade policy; and
4. represent the interests of western Canada in the development of national policies and in the design of national programs; and ensure that western Canada is effectively linked to decision making in Ottawa.

WD works closely with the western provinces and the private sector in promoting the diversification of the western Canadian economy.

Western Economic Diversification Canada is committed to promoting economic diversification by helping to support specific worthwhile projects. The department's activities complement, but do not replace, other federal and provincial programs.

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WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD).

Purpose

The program is a vehicle for the delivery of funding for approved diversification projects, some of which are cost shared with western provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Western Economic Diversification Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

From its creation in 1987 through March 31, 1993, the department has committed about \$1.15 billion to assist more than 3,700 projects now under way.

Eligible Projects

The most distinctive characteristics of the Western Diversification Program are: it is operated and managed in the West; it is not an entitlement program; the guidelines are flexible; the application process is straightforward; and the contributions are normally repayable. The essential requirement — which determines the acceptability of proposals — is the contribution each project or activity can make to the diversification of the Western economy.

Funding assistance under the program is directed toward projects that: involve new products, new export markets, or new technologies; promote industry-wide competitiveness; or offset imports from outside Canada.

WD's role is to "top-up" — not displace — funding available from other sources. Consequently, many assisted projects involve a number of sources of funding, including significant equity participation by the proponent, bank loans, venture capital, or various types of government funding. Normally, funding will be in the form of contributions to be repaid by the applicant in future years.

While the program is broad and flexible, certain activities fall outside its intent. The program cannot support proposals in situations where the applicant's net equity position is unreasonably low. Proposals that involve sustaining a business through restructuring, recapitalization or refinancing by way of operating loans will not be considered; nor will projects related to the transfer of a plant, its owners or workers.

Under the program, projects can be funded jointly with western provincial governments. Between August 4, 1987, and March 31, 1993, WD co-funded some 322 projects with provincial governments. The department committed about \$266.3 million, the provinces \$277 million to these projects. Total costs were \$1,240.2 million. Two examples of co-funded projects include:

Pratt & Whitney Canada. A joint effort between Pratt & Whitney and the three levels of government will result in a major aerospace facility being built in Lethbridge to assemble and test a new family of turboshaft engines and manufacture other engine components. Slated to open in May 1993, this plant is expected to generate up to 500 direct and 400 indirect jobs and increase Alberta's growing export sector. WD is investing \$12.5 million and the province of Alberta a further \$54 million in this \$145 million project.

Enviro-Oil Research Ltd. Using a refining technology developed in Canada to recycle waste oil into a diesel-type fuel, this new Manitoba-based company is doing its part for the environment. With a \$272,000 repayable contribution from WD and a further \$50,000 of support from Manitoba, Enviro-Oil expects to recycle up to 6.5 million litres of oil annually.

For Further Information

Contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter.

ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (ERDAs)

In 1983 and 1984, a series of framework agreements, the 10-year economic and regional development agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. All expire on March 31, 1994.

The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, WD manages the framework ERDAs in the western provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Thirty-two ERDA subagreements and 11 MOUs were signed between Canada and the western provinces up to 1986. As of March 31, 1993, only a 1984-94 tourism subagreement in Alberta remains in effect. Subagreements that have expired continue to receive the rest of funds originally allocated to them.

Partnership (Cooperation) Agreements

In the April 1989 budget, \$242 million was allocated for new regional development initiatives in the West. The Minister of Western Economic Diversification is responsible for the policy framework and for allocating the funds through Partnership agreements (called Cooperation agreements by some departments).

Funds have been divided equally among the four western provinces. Of the total, \$120 million has been allocated to federal sectoral priorities, including forestry (\$60 million); tourism (\$20 million); communications/technology (\$20 million); and minerals (\$20 million). These funds are being matched by the provinces.

A further \$120 million will assist the provinces with regional priorities they have identified. The remaining \$2 million will be used for joint federal-provincial planning studies.

Each partnership agreement is negotiated and managed by the federal and provincial department in charge of the specific issue.

Between March 1991 and March 31, 1993, 23 Partnership agreements were signed. Another, the British Columbia Communications/ Technology Agreement, is not yet signed. All agreements expire by March 31, 1996, with the majority ending in 1995. (See Tables 31-1 through 31-4.)

CANADA-MANITOBA ERDA

Signed

November 25, 1983.

Effective Date

January 4, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

1. To enhance the economic and regional development of the province.
2. To improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province.
3. To contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures in Manitoba under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were \$1,650,100.

Partnership (Cooperation) Agreements

Manitoba has signed five federal-provincial Partnership agreements as indicated in Table 31-1.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for Partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for Partnership agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 31-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA-SASKATCHEWAN ERDA**Signed**

January 30, 1984.

Effective Date

January 30, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

1. To further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan.
2. To strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the measures taken under this agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development.
3. To improve consultation and to co-ordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development measures by both governments, in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

Payments

In 1992-93, WD was not responsible for any ERDA subagreements in Saskatchewan.

Partnership (Cooperation) Agreements

Saskatchewan has signed seven federal-provincial Partnership agreements as indicated in Table 31-2.

TABLE 31-1

Canada-Manitoba Partnership Agreements in Effect March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Municipal Water/Rural Economic Diversification	Agriculture	09/10/90	31/03/95	90,000	30,000
Forestry	Forestry	25/03/91	31/03/95	30,000	15,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	28/06/91	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology	30/03/92	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Communications/Technology	Communications	08/11/92	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Total				150,000	60,000

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for Partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for Partnership agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 31-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA-ALBERTA ERDA**Signed**

June 8, 1984.

Effective Date

June 8, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

To promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province, particularly where it would be advantageous:

1. To tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province.
2. To create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities.
3. To strengthen multidepartmental co-ordination within and between the two governments.
4. To reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures in Alberta under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were \$838,900.

Partnership (Cooperation) Agreements

Alberta has signed eight federal-provincial Partnership agreements as indicated in Table 31-3.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for Partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;

TABLE 31-2

Canada-Saskatchewan Partnership Agreements in Effect March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	30/05/91	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Forestry	Forestry	05/06/91	31/03/95	30,000	15,000
Communications/Technology	Communications	12/09/91	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Rural Development	Agriculture	20/09/91	31/03/95	15,000	7,500
Water-Based Economic Development	Agriculture	20/09/91	31/03/96	40,000	20,000
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology	17/10/91	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Culture	Communications	18/10/91	31/03/95	5,000	2,500
Total				120,000	60,000

- for the ERDA subagreement and Partnership agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 31-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

- To diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

Payments

In 1992-93, federal expenditures in British Columbia under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were \$1,126,600.

Partnership (Cooperation) Agreements

B.C. has signed three federal-provincial Partnership agreements as indicated in Table 31-4. One agreement, on Communications/ Technology, is pending.

For Further Information

- for the framework ERDA and for Partnership agreements generally, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
- for Partnership agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 31-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA ERDA

Signed

November 23, 1984.

Effective Date

November 23, 1984.

Terminates

March 31, 1994.

Purpose

- To enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province.
- To increase productivity and wealth creation in the province.
- To ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential.

TABLE 31-3

Canada-Alberta ERDA Subagreement and Partnership Agreement in Effect March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Tourism Development Strategy ^a	Industry, Science and Technology	08/06/84	31/03/94	—	—
Communications/Technology	Communications	17/03/92	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Culture	Communications	22/04/92	31/03/95	7,000	3,500
Forestry	Forestry	23/04/92	31/03/95	30,000	15,000
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology	12/05/92	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	00/06/92	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Northern Development	Industry, Science and Technology	05/08/92	31/03/95	9,000	4,500
Business and Community Development	Industry, Science and Technology	14/09/92	31/03/95	24,000	12,000
Agri-Food Processing	Agriculture	17/09/92	31/03/96	20,000	10,000
Total				120,000	60,000

^a ERDA subagreement.

TABLE 31-4

Canada-British Columbia Partnership Agreement in Effect March 31, 1993

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost (\$000)	Federal Share (\$000)
Forest Resource Development	Forestry	30/04/91	31/03/95	200,000	100,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	24/11/92	31/03/95	10,000	5,000
Tourism Development	Industry, Science and Technology	14/12/92	31/03/96	10,000	5,000
Total				220,000	110,000

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